The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1879—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PIANOS.

THE CHICKERINGS have made Upright Pianos for 35 years and Square Pianos for over half a century. This long experience has fully posted them on the strong and weak points of an Upright Piano.

To have retained and improved upon the good qualities during all this period has enabled

CHICKERING

To produce an Upright Piano which for durability, standing in tune, quality and power of tone, and most perfect repeating action has no equal. The Chickering has ever been the standard Piano of America, and is to-day the most popular of all foreign Pianos in Europe.

This reputation has been gained through merit. To make such a reputation and keep it for a long series of years is ample proof. Every known improvement is found in the Chickering Upright Piano, which can be seen at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 191 and 193 State-st.

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Visitors are always welcome to look through our capacious store, and should they wish to purchase, will find our display without parallel in this country in extent, elegance, quality, and low prices.

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Jewelers and Importers,
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To Rent,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
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8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT,
The 5-story and basement store,
179 and 181 Randolph-st.,
Formerly occupied by John Alston & Co., 40x165 feet; has two fire-proof vaults, etc. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

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FURNITURE.

Special Low Prices during July and August, prices that will pay buyers to get.

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Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

N. B.—We have an immense stock of CARPETS, Wall Paper, Bedding, Curtains, &c.; the most complete stock of Novelties in this market—all to be sold very low during July and August.

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THE DIME SAVINGS BANK,
105 Clark-st., Chicago.

Deposits are put upon interest the 1st of every month.
Interest Dividends paid twice a year.

Chicago Tax Sale Investments Made and Managed.

Taxes paid. Mortgagees' interests protected at tax sale, and money furnished therefor if desired.
W. K. REED, 105 Clark-st.

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MATTESON HOUSE,
Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago.

One of the coolest hotels in the city in hot weather. Elegant newly-furnished suites for families at low prices. Also, single rooms very cheap for the summer.
WOODCOCK & LORING, Prop'rs.

CLARENDON.

Rooms can now be secured at the Clarendon, which has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS OPTICIAN.
TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

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Band Instrument Catalogue.
Our new Catalogue of Band Instruments, Suits, Caps, Music, Belts, Pouches, Drum Majors' Hats and Staffs, Epaulettes, Pompons, Stands, Cap Lamps, and Outfits: contains 58 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free by LYON & HEALY, 162 STATE ST., CHICAGO.
160 ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR SALE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The entire stock of E. Hildebrandt & Co., comprising Artificial Flowers and Feathers, is now offered for sale at less than original cost, to satisfy claims of creditors and close up the affairs of the above firm.

All outstanding accounts must be settled with the Receiver, who alone is authorized to collect. CHARLES H. MORSE, Receiver for E. Hildebrandt & Co., 144 and 146 Wabash-av., up-stairs. Receiver's Law-Office, 201 South Clark-st. Chicago, July 23, 1879.

ADVERTISING.

LOW ESTIMATES SENT

To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers — North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address

C. A. COOK & CO. 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE.

HOOP-LA!
ONCE MORE.

We open to-morrow (Monday) morning, 500 more of those

HOOPS at 18 cts.,
Each worth 50 to 75 cents.

Two weeks since we advertised over 1,000 of these Hoops at this price, and they did not last four days, so be quick if you want them, and don't be disappointed if you come on Tuesday or Wednesday and find them all gone. Come Monday and you will find them sure, 500 of them.

PRICES
THAT WILL
Flatten Your Pocketbook!
For You Cannot Resist Buying.

420 White Lawn Ties, Chenille Ends, at 5 cts., worth 25 cents.
150 Geneva Fluting Irons at 24 cts.
500 pairs Children's Shoes—yes, good

SHOES 10 cts.

Per pair; and a new stock of Ladies' Button Boots, Shoes, Ties, and Sandals, at less than

HALF OTHERS' PRICES.

Lot of Silk Velvet Photo Frames at 10 cents each.
1,000 bars Diamond Stove Polish at one (1) cent.
800 pairs Men's Socks at

SOCKS 2 cts. SOCKS
YES,
We'll Sock It to 'Em
AT TWO CENTS PAIR.

NEW STOCK OF
BIRD CAGES.
Your Bird will sing better in a new home, and you can
Cage 'Em for 35 cts., 35 cts.
450 Hemp and Jute Parlor Dusters at 5c.
FEATHER DUSTERS FOR 3 CTS.
THAT OTHERS ASK 10 CTS. FOR.

Beautiful Easels in twelve different colors, also in Silver and Gilt, for only 9, nine—yes, nine cts. each.

NEW PICTURES
At 98 cts. each (size, 2 feet wide, 2½ feet long), in Heavy Walnut and Gilt Frames.
NEW BRACKETS,
All Prices, All Shapes, All Sizes.
NEW BASKETS.
A splendid large Clothes Hamper, 98 cts.
NEW SATCHELS.
A good one for 48 cts.
Will also offer this week A BIG JOB IN
STEREOSCOPES,
Nicely finished, best quality Lenses, for 33c, worth $1.
Over 2,000 different American and Foreign Views at 4c each, worth 10 to 25.
New Tin, New Hardware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.
ALSO, THOSE WONDERFUL
CHEAP COUNTERS
DOWN STAIRS.
Last but not least, an ENORMOUS STOCK OF
FANS.
Lot of Jap. Fans at ....2c, worth 5
Lot of Jap. Fans at ....4c, worth 10
Over 800 fine Japanese Fans, lacquered sticks, in Blacks, Blues, Browns, and Fancy Combinations, worth 25 to 40 cts. each. Take your choice of these ELEGANT JAPANESE FANS FOR
10 CTS.
Lot of Black Fans, polished sticks, at 18 c, worth 50.
Lot at 38c, worth 75. Lot at 48c, worth $1 and $1.25.

Always, Now and Forever, the Busiest House in Town—By Name,
SEA'S
MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,
122 & 124 STATE-ST.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursions
To Lake Superior.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMERS,
CITY OF FREMONT,
Will leave Wednesday, July 30, at 8 p. m.,
CITY OF DULUTH,
Will leave Saturday, Aug 2., at 8 p. m.
The most Charming Scenery of all the Lakes!
Send for Descriptive Circulars. Staterooms can be secured at the General Office, 74 Market-st.
LAKE MICH. & LAKE SUP. TRANSP. CO.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY"
Will leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a. m. for South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cts. For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip, 50 cts. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts. Band on board.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

EXCURSION
To EVANSTON and WAUKEGAN, Thursday, July 31, at 9:30 a. m. The iron side-wheel steamer GRACE GRUMMOND will leave Clark-st. Bridge. Fare to Evanston and return, 50c; Waukegan and return, $1.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

PICNIC.

GRAND PICNIC
GIVEN BY THE
KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK,
AT SHARPSHOOTERS' PARK,
WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1879.
Train leaves depot, cor. of Clinton and Carroll-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp.

DENTISTRY.

DR. DAY,
133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.
BEST RUBBER OR CELLULOID $5.00 GOLD $10.00
My Lower Suction Plate never loosens while talking or eating. Filling, ¼ usual rates. Extracting without pain.

EDUCATIONAL.

MORGAN PARK
MILITARY ACADEMY,
MORGAN PARK, COOK CO., ILL.

This institution, situated on the Rock Island Railroad, 13 miles from Chicago, prepares boys thoroughly for all American Colleges, West Point, Annapolis, or business life. Location healthful, pleasant, and elevated. Terms moderate. Parents in Chicago and vicinity who are intending to send their boys away from home to school, are particularly requested to acquaint themselves with this school before deciding to send elsewhere. Send for catalogue.

A LADY OFFERS RARE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES to FOUR YOUNG LADIES.
French and German the languages of the family. Courses in History and Literature. Best references. Address 15 Deering-st., Portland, Me.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of Professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principals, MRS. MARY J. JONES and MRS. B. MAITLAND.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Three Deaths and Thirteen New Cases in Memphis.

The Weekly Mortality of the City Stated at Seventy-One,

Of Which Only Thirty-four Deaths Were from the Prevailing Plague.

Arrangements for the Outside Camps Now About Completed.

A Committee of Safety Established for the Protection of Property.

St. Louis Devising Plans to Keep Out the Memphis Refugees.

An Investigating Commission to Be Sent to the West Indies.

MEMPHIS.

THE EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—The Taxing District has within the past two weeks made rapid strides toward the very novel condition of a deserted city, and every day the number of its inhabitants is being rapidly diminished. Public opinion has almost arrived at the conviction that the prevailing disease has been kept within certain limits by general depopulation, and those who are pecuniarily able to do so do not hesitate to get away. Yet there are thousands here who know not how or where to go, and the best means of disposing of that class is the absorbing theme of discussion among the authorities. A citizens' meeting was held to-day, attended by our best people. How to make provision for the poor discussed at length, but no definite conclusion was reached beyond the unanimity of sentiment that all must

GO BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS.

Tents for camping purposes have been procured, and rations promised, but no place has been agreed upon for sites for camps, the difficulty being the opposition among the country people to having the camps located in their respective vicinities. President Porter has determined upon a plan to be developed to-morrow, but it has not yet been made public, which will result in the establishment of camps of ample capacity for all.

The colored element, which largely predominates, exhibits a disposition to be troublesome on the camp question this morning, declaring positively that they would not be driven into military camps. Leading citizens assured them that the military would have nothing to do with the camps beyond the preservation of peace and the suppression of crime. They were told that they would be allowed to form colonies composed of fifty or 100 families, to whom tents and rations would be issued. This

HAD A PACIFYING EFFECT,

and it is now believed that no trouble will occur in the camp mvoement.

The weather last night and to-day has not been favorable. Cloudy, close, rainy, and hot. Up to noon to-day it has served to augument the list of new cases, which up to 6 o'clock this evening numbered thirteen, as follows:

Willie Haskins, 3 years, South street.
D. L. Stewart, 22, Orleans street.
Carrie Ashbrook, 3, Bradford street.
J. M. Ashbrook, 35, Bradford street.
Mary Burns, 45, Hernando street.
Mary Mulbrandon, 8, DeSoto street.
Dan Crudor, 5, South street.
Fritz Wehone, 15, Clay street.
Lee Weherum, 9 months, Hernando street.
Michael Hally, 6 years, Rosa avenue.
Mack White, 18, Bradford street.
George White, 30, Bradford street.
M. Ward, colored female, 27, Ruth street.

The latter case, reported by Dr. Purnall, has been in hand about a week, and is now

OUT OF DANGER.

but was not reported as a yellow-fever case until this afternoon.

Since the office of the Board of Health was closed, I learn that another one of the Meath family was stricken with fever this evening.

The list of interments showed five deaths, three of which were from yellow-fever:

Lizzie Meath, aged 16, Desoto street.
Ed F. Caty, aged 35, Webster street.
Joe Adams, aged 8, Clay street.
Celia Trice, colored.
P. Months, death caused by injuries from a fall.

Joe Meding died of the fever to-night since the above report was made out.

The rumored stoppage of mail facilities has caused uneasiness. The officials of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad announced that they would endeavor to keep up the regular mail transportation with an engine. The last train went out on that road to-night, and on Friday trains on the Memphis & Louisville Road will cease running south of Clarksville. Trains will be kept ready on each of these roads to be used in emergencies.

The Hester family are now pronounced out of danger, and the Ancient Order of United Workingmen's Relief Committee have now but one case on their hands, Mr. Partheaius, who is reported pulling through favorably.

At the citizens' meeting to-day the following

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

was appointed: D. T. Porter, J. S. Prestidge, A. D. Longstaff, W. E. Boggs, Dr. Landium, E. Liedy, A. S. Livermore, R. W. Mitchell, W. W. Thatcher, W. T. D. Dalzell, Marcus Jones, John P. Hoffman, D. F. Goodyear, W. J. Chase, C. B. Galloway, John Johnson, John Loagueo, N. W. Speers, S. P. Read, J. B. Cork, T. V. Melburn, J. C. MacCabe, James Glass, T. T. Brown, C. W. Goyer, M. Burk.

The following were chosen as an Executive Committee: D. I. Porter, President; Dr. R. W. Mitchell, John Johnson, A. S. Livermore, W. W. Thatcher, J. S. Prestidge, the Rev. W. E. Boggs, N. W. Speers.

IS THE DISEASE EPIDEMIC?

The rumor was current on the street all day that the disease would be declared epidemic, but Dr. G. B. Thornton, President of the Board of Health, informed your correspondent that, according to the rules precedent that the number of deaths from yellow-fever during the week must exceed that from all other causes, he was not authorized to declare yellow-fever epidemic in this city.

This week's death roll shows thirty-four from yellow-fever and thirty-seven all other causes. He declared it now doubtful if an epidemic could be declared here this season, as all that will remain in the city after the camps have been established are considered yellow-fever proof.

The authorities have employed twenty men to take the census of the city, so as to ascertain the exact number of citizens present upon which to base future relief operations.

Col. O'Neill Camagon to-day set up military headquarters in the building on Madison street formerly occupied as an office by the Gas Company.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—At a meeting of citizens held this morning a Committee of Safety was appointed, from whose members the following Executive Committee was chosen: D. T. Porter, President and ex-officio Chairman, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, John Johnson, A. S. Livermore, W. W. Thatcher, J. S. Prestidge, the Rev. W. E. Boggs, and N. W. Speers.

THE RECORD.

One new case was reported to-day. Two deaths have occurred: Miss Lizzie Meath and Ed Flatley.

The weather continues damp and disagreeable.

EPIDEMIC.

The Board of Health will to-morrow doubtless declare the fever epidemic.

On motion of Dr. R. W. Mitchell, it was resolved to take the census of the city as a basis to calculate the necessities and wants of those remaining.

A petition from the citizens of Wilbur Station, on the Paducah Railroad, at which point it is proposed to erect the camp, protesting against the scheme, was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

LATER REPORTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—Thirteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day. One additional death occurred this afternoon: Joe Adams, at 73 Clay street.

It was thought the Board of Health this afternoon would declare the fever epidemic, but, after a careful revision of the reports from all the undertakers, the results showed, out of seventy-one deaths reported for the week, but thirty-four had died of yellow-fever.

CAMPS.

The city authorities have perfected all arrangements for well-established camps early next week.

ADDRESS.

The Executive Committee have issued the following address to all citizens of Memphis, absent as well as present:

> The undersigned beg leave to inform you that they have been appointed an Executive Committee from the General Committee of Safety, to co-operate with the authorities of the Taxing District in the maintenance of order and protection of life and property during the prevalence of the yellow-fever. Warned by past experience of the evils developed in all communities by public excitement and suffering, we are resolved to concert such measures as may meet all emergencies and give all needed help to the Taxing District Government. In carrying out these purposes, we call upon our fellow-citizens for moral and material support. We propose that, as far as possible, all contributions be sent to President Porter, so that, by unifying our efforts, the greatest good may be done to the greatest number with the least waste of means. We call upon Memphians to unite in shouldering the heavy burden once more laid upon us. We implore one and all to protect the good name of the city from the possible imputation of being a community of beggars on the world at large, sitting idly down and expecting others to take care of our interests and feed our poor. Let the good men of Memphis do their whole duty, and, with economy, honesty, and thorough system in our management, we earnestly hope not to be compelled to ask the charity of the world. Let it be understood that all moneys or supplies sent us will be used for these purposes, feeding sick and helpless in camps carefully selected for health, giving employment to able-bodied men thrown out of work by the fever, guarding property, public and private, and in such public work as will promote the health and business of our city when the fever abates. We shall keep a careful record of all receipts and disbursements, publishing the same in such form as will be a sufficient guarantee to all contributors that their donations have been properly and economically applied.
>
> D. T. PORTER, Chairman,
> JOHN JOHNSON,
> W. W. THACHER,
> J. S. PRESTIDGE,
> N. W. SPEERS, JR.,
> A. S. LIVERMORE,
> W. E. BAGGS.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—There were fifty deaths in this city during the week, the greatest number—ten—occurring from consumption. There were two deaths from yellow-fever, both imported cases from Memphis. Last evening Charles Hunter was sent to the City Hospital suffering with a slight fever and was admitted. Hunter arrived in town day before yesterday from a point on the Mississippi fifty miles below Memphis. As he passed through the latter city on his way here, the doctors looked upon his case with suspicion, and placed him apart from other patients. This morning Health-Officer West examined him. Although no distinguishing symptoms of yellow-fever were found, the physician thought best to be on the safe side, and had the sick man taken to the yellow-fever hospital.

There are now four cases, all from Memphis, at the yellow-fever hospital.

Mr. Poradese, a Memphis contractor, the first case, is getting well. Mrs. Pomeroy and her daughter, who were taken sick at Mrs. Hunt's boarding-house on Preston street, and were sent out yesterday, and the case of Charles Hunter constitute, with Parodese, the entire list. As there are but few Memphis people arriving now with the prospect of fever, still it is not likely that any more cases among refugees will develop here.

GUTHRIE.

The following explains itself:

> GUTHRIE, Ky., July 26.—Quarantine in accordance with the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health will be enforced at Guthrie from this date. By order of the State Board of Health of Kentucky.
> R. C. THOMAS,
> PINCKNEY THOMPSON,
> Commission of the State Board.

NEW ORLEANS.

NOT A CASE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Careful scrutiny of the records of the Board of Health fails to disclose a single case of infectious or contagious disease in the city. All doctors are by law required to report such to the Board within twenty-four hours. Monday morning the Auxiliary Sanitary Association will begin a thorough house-to-house disinfection. An army of men will be employed, with a large number of carts and implements, and the work will be done thoroughly and quickly. Gutters are constantly flushed, the streets kept clean, and the condition of the city is better than ever known before. All of this is done by the Citizens' Sanitary Association, without the aid or encouragement of the Board of Health, whose main work is to tax tonnage at the river quarantine. A suspicious case is reported to-night in the house adjoining that where the Creel girl lived with the Stout family before she went to Mississippi City. The case has not yet advanced far enough to be diagnosed successfully, but the ablest doctors are watching it with great care.

ST. LOUIS.

THE FIRST CASE OF FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—It appears likely that the first case of fever among the refugees has developed here to-day. William Budding, one of the first arrivals from Memphis, was taken sick at his stopping-place on Washington avenue, and his case proved so bad that he was transferred to the City Hospital. To-night a report comes from the City Hospital that his symptoms appear so like those of yellow-fever that he must go to quarantine.

Dr. Rauch, of the Illinois State Board of Health, held another conference with the St. Louis Board this morning. The main subject considered was how to agree upon a system of quarantine between the two States that should interpose a safe barrier to the spread of disease without absolutely interrupting trade on the river. It is to devise the means of securing the ends of quarantine without entailing its present evils that the St. Louis and Illinois authorities are now putting their heads together. At the conference yesterday morning it was argued that

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

would be a fully-equipped station, with hospital accommodation for the treatment of the sick. This is to be supplemented by a separate establishment wherein to house the healthy passengers until the period of incubation of the disease should expire. There must also be a wharf for the unloading and disinfection of freight, or else freighting must be discontinued, which means a cessation of trade. Cairo will be presently provided with such an outfit, the accommodations for the uninfected being simply a temporary camp on Island No. 1, below the city. The difficulty which immediately arises, however, is the maintenance of the large number of passengers liable to arrive and be detained at quarantine. It can readily be seen that if the Cairo authorities will act for the State of Illinois and

STOP EVERY BOAT,

take off the sick and send them to the hospital, take off the well and move them to the island for five or six days, disinfect boat and baggage thoroughly, and then send along those who have not developed the disease, the problem for towns further up the river would be pretty well solved. Passengers could reasonably be allowed to land at such points as they might desire. As this service of inspection would be quite as much for the benefit of Missouri or St. Louis and other towns on this side of the Ohio River country as it would for Illinois, a division of expense might seem fair, but it is not practicable. Dr. Rauch is therefore very anxious to have a complete service of the kind mentioned equipped in St. Louis. It would then be easy to

PREVENT THE BOATS FROM LANDING

between here and Cairo, and the work, responsibility, and expense of quarantining boats thoroughly could be shifted to this point, and the State of Illinois still protected. One strong reason why Cairo is not a good point for the quarantine station for the upper river, is that Cairo itself is rather prone to become an infected point. The latest proposition under consideration is for the National Board of Health to undertake the expense for a station for the accommodation of well passengers under observation, the place to be located near and operated with the St. Louis Quarantine Hospital, which would afford ample and excellent

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SICK.

Dr. Rauch thinks this can be done. Mayor Overstolz, when the idea was first suggested, telegraphed the National Board of Health to know if tents and rations could be forwarded for such purpose. The Secretary of the Board recommended him to apply to the Secretary of War. A dispatch was sent to that officer, and the following reply received:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—*To Henry Overstolz, Mayor of St. Louis:* Tents can only be furnished in case of a great emergency, which cannot be possibly relieved in any other way, and even in such case I act entirely without authority of law.
> [Signed] G. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

Mayor Overstolz stated yesterday that he did not understand that there was any such emergency in the case as would warrant the Secretary of War in sending the supplies.

WASHINGTON.

A BRITISH GRIEVANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The British Minister has been endeavoring to induce the Treasury Department to interfere in the matter of the New Orleans quarantine so far as to relieve vessels from different ports belonging to British owners from the necessity of spending so long a time in quarantine. The matter has been the subject of a great deal of correspondence between the State Department and the Treasury. Finally, to-day, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hawley decided that under the laws of Congress the Treasury had no authority to interfere; that on the contrary all Customs and Government officers are specially directed to assist in the execution of all State quarantine laws. In view of the fears of a yellow-fever epidemic throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, the Government officials are not likely to be ordered to relax their vigilance in the interest of British commerce.

TO BE SENT ABROAD.

The National Board of Health has determined to send some naval surgeons to Havana to study the yellow-fever. Application having been made to the President and Secretary of the Navy to order some surgeons to proceed there, both the President and the Secretary declined on the ground that it was not just to order any officer to any such hazardous service. It was decided to call for volunteers, and to-day offers to volunteer for this service have been received from Naval-Surgeon Thomas Hiland, stationed at Stamford, Conn., and Naval-Surgeon Schofield, of this city. They will go to Havana and Matanzas as Sanitary Inspectors of vessels clearing for the United States. Calls will be issued for volunteers from the army and the marine hospital service to act under the suggestions of the National Board in similar capacities at other places.

NEW YORK.

THE IMPORTED CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Since the removal of the Memphis refugees from the Harlem tenement-house no further cause for alarm or excitement has developed. The health authorities have no fears that the yellow-fever will have more victims in Harlem. Sanitary physicians have been assigned to the district to make sure there shall be no concealed cases, owing to the aversion to being carried off to the Quarantine Hospital. There are eight cases under treatment at the Hospital without further deaths.

Of the eleven persons from Memphis, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbons alone have the fever.

Mr. Corbett made his escape after the burial of Mrs. Brennan, whose body he was allowed to accompany to the cemetery, and his whereabouts are unknown.

The question of fumigation of mail matter has been discussed, and as extra precaution it was decided to subject all mail matter from affected localities to a sulphur vapor, and afterward to a freezing mixture.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Board of Health says there is no yellow-fever in the city to-day.

Robert R. Hind, mate of the steamer Alnwick Castle, arrived yesterday from Havana, was taken to-day to the Yellow-Fever Hospital, at quarantine, where there are now six other patients.

VARIOUS.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26.—A special to the *Appeal* from Huntsville, Ala., states that Mrs. Loop, mother of C. L. Loop, a prominent official of the Southern Express Company, is dangerously ill of a well-defined case of yellow-fever, developed since the lady with her son sought refuge in that city.

APPLICATION DENIED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—In response to a telegram sent by Mayor Kercheval, asking the use of fifteen tents at inspection stations, G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War, says: "I cannot take the responsibility of leaving tents for use where there is no suffering from yellow-fever."

SHELBYVILLE.

The Rev. B. F. Teller, a Memphis refugee, died of yellow-fever at Shelbyville at 10 o'clock last night and was buried at 2 a. m. to-day. Much uneasiness on account of his death is felt at Shelbyville.

COME TO A FINE PASS.

HELENA, Mont., July 26.—Prof. B. F. March, civil engineer, yesterday laid before the Helena Board of Trade the survey of a new and wonderful pass over the main range of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 5,500 feet above the sea, and 1,215 feet above the main street of Helena. The distance from Helena west of the summit of the main range is fifteen miles, thence to the waters of the Columbia and Little Blackfoot three miles. The Board of Trade is having the report of the route prepared, and Mr. Priest, the discoverer, puts on a force of men to make a new wagon-road to Deer Lodge. The pass is about 700 feet lower than the favored Deer-Lodge Pass.

CASUALTIES.

A Horrible Accident on the Northwestern Railroad.

A Construction Train Runs Over a Cow and Is Completely Wrecked.

Five Men Killed and Twelve Seriously Injured.

Great Destruction of Property by Floods in Pennsylvania.

Some Thirty Houses and Stores Swept Away in One Locality.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 26.—One of the most terrible accidents which has occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for years took place just below here this evening, a few minutes after 6 o'clock. For several weeks past gangs of men have been engaged in filling in about the track, and the work had been completed nearly to Waukegan. A gravel train had been engaged unloading dirt from north of Lake Forest, and ran close to the time of the Milwaukee passenger, which leaves Chicago at 5 o'clock. The conductor of the train, Thomas Halligan, waited until the last minute, and then ordered the train to Waukegan. On the way to this place, on the curve perhaps a half-mile south, the engineer saw a cow lying directly across the track, but only too late, and as the ten flat cars which preceded the engine struck the obstacle they were thrown from the track and piled into a huge confusion of debris on both sides of the track. The engineer, Frank Drew, had reversed the engine and jumped for his life. There were nineteen men on the train. Some were thrown in one direction and some in another. Those who sought to save themselves by clinging to the cars were only to be crushed and mangled by being thrown underneath the wheels or cars. Dire confusion reigned. Right there beneath the beautiful bluff overlooking the track were the mangled remains of the unfortunate men. THE TRIBUNE representative arrived soon after the accident, even before the wounded and dying men had been removed from their pools of blood, and the helpless cries were pitiable. The mangled remains of some lay underneath the huge pile, and could only be removed from their resting place by the use of huge jacks. Soon after the terrible accident the news had spread throughout the city, and the banks were lined with people hurrying to the place of death, anxious to do whatever was in their power for the poor injured men, some of whom were as well as dead. Here one could find a leg severed from the body; in another place an arm; and still in another location could be found a corpse beyond recognition. The trains from the north and south arrived only to have the passengers transferred from one to the other train. Many ladies and gentlemen on the trains assisted in caring for the wounded, but were soon summoned to board their respective trains. The dead and wounded were conveyed to the depot, where it was found that Anthony Joyce, section boss, John Dugan, and Patrick Conners, workmen, were among the dead. Michael Sheridan died within an hour. Among the wounded are Marks Malloy, badly injured about the spine; Austin Dugan, internal injuries and fracture of the skull; Thomas McNulty, internal injuries and fracture of the hip; Henry Burns, fracture of the leg and spine injured; Thomas Halligan, of Milwaukee, double fracture of the leg and internal injuries; Patrick Mulligan, slight scalp injuries; a German named Grams, bad scalp wounds. A sense of mourning is felt throughout the city for the poor unfortunates and the bereaved families. At the homes of the victims of the accident the scenes beggar description. Wives, children and relatives are gathered, and grief beyond expression is present. It seems almost miraculous that as many escaped from the ruins as did. As soon as the unfortunates had been removed a gang of men was summoned and work was commenced clearing away the debris. This was not easily done. Car upon car lay across the track, and some portions of cars had been thrown from the embankment through the fences on the other side. With a couple hours' work the way was made clear, and the rails again put in place by 10:30 o'clock, when the night express arrived and a special train with several officials of the road. People aboard the train sent messages hither and yon to friends concerning the accident. No one on any of the passenger-trains were injured. The remains of the dead were taken finally to the freight-house, where it was proposed to hold the inquests, but, as the Coroner was not in the city, it was decided to postpone the same until this morning at 9 o'clock. A corps of surgeons arrived by the special train, but as all the wounded had been attended to, they returned to the city. Wrecking trains have been ordered to the scene of disaster and will set to work early this morning, when the wreck will be cleared away. Nearly all the men who were injured by the accident were poor, and supported their families by their daily work, and the most sympathy is felt for the many who must suffer from the disaster. Austin Dugan, one of the injured, lies in a critical state in his room, and small hopes are entertained of his recovery. Halligan, the conductor, was taken aboard the train for Milwaukee, and news is received here that he died before reaching his home. He leaves a wife and children. Anthony Joyce lived at this place, was about 40 years old, and leaves a large family. Connors, Dugan, and Sheridan lived here, and leave families.

FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—The heavy rain-storm of this morning was productive of much damage throughout this section of country. In the city scores of cellars were flooded, bridges torn away, etc. On the South Side the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad was badly washed, the track for a distance of a mile covered with dirt from one to two feet deep, and all business suspended. The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad were blockaded at the head of Thirty-third street, and passenger trains were run on the freight track. The obstructions were cleared away by noon. The Atlantic express on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which arrives at 12:29, did not get in this afternoon until 4 o'clock. The delay was occasioned by washes at various points along the road.

A dispatch from Freedom says it was the heaviest rain for years. The railroad crossing at the Excelsior Oil Works is covered with stones and dirt three feet in depth. Trains were delayed for several hours.

At Elizabeth, up the Monongahela, the freshet was the greatest known for years. Fallen Timber Run rose ten feet in a few hours, overflowing the country, carrying away houses, fences, etc., and completely destroying the crops. The heaviest losers are Horner & Roberts, coal operators, who have a track along the run. Their railroad bridges, three in number, were destroyed, and in numerous other places their road was washed from its bed, which will cause great labor and expense to repair.

The mines were for a while in great danger of being overflowed, many of the men having to wade almost waist-deep to get from one entry to another.

The flood was also very heavy at Lonedale. A portion of the incline on Wood, Schrader & Co.'s coal-road was thrown down, and the track torn up for a long distance. The mine was flooded, and many miners escaped with difficulty.

A washout on the Fort Wayne Railroad, between Erie and Alliance, and the washing away of a small bridge between Homewood and Wampum, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, delayed the trains several hours. The damage done to the Sewickly Railroad is immense. The track is swept away in several places, and many of the culverts are gone. It will take weeks to repair the road sufficiently to run the trains with regularity.

No loss of life occurred so far as known, though there were many narrow escapes. A house on Fallen Timber Run, containing six persons, was washed away, but the inmates were finally rescued. The total loss in that vicinity will not fall short of $50,000. Both the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers are rising rapidly, insuring sufficient water to float the coal fleet of 20,000,000 bushels which has been waiting for water for several months.

To the Western Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—A severe rain-storm passed over this section to-day and caused considerable damage to property in the surrounding country. At Irvin Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the flood was the highest ever known in that vicinity. Houses were flooded, and fences and outbuildings washed away. On the Sewickley Branch road the damage to the track was heavy. At Petrolia the greatest loss occurred, twenty-five or thirty stores and dwellings being washed away.

The Karns City & Parker Railroad was damaged to the extent of $10,000, and telegraph lines are down in all directions. The total loss to property is probably $100,000.

On the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Guffy Station, a culvert is washed out, and the track is so damaged that trains could not pass. Reports of the same nature are received from the Monongahela Valley. No damage was done in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—During a heavy storm this evening dwellings and barns in the northwestern part of the city were unroofed, and houses flooded.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PUEBLO, Col., July 26.—Terrific rains Friday afternoon created floods in the Arkansas, Huerfano, and other rivers. The floods proved disastrous to crops, stock, and railroads. The train from Atchison and Kansas City is one day late. The train eastward Friday cannot proceed. It is detained thirty-one miles out on account of heavy washouts. On the Denver & Rio Grande Road, one mile beyond Colorado Springs, a large washout precipitated a freight-train, killing the brakeman and ditching the engine and cars. No trains from the East have arrived since Thursday.

THE SABLE ISLAND WRECK.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 26.—The schooner Nimble arrived from Sable Island with a portion of the cargo of the wrecked steamer State of Virginia and ten of the crew. The cargo is understood to be in good condition.

The Dominion steamer Glendon left this evening for Sable Island.

The stranded steamer still lies in the same position with her afterpart on a sand ridge and the bow under water. There was a heavy swell from the southward the greater part of the time since the disaster, making loading on the south side of the island impossible. As a consequence very little has been saved by the island surf boats, but the wrecking schooners did well.

The body of the child of Mrs. Eliza Wolfson was recovered near the west end lighthouse on Monday morning, and interred.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 26.—At 3 o'clock this morning the wife of Henry Volkman, a resident of the Second Ward, was almost instantly killed at the Junction while attempting to alight from a moving train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Mrs. Volkman was seeing her sister-in-law off, who was going West, and was leaving the train after parting with her when she was thrown under the cars, the wheels passing over both her legs, cutting them off at the thighs, the unfortunate woman surviving her injuries only an hour. She was about 40 years old, and leaves no children.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—This evening, as a train was leaving this station for Keokuk, John H. McKenna, connected with the Colfax Springs Hotel, attempted to get on a coach, when his hand slipped, and he fell between the cars. Two coaches passed over him. Both legs and the top of his head were torn off, and his body terribly mangled. He belonged at Buffalo, N. Y.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 26.—A fatal accident occurred at the Cleveland Coal Company's mines, about one mile east of Lucas, Lucas County, this State, this afternoon. Robert Kennie, the engineer, was leaning over the shaft talking to some one below when the descending car struck him in the head with fatal result. The deceased leaves a family in poor circumstances.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 26.—Josiah S. McCall, a farmer living near Raritan, Henderson County, Ill., was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon while stacking corn.

HYDROPHOBIA.

CHESTER, Pa., July 26.—Nellie Cox, aged 6 years, died this afternoon from the bite of a rabid dog about a month ago.

FATAL FALL.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Harvey P. Magee, a traveling agent, was killed by a fall into a cellar.

CANADA.

Rumored Cabinet-Changes—Resignation of a Bandmaster—Smallpox Among Moravian Indians—Indian Relics.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 26—The following Cabinet-changes are rumored: Mr. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, is to be appointed Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia, in lieu of Sir William Young, to be superannuated. Mr. John O'Connor is to resign. Mr. Costigan's chances as an Irish Roman-Catholic representative, it is claimed, will be overlooked in favor of Mr. Daly, M.P., from Halifax, who will enter the Cabinet as a Nova-Scotian and the Irish Catholic representative. Senator Aikens is to resign and accept the position of Land Commissioner in the Northwest, under the power of the act recently passed. Mr. Dalton McCarthy will succeed him as the Ontario representative, in the capacity of Minister of Justice.

Col. Lovell, R. E., accompanied by Lieut. Hussey, has left Halifax for British Columbia, having been ordered by the Home Government to report on the fortifications of that Province.

When Mr. Clapp, the Bandmaster of the Governor-General's Foot-Guards, was brought out from England, he was given by the late Government a position as temporary clerk in the Post-Office Department, for the purpose of enabling the regiment to have an efficient band-conductor. A few weeks ago, the Government, actuated by one of its curious freaks of economy, dismissed Clapp, and now it is understood that he has resigned his position as Bandmaster. This will be a serious blow to the band's efficiency. Clapp's dismissal is said to be the result of malice, because, on one occasion during the past winter, he earned the hatred of an official irresponsible to the Government, by refusing to yield to treatment which somewhat degraded his position.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 26.—The Ancient Order of Foresters, in convention here, have decided to establish a subsidiary High Court for Canada.

A hundred and thirty-one candidates passed at the matriculation examinations of Toronto University, which have just concluded. Included in the number are eighteen ladies.

The United Canadian Society will meet at Niagara on the 17th of September, to commemorate the meeting of the first Parliament of Canada, in 1792.

A number of refugees from Memphis, Tenn., and New Orleans, have arrived here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HIGHGATE, Ont., July 26.—The Chairman of the Board of Health appointed to look after the Moravian Indians suffering from smallpox, reports the disease as almost stamped out. No new cases have been reported. The doctor in charge is now taking steps to have the houses disinfected.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 26.—Patrick Whelan, of Renou's River, while engaged in excavating at Stewart's Point, six or eight inches below the surface discovered a large copper box, in which was the skeleton of a man, together with a tomahawk, a sword, and other articles. At the bottom of the box was a mat made from cedar-bark, and on that a blanket. A copper pot was also found, with four skulls in it. The body is supposed to be that of an Indian Chief.

FOREIGN.

Over Five Hundred Incendiary Fires in Russia Last Month.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria to Meet in Gastein in August.

Raymond, the New York Forger, Arrested in London.

Paris Streets Being Rechristened with Republican Names.

RUSSIA.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Minister of the Interior reports 3,501 fires during June, causing damage to the amount of 12,000,000 rubles; 506 of the fires were incendiary.

Further particulars of the fire at Novi Novgorod on the 19th of the present month state that while the fire was raging fourteen explosions occurred in the bazar, killing and injuring forty persons.

The theatre in the Kremlin, at Moscow, was burned by the Nihilists.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Nihilist trials are proceeding at Kharkoff and Warsaw. At both places the prisons are full, and the general drift of popular sentiment is so hostile to the Government that the garrisons have been again reinforced, and troops line the streets leading from the Jail to the Court. The convicted will be sent to Saghalien and Siberia,—those considered most dangerous to the former and the others to Siberia. The populace are sullen and discontented at Kharkoff, with the exception of the students, who have but little hesitation in avowing their sympathy with the accused. These students are the sons of residents in the city and their relatives, who remained after the University was forcibly closed after the demonstrations of last year. In St. Petersburg the Military Governor has reduced the number of house-porters specially detailed to guard the streets at night and prevent the placarding of Nihilist documents. The business depression still continues, and is aggravated both by the political situation and the conflicting news of the crops in Southern Russia.

GERMANY.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

LONDON, July 26.—The Emperors of Austria and Germany are expected to meet at Gastein next month.

BANK FAILURE.

LONDON, July 26.—The career of the International Bank of Hamburg, which has decided on voluntary liquidation, has been one of unbroken misfortune since the financial crash which followed the Franco-German war. Its capital, £800,000, has been expended in railways, banking, and land schemes long since collapsed.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND THE MILITARY RAILWAY SYSTEM—THE IMPOSITION OF THE NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BERLIN, July 25.—Van Maydoch has been placed in charge of the Imperial Railway System. It has been planned partly in the interest of commerce, but always with a view to ulterior military operations, the importance of which is magnified by the present coolness between Germany and Russia, and the prospect foreshadowed by the press of both countries of a Franco-Prussian alliance. Concessions are also expected to be made to the prevailing sentiment in Alsace after the autumn maneuvers. Gen. Francke, in command of the Imperial Army Corps, is to be removed. This will make the appointment of a new Cabinet officer necessary, and it is believed Voitred will be given the portfolio of the Ministry of Marine.

The new protective duties on iron, hops, petroleum, and tallow imposed by the tariff adopted by the Reichstag are now in force; the additional duties imposed upon coal and wood will be levied in October; those upon flax in July, 1880, and all others in January, 1880.

FRANCE.

THE TUILLERIES RUINS.

VERSAILLES, July 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies the motion that the ruins of the Tuilleries be razed was referred to a special committee.

TOO MUCH WATER.

The rivers Aisne and Seine are rising rapidly. The waters in the north are subsiding, but the country is much damaged.

THE PRESS LAWS.

PARIS, July 26.—The manager of the *Lanterne* (newspaper) has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs for publishing false news and libeling public functionaries.

STREETS RECHRISTENED.

PARIS, July 26.—The Municipal Council has rebaptized a large number of streets, including the Boulevard Haussman, named during the reign of the Bonapartes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PERU-CHILI WAR.

LONDON, July 26.—Advices from Valparaiso report that large reinforcements have been sent to the Chilian army on the Peruvian frontier.

AUSTRIA.

A WEDDING IN PROSPECT.

VIENNA, July 26.—The King of Spain is expected here in August to ask the hand of Archduchess Marie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FORGER ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 26.—William Fish Raymond, the New York forger, has been arrested.

A WELCOME RAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—There was a very heavy shower here this evening, which is the first rain of any moment in this vicinity for six weeks. The rain fell in perfect torrents, and has had the beneficial effect of cleaning the streets and clearing the sewers. Some portions of the lower part of the city were flooded, and in front of one of the depots the water is said to have been three feet deep. The contractors for the new sewer in front of the President's grounds had a large force out in the pelting rain digging channels so that the water would not spoil their work. It is possible that this rain may prevent the entire failure of the corn and tobacco crops, which had been feared.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Five hundred and thirty-nine immigrants arrived this morning and started West.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Archbishop Henni has concluded the investigation of the charges against Father Vahey, of St. Patrick's Church, and his finding completely exonerates the reverend gentleman.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—The trustees of the estate of George B. Martin, of Lockport, the great bankrupt, yesterday paid the final and only dividend of 6 per cent which has been realized from the assets. His total indebtedness at the time of the collapse was $212,000. Of this amount some $12,000 was secured.

CANAL REPAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—The appropriation made by the last General Assembly for the preservation of the life of the canal from the assaults of the railroad companies, gives the canal managers courage to undertake needed repairs without fear of not being able to complete them.

The repairs now in progress are as follows: The two locks, Nos. 1 and 2, in the vicinity of Lockport; of these all the stonework at each end is to be removed. The cost of this work will be between $8,000 and $9,000.

The aqueduct over the Fox River at Ottawa is to be repaired. The stone for this work is now cut at Sanger's quarry. The work to be done will cost about $10,000.

The aqueduct over the Vermilion at LaSalle is to be repaired at a cost of $3,000.

The lumber for both of these works was bought last fall at a cost of $16,000. The State owns four repair boats and seven flat boats.

Supt. Thomas keeps these in constant and active service, and is determined, as far as in his power, to keep the canal in a first-class condition and ready to do its share toward saving the people in Northern Illinois $100,000 annually in reduced freights.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—The city was shocked this morning by the news that Mr. James Defoar and wife, a wealthy and well-known couple living near Atlanta, had been murdered in their bed. They were assaulted by some one with a heavy ax, and their heads almost severed. The bed-clothes were not disordered, and the assassin had evidently struck but one blow for each. He had then thrown the bloody ax in the fireplace, and, after rummaging over the house, had left. Nothing was missing save Mr. Defoar's boots and a little money. The boots were found near the house. A number of tracks made by a barefoot man and a man with old shoes were found near where the boots were left. Trained dogs were put on these tracks, but lost the trail. A great many parties are out scouring the woods, and the detectives are busily at work. Suspicion has been directed to two tramps who visited the house the evening of the murder and insolently demanded food and money. They were driven off, and it is now held slipped into the house and made their way up-stairs, where a muddied bed gives suspicion that they had spent part of the night. No guess can be made, however, as to why the tramps should have killed these old people, who were asleep, and who could have made no resistance if they had awakened. The matter is an impenetrable mystery so far, but there are some ugly suspicions floating about. To-morrow may bring something definite. The excitement is intense, and if the murderers are caught they will have a swift trial and short justice.

COOK'S LATEST CONFESSION.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Charles W. Cook, whose testimony hanged Buzzell as an accessory to the murder of Susan Hanson after he had been acquitted as a principal, has made another confession. It will be remembered that Cook swore on the second trial of Buzzell that Buzzell first hired him to shoot Miss Hanson, and then, when, on the last moment, his (Cook's) courage failed, Buzzell threatened to shoot him unless he fired. Then he shot Miss Hanson as she sat in a room of her house with her mother and brother. After Buzzell's conviction and sentence to be hanged, Cook made an affidavit that his confession was perjury, and had been extorted from him by two Boston detectives. On the strength of this last confession strenuous efforts were made to save Buzzell's life, without avail. Now that he is hanged, Cook has sent for his counsel to tell him this time the truth about the murder. He says that Buzzell did hire him for $100 to shoot Miss Hanson, and that the money was never paid, but that Buzzell was not with him on the night of the murder, and that he did not see him till daylight next morning. This accounts for Buzzell's refusal to deny that he had something to do with the murder while always insisting that he did not kill Miss Hanson.

FINED $900.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 26.—George T. Farmer, of Chicago, has been on trial here for doing an illegal insurance business. This case is an important one, and attracts all the insurance men Atty.-Gen. Wilson prosecuted, together with P. L. Spencer, Insurance Commissioner, and Congressman Gabe Bouck defended. Farmer was charged with writing policies from his Chicago office and collecting premiums without paying the State license. There are more like him. His is a test case. The jury found him guilty without leaving their seats, and he was fined $900 and costs. The city will now sue him for the 2 per cent tax on premiums which is devoted to the firemen.

HUSHED UP.

FALL RIVER, July 26.—The Treasurer of a mill in the north part of the city, becoming involved by speculations in cotton, used the money of the mill. It is said that property sufficient to secure the mill has been turned over by the relatives, and the affair settled.

The name of the Treasurer involved is George B. Durfee, of the Mechanics' Mills. His total loss in speculation is about $120,000, but he only put up $35,000 as margin.

LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., July 26.—Pickpockets made a big haul to-day out of the country people who attended Van Amburgh's circus. A man named Cox had a valuable watch and chain taken, while other parties suffered the loss of their money. No clew.

WILL DIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 26.—McDonour, the man whom Thomas Hyst cut so badly on Thursday night, has been given up to die, and probably will die within a few hours. The crime occurred in Ottawa County, and the officers there have been notified to take care of the case.

STARVING HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Frank Portello, the murderer of Michael Bolander, has not eaten since he was locked up Thursday. When pressed by the Warden to eat, he replied, "Me no eat; me no care." He still gloats over taking the life of Bolander.

DECISION REVERSED.

TRENTON, N. J., July 26.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower Court in the case of Mrs. Smith and "Cove" Bennett, convicted of the murder of Policeman Smith, in Jersey City.

A JAILER KILLED.

CLARK, Tex., July 26.—A Jailer named Thomas Ranquilla was instantly killed by Pedro Garcia, whom he was taking to prison. The Deputy Jailer was severely cut. Garcia escaped.

HANGED.

VICKSBURG, July 26.—Henry Miller, colored, was hanged yesterday at Johnsonville, Sunflower County, for the murder of Henry Murphy, colored.

CATTLE-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 26.—A fatal epidemic has made its appearance among the cattle of this vicinity, principally among milch cows. The disease culminates in death at the end of forty-eight hours. Probably fifty head die every twenty-four hours. Stringent measures will be taken to prevent the malady from spreading.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived—The steamship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—Arrived—The City of Chester, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Arrived—The Minnesota, from Boston.

OBITUARY.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—The Rev. W. B. Slaughter, D. D., author of the "Modern Genesis," Presiding Elder of the Omaha District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in this city at 6 p. m., after a short illness. Funeral Monday afternoon.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.—Frank Emerick, of Cedar Creek Township, hanged himself last night in a fit of insanity. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

A Russian Murderer.

Lieut. Landsberg, of the Russian Imperial Guards, has confessed to having murdered Mme. Vlasoff and her servant in St. Petersburg. The object of the murder was to obtain from Mme. Vlasoff a bill of sale which she held on his property. Landsberg was considered in St. Petersburg society to be one of the first officers in the Imperial Guards. In Prince Mestchersky's "History of the Russo-Turkish War," recently published, his portrait figures frequently in the illustrations of the siege of Plevna, in which he earned promotion and several honorable distinctions.

WASHINGTON.

The Panoche Grande Case Before the Interior Department.

Another Decision Adverse to the New Idria Company.

Exports and Imports of Merchandise During the Past Year.

PANOCHE GRANDE.

DECISION ADVERSE TO THE NEW IDRIA COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision in the long pending application of the New Idria Mining Company of California for a review of the Department's decision of 1871, which rejected their application for a patent of 480 acres of mineral land in California. Secretary Schurz concurs in the decision of 1871, in holding that a larger quantity of land is embraced in this application than was contemplated or authorized by law.

By the decision of to-day the New Idria Company, by its purchase of the property, did not acquire the right to have or take a patent for more than 160 acres of land.

Following is an abstract of Secretary Schurz' decision:

After reviewing the previous decisions of the Department, and proceedings of the Supreme Court, the Secretary says the latter determined that the Panoche Grande claim was

FRAUDULENT AND INVALID,

and that McGarrahan had no right to any land thereunder. No action having been taken by Congress looking to the further suspension of proceedings in the case, the Secretary thinks the application should be taken up and the questions involved decided. The first objection to the application was that some of the necessary steps in the case were taken in direct violation of the orders of the proper officers of the Interior Department, said objection referring to the action taken by the Surveyor-General of California, and Register of the United States Land-Office at San Francisco in causing the survey to be made of the tract claimed, and in receiving application to purchase said mineral lands, and publishing the notices required by law. Said survey, the reception of the application, and publication of the notice were made contrary to instructions issued by the Department. This action was very improper, and should have been visited with such punishment as the Department at that time had the power to inflict.

The Secretary says he thinks it is clear beyond a reasonable doubt that said mineral claim is not within the boundaries of the Panoche Grande ranch as described in the petition of Gomez to the Mexican Governor for the grant, nor in the decree of the District Court which was

SUBSEQUENTLY SET ASIDE.

Here follows a description of the tract by Gomez, and the decision of the court and description of the patents to the grants adjoining said tract.

The Secretary concludes that the lands upon which said mineral claim is located never were within the limits described in the petition of Gomez for the Panoche Grande ranche, and had said ranche been confirmed it could not have been located so as to include said mines.

The testimony submitted to remove the second objection of the decision of Aug. 4, 1871, in so far as it relates to the posting of notice and a diagram upon the mine, is still defective, not showing the date upon which said notice and diagram were posted upon the mine, and the date upon which it ceased to remain so posted.

The objections contained in the last clause of the decision of August, 1871, relate to the proofs of the citizenship of claimants and amount of land included in the application.

The condition of things which existed in the mining district prior to the passage of any act of Congress on the subject must be taken into consideration in construing this law. Throughout the whole mineral region, adventurous persons had explored for mineral wealth. In some instances they had

LOCATED VALUABLE MINES,

and in order to protect their mines and their rights they had adopted rules, laws, and regulations, which were enforced by the miners with great rigor. In this condition of things the act of 1866 was passed, and the language used, in my opinion, fully justified the conclusion that Congress intended that locations made under circumstances above mentioned should stand, if they conformed to the rules and regulations of the particular mining-district in which the mine was situated. This view of the law is confirmed by the provisions of the act of May 10, 1872. H. F. Pitt, P. C. Collins, and H. G. Balienger seem to have thought they could take under their local rules a tract of land which would include as much in the aggregate as they could take separately, 160 acres for each, and, in pursuance of such understanding, made a location embracing 660 acres, which was subsequently

CUT DOWN TO 480 ACRES.

Secretary Schurz decides that Pitt, Collins, and Balienger, as an association of persons, had a right to locate a tract of land, including 160 acres that bore the kind of ore mentioned in their local laws, but had no right to locate any greater quantity. Their location, therefore, is voidable as to the excess included therein.

The decision concludes as follows: "The New Idria Company could acquire from them no greater rights than they possessed by virtue of their location, and by its purchase, therefore, did not acquire the right to have or take a patent for more than 160 acres of land. I must, therefore, agree with the Department decision of 1871 in holding that a larger quantity of land is embraced in this application than was contemplated or authorized by law." The application for a reconsideration of the Department decision of Aug. 4, 1871, and the issuance of a patent to said Company for the tract claimed, is denied for the reasons stated.

NOTES AND NEWS.

RIGHTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Dr. Cox, United States Commissioner to the Australian Exhibition, was entirely successful in the ne exeat proceedings in Court to-day. It appears that his landlord had applied for the writ of ne exeat, on the ground that rent was due him; but Dr. Cox was able to show in Court that he not only did not owe the landlord rent, but that he had overpaid him $100. The proceedings evidently were inspired by malice, and Dr. Cox starts for San Francisco to-night to connect with the Australian steamer. Before leaving Dr. Cox stated that the prospects for the Australian Exhibition were very good. The United States exhibitors have been awarded one-tenth of the space, and from 250 to 300 citizens have already made arrangements to be exhibitors. Dr. Cox will be absent two years.

GRANT MOVEMENT.

Judge Zettle, United States Judge of Florida, known as one of Grant's particular managers in the South, is here for a few days. He favors a thorough organization of the South in the interests of Grant. Judge Zettle's friends are strongly supporting him for the second place on a ticket with Grant.

CAPT. EADS

has sent a private telegram here stating that he has finally decided to accept the appointment on the Mississippi River Commission. The Commission meets at St. Louis, Aug. 1.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The values of exports of domestic merchandise during the fiscal year 1878 were $680,709,268; in 1879, $698,334,951. Values of exports of foreign merchandise for the fiscal year 1878, $14,156,498; in 1879, $12,098,792. Values of imports of merchandise during the year ending June 30, 1878, $437,051,532; June 30, 1879, $445,792,141. The total value of exports of merchandise for the year ending June 30, 1879, exceeded the value of imports of merchandise $264,636,602, as against excess of exports over imports the preceding year amounting to $257,814,234. Exports of coin and bullion the last fiscal year, $24,996,641. Imports of coin and bullion, $20,293,000. During the preceding fiscal year the exports exceeded the imports of coin and bullion $3,918,811.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information derived from official returns in regard to immigration into the port of New York. There arrived at the port of New York during June, 1879, 19,254 passengers, 15,032 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1878 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 12,521, of whom 9,505 were immigrants. The arrivals during the twelve months ended June 30, 1879, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878, were as follows:

	1879.	1878.
Immigrants	99,224	72,163
Citizens of United States returned	36,458	25,706
Sojourners	6,249	5,193
Total	141,931	103,062

POLITICAL.

IOWA GREENBACKERS.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—The *State Leader*, of this city (Democratic), said in its issue tonight that the Marshalltown Greenback Club State Convention, or what is known as the Brick Pomeroy wing of the party, will withdraw Daniel Campbell as candidate for Governor and nominate P. P. Ingalls in his stead. It gives the report that Campbell will voluntarily give way and that Ingalls will be nominated because of being a stronger man. The whole statement on the part of the *Leader* is pronounced by Mr. Welsh, editor of the *Iowa People*, the State Greenback organ, and other leading Greenbackers here as being wholly unfounded and untrue. The *Leader's* statement had its origin in a visit to this city by George H. Wilson, of Oskaloosa, Chairman of the State Committee of that wing of the party. Mr. Welsh and other Greenback leaders here say that no such thing was talked of. They also add that the following of Pomeroy as leader is lessening and growing weaker in this State, although the club plan itself is very popular.

INSIGNIFICANT, BUT IMPORTANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—A political event, insignificant in itself, but important in its bearings, occurred in St. Louis to-day in the election of a School Director to fill a vacancy in one of the wards. A determined effort has been made for two years to discontinue German in the public schools, but the study has been retained by a bare majority in the School Board. To-day at the election the issue was made squarely on the German question, and the fight was a bitter one. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Charles P. Johnson was the candidate in the interest of the German language, A. W. McCann was the Anti-German and regular Democratic nominee, and there were two or three Independents in the field. The result of the vote was McCann's election by a very small majority.

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 26.—Secretary Sherman addressed to-day several thousand people, representing all the counties in this section of the State. Special trains arrived from Skowhegan, Belfast, Monmouth, Anson, Augusta, and all way stations. Various delegations, accompanied by six bands of music, marched to the Colby University, where the meeting was held. On the stand were Senator Blaine and ex-Senator Morrill.

At the close of his address here, Secretary Sherman went to Bangor and spoke there in the evening, Senator Hamlin presiding.

CAMP COLLIE.

The Christian Work Assembly at This Forest Park on Lake Geneva.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 26.—In a grand old park of forest-trees, on the brow of a hill rising a hundred feet above the lake, the speakers' stand is erected at Camp Collie. The contour of the ground seems complete in its adaptation for an auditorium, the slope being sufficiently steep to bring an audience of twelve hundred people immediately before the speaker, so that each listener can hear his voice distinctly.

The topic for yesterday afternoon was

HARD WORK MADE EASY,

by K. A. Burnell, of Aurora, who said that, since the days the forbidden fruit was eaten in the Garden of Eden to the present hour, hard work has been the rule, and success always and everywhere has come from hard work, and hard work only. It is said that Thomas Jefferson was not once found in bed at sunrise for a full half-century. Next to the Word of God is Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," written in prison at the end of unmeasured toil, and surrounded by the most adverse circumstances. Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, whose eminently serviceable life has but just closed, was a man of indomitable hard work, and acquired a real love for toil. John Wanamaker, the acknowledged American merchant, lovedetail and the closest application. He told us a few weeks since that he was happy in his work, and felt that he was born for business and its care. The theme is "Hard Work Made Easy," and Mr. Wanamaker is a case that notably illustrates, indeed to a greater degree than any other known. Nineteen years ago the speaker first saw the girlish-faced young man as Secretary of a Y. M. C. Association Convention in New Orleans, and heard his clear utterances as he read the reports of the various sessions. A few years later is seen the cheerful and contented face in the midst of all the care of two immense mercantile establishments, and on the Sabbath the joyful leader of Bethany Sunday-school. In our late Centennial, of the week's stay, the Sabbath was the day of days because of the 5,000 people looked upon and addressed at Bethany. A knife in the pocket never carrodes; lose it for a few weeks and every blade is rusty. A farmer's plow in motion has a smooth and glistening mold-board; the wise plowman, when seeding time is past, carefully shelters his plow for autumn service. The house when closed and furniture unused goes more rapidly to decay than when in the hardest service of a large family of rollocking boys. The carpenter's tool-chest seems to have indolence and inaction written upon every instrument when for months the chest is unopened. The farmer speaks of the soil as being in good working condition; the wood-workman, of his timber, says it works well; the ironsmith, of his tools and the metal, they work well; the founders and smelters, referring to his ores, they melt well and mold nicely. Work, work, work is the watchword in any and all directions. As we look into the animal kingdom where can inaction be found? Who has not a thousand times admired and wondered at the diligent faithfulness of a herd of cattle, as almost unceasingly they feed and feed from morning to night, and, in large part, the same is true of its sheep, whence comes the wool for our best clothing in the severe winters.

The human house in which we live demands motion; it may be said the more of it the better. The walking of both men and women the past few years has shown most conclusively that long walks and long hours are promotive of health. William Cullen Bryant, up to his 84th year could not afford to ride on horse-cars; in all kinds of weather taking the long walk both morning and night between home and office. William E. Gladstone, the world's statesman, chops trees and rejoices in hard work in his 70th year. In late journeyings in tropical climes, the indolence, thriftlessness, and shiftlessness of natives were the noticeable features. Singapore is said to be the handsomest spot in the world, and there, in the bazaars, we found the natives selling and eating green cocoanuts and some few other native fruits that grow without cultivation, and the rich soil remains as it has remained for thousands of years, the ragged, lazy, unclean, copper-colored sons and daughters of that charming region leaving the deep, rich soil in its almost endless productiveness. How often and with what fitness has the Divine plan been noticed and commended in the Mayflower landing on the shores of sterile New England rather than in the semi-tropical region of New Orleans. The farmer's son, wearied under the burning sun, exclaims, "O father, why did the Lord allow so many weeds to grow and make the hoeing such hard work?" "To give you perseverance and a love for hard work," was the quick reply. Forty years later this son returns to the mountain farm, after having distinguished himself in the great city, to warmly thank his father for his early experiences of hoeing the weeds. There is no place along the line of toil where hard work is made easy, in the true sense, as in the case of the mother with her large family of children, never off duty, and never complaining. Between the cradle and the grave there is nothing at all comparable to the mother's love of hard work because of the undying and unceasing love of the child. No living man can speak of hard work and intense and continuous application to be compared with the mother, who is on duty from the hour of the birth of her child to the moment of the child's or the mother's departure. The mother of John and Charles Wesley, who trained seventeen children for most remarkable Christian usefulness, died at three score and ten, with the vigor of many at 50. She was happy in her work, and with truth it has been said that she did more for the world than a score of conferences or a dozen Bishops. The farmer's work is never done; the ten or eleven hours in the field must be prefaced and followed by the chores that consume a long hour, oftener an hour and a half, making fourteen hours of dragging work; when eight hours in the field and the time necessary for chores would give ample opportunity for reading and rest, thus rendering the hard work bright and cheerful. It is pitiable to witness the conflict between capital and labor in our own and other lands, and the wretched strikes in so many cities, the strikers always losing, for the simple reason that it is no true way to remedy a wrong. Strikingly is this true in the long-planned and now in force Fall River strike. The mills have in large part been running on half and two-thirds time, and the strikers, family after family, have left the city dishonored in their trades, with all the expense of change and months of lost time. The only perfect being that has ever walked the earth, the Divine Redeemer Himself, said, "I am among you as one that serveth." He took the place of a servant, washed the Disciples' feet, and has said to us, "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done unto you." The question of the dignity of labor has long been a settled one, but hard work made easy and victory in toil is one that is far from being settled, as the premature wrinkles on many faces and the stoop shoulders of many mechanics and artisans bear sad testimony. Stand erect in the midst of toil; give the lungs a chance to admit the pure air that is everywhere seeking admission; afford the blood its longing opportunity to freely course its way through the heart and out into the extremities; make daily use of the abounding water, that, like the air, is the freest of God's gifts, remembering that "cleanliness is akin to godliness." How many times, on late trains, we have entered our own and foreign cities to witness the long row of six and seven story windows where printers toil all the night long that the multitudes may early the next morning have the world's news. To the printers and policemen, who turn night into day, and the great multitudes who do the hard work, may we say that five years on a mountain farm, with three months of winter school, seventeen years as apprentice, journeyman, and master-house builder, twenty-two years of a thousand miles per month travel, gives forty-four years of hard work, with perfect health at fifty-five years of age.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN ITS RELATION TO OTHER AGENCIES.

M. C. Hazard, of Wheaton, Ill., editor of the *National Sunday-School Teacher*, gave an address upon the Sunday-school in its relations to other agencies, in which he said that man, in climbing his genealogical tree, found so many Smiths and Joneses that he made up his mind that he was related to about all the world, and so the Sunday-school may be said to be related to nearly every other benevolent effort. I am convinced that if the true attention is given to the children they all will be converted to Christ. Dickens tells of the boy who, when the policeman told him to move on, replied, "I've been moving on all my life, where shall I move to?" The progeny of one bad woman in New York numbered nearly 900! What an expense to the State, which might have been saved if that woman had been converted and her great household of thieves, murderers, burglars, and villains turned to good citizens. Five Points, in New York City, is a comfortable place in which to live now, because of the mission-work accomplished there during the past twenty years. The outlook for temperance was never so promising as to-day, and the war upon tobacco is in the near future. The cigar is the Devil's pillar of cloud by day, and pillar of fire by night. The Sunday-school should be more intimately related to foreign missions. A little girl, when asked what disposition she made with the 15 cents given her, replied that she expended five cents for candy, five for ribbon, and five were wasted upon the foreign missions! The Sunday-school, in its relation to the church, is illustrated too frequently by the fact that a few are called Sunday-school men or women, when all in the church should not only be in the church but heartily and faithfully engaged in all the details of its work. The Sunday-school children should all be in the church services, and should not say that the ministers should remember their presence. It is not written twice "Feed my lambs" with but once "Feed my sheep"? Is it not now true that the benediction is the most pleasant portion of most church services?

The programme for each day of the coming week will be very interesting in the Christian Work Assembly at Camp Collie. The attendance on Sunday will be large, and many distinguished workers are expected to arrive this evening at the camp.

Sunday, 27th inst., preaching by the Rev. H. M. Case at 11 a. m. Song service, conducted by H. C. Paddock, at 8 p. m.

Monday, 28th, concert at 8 p. m., conducted by H. C. Paddock, assisted by home talent.

Tuesday, 29th, Bible reading by the Rev. R. W. George, of Huntley, Ill.

Wednesday, 30th, at 3 p. m., talk by K. A. Burnell, of Aurora, upon China and the Chinese.

Thursday, 31st, at 3 p. m., address by Prof. De Motte, of the Delavan Deaf-Mute Asylum, upon the topic, "How to Make Money and How to Keep It."

Friday, Aug. 1, at 3 p. m., preaching by the Rev. W. B. Willard, of Dundee, Ill.

Saturday, Aug. 2, the International Sabbath-school lesson.

INDIANS.

Miles Heard From.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 26.—A courier arrived to-day at Fort Buford, two days out from Gen. Miles' camp, reports the command in camp on Beaver Creek recuperating. All the talk about Miles being in danger of the fate of Custer is simply nonsense. He has artillery sufficient to stand them off. He is only in that country as a patrol, and not as an attacking party. A steamer left Bismarck to-day with commissary and grain for his command. Additional troops will also be forwarded.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, and no decided change in temperature, with southwest to northwest winds, and slowly-rising barometer.

For the lake region, westerly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, slowly-rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy weather, westerly to southerly winds, light rise, followed by slowly-falling barometer, and no change in temperature.

The Cumberland and Ohio Rivers will rise.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.785	70	66	S. W.	4	.04	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.771	79	42	W.	4		Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.743	81	42	W.	11		Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.733	81	43	W.	10		Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.792	75	52	N. W.	4		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.814	74	59	N. W.	4		Clear.

Maximum, 82; minimum, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 26—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.78	64	S. E., light	.88	Lt. rain.
Alpena	29.72	62	W., gentle	.60	Clear.
Boise City	30.02	78	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Breckinridge	29.79	62	S. W., fresh		Hazy.
Buffalo	29.71	72	S. W., gen.		Clear.
Cairo	29.85	77	W., gentle		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.15	56	N. E., gent.	.04	Lt. rain.
Chicago	29.81	74	N. W., gent.		Clear.
Cincinnati	29.83	79	N. W., light		Clear.
Cleveland	29.78	70	S., gentle		Clear.
Davenport	29.82	75	S. E., gent.		Clear.
Denver	30.11	67	S. E., gent.		Clear.
Des Moines	29.88	71	Calm		Clear.
Detroit	29.74	69	W. Gentle		Clear.
Dodge City	29.86	74	S. E., brisk		Lt. rain.
Duluth	29.74	69	W., fresh		Clear.
Erie	29.74	70	S. W., gent.		Clear.
Escanaba	29.75	65	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Grand Haven	29.77	67	W., fresh		Clear.
Indianapolis	29.83	75	Calm		Clear.
Keokuk	29.85	75	N. W., light		Clear.
La Crosse	29.81	69	N. W., light		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.89	72	N. W., light		Fair.
Madison	29.72	64	W., fresh		Clear.
Marquette	29.75	61	Calm		Clear.
Memphis	29.44	80	N. W.		Clear.
Milwaukee	29.79	67	W., fresh		Clear.
Nashville	29.90	79	Calm		Fair.
New Orleans	29.98	82	S. W., gen.		Cloudy.
North Platte	29.96	78	S. E., fresh	.02	Clear.
Omaha	29.91	71	W., fresh		Clear.
Oswego	29.75	69	S., gentle		Clear.
Pembina	29.69	61	S., gentle	.19	Hazy.
Pioche		75	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Pittsburg	29.71	78	N. W., fresh		Clear.
Port Huron	29.71	70	W., fresh		Clear.
Rochester	29.74	70	W., light		Clear.
Sacramento	29.64	74	S., fresh		Clear.
Salt Lake	29.90	74	S., fresh		Clear.
San Francisco	29.81	58	S. W., fresh		Foggy.
Shreveport	29.95	78	S., light		Fair.
St. Louis	29.92	79	N. W., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	29.73	67	S. W., fresh		Cloudy.
Toledo	29.77	73	W., gentle		Clear.
Vicksburg	29.97	80	Calm		Clear.
Virginia City	29.81	63	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Winnemucca	29.80	74	E., fresh		Clear.
Springfield	29.92	72	W., gentle		Clear.

A Coon-Hunter's Estimate.

Anderson (Mo.) News.

They tell a characteristic story of our friend, Maj. Walker Taylor, of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who, besides being a nephew of one of the Presidents of the United States and a hospitable Kentuckian, is also a great coon-hunter. A few years ago the Major had a fine piece of land near the city, which he desired to sell. He told a friend about it, who remonstrated with him, and said: "Why, Major, you ought not to think about selling that property now; it will be very valuable some day." "Valuable the devil," replied the Major. "I've not caught a coon off of that land for ten years."

THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Reorganization of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

The Kansas City Passenger Rates Again Break Down.

The New Railway Classification Now in Force in Iowa.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & LAFAYETTE.

The affairs of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company have for a long time been in a state of bankruptcy under a load of indebtedness. In order to relieve the corporation and place it in a solvent position a reorganization is proposed, with a funded debt of $7,500,000 first consolidated 6 per cent bonds, due in 1919, to be secured equally on the entire line of road from Lafayette to Cincinnati, with all equipments and property and $4,000,000 in capital stock. The following classes of bonds are to be exchanged for the new bonds at their face value:

Indianapolis & Cincinnati 7s, 1888	$1,600,000
Cincinnati & Indianapolis first 7s, 1892	499,600
Cincinnati & Indianapolis second 7s, 1882-87-92	1,501,000
Funded coupon bonds	44,000
Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette 7s, 1897	2,800,000
Funded coupon bonds	79,000
Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette equipment 7s, 1883	362,000
Total	$6,885,000
New bonds to be issued	7,500,000
Surplus of bonds	$ 615,000

The other securities are as follows:

Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette 7s of 1869	$2,087,750
Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette funded debt 7s (In this latter is included the preferred stock)	1,419,300
Common stock	5,587,150

The above-named 7s of 1869 are to receive 70 per cent of their face value in stock, and the funded debt 7s (or preferred stock) 40 per cent. The balance ($615,000) of new bonds above, and the remaining $2,029,045 of stock, is to be offered for three months, as follows: To the 7s of 1869, 10 per cent in bonds and 30 per cent of stock for 10 per cent cash; funded debt 7s, 20 per cent bonds and 60 per cent in stock for 10 per cent cash; to the common stock, 2 per cent bonds and 6 per cent in stock for 2 per cent cash. If not taken in three months it will be offered pro rata for thirty days to previous purchasers. It should be remembered that "funded debt 7s" and preferred stock are practically the same. The Purchasing Committee have issued a circular stating that the success of the agreement for reorganization of this Company has been assured by the assent in writing of the majority of the holders of the two classes of bonds required, namely, the bonds of 1869 and the funded debt bonds, and all the parties are requested to send in their bonds. The common stock has only six new shares for 100 of the present issue, and, to secure this $100 cash must be paid on each 100 shares, for which a $100 6 per cent bond of the Company will be given.

THE KANSAS CITY MUDDLE.

The railroads are now paying about $100,000 per annum to Commissioners, Arbitrators, and their clerks to have them see to it that the tariff rates are maintained and to settle all existing difficulties. But for all the good that is accomplished by this outlay, the money might just as well be thrown in the street. The railroads receive the orders and pronunciamentos of the Commissioners and Arbitrators, and quietly file them away without taking any further notice of them. Only a week or so ago the passenger rates from Kansas City were ordered to be restored by Commissioner Fink on the basis of $24 from Mississippi-River points to New York. But the Kansas City rates are again being cut, just as if no such orders had ever been given, or as if Commissioner Fink and the three great arbitrators at $10,000 a year each were not in existence. Tickets are again being sold from Kansas City to New York for $16.50 and to Baltimore for $13.50. Another order from Commissioner Fink restoring the rates will now be in order.

IOWA CLASSIFICATION.

The Executive Council of Iowa has fixed the following classification of the railroads of that State for the year beginning July 4. It is as follows:

Class A—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, including also the Keokuk & Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs. This includes all roads with gross earnings over $4,000 per mile yearly.

Class B—Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Central of Iowa, Illinois Central. This includes all roads earning over $3,000, but less than $4,000 per mile.

Class C—All roads not included in classes A and B; that is, earning less than $3,000 per mile.

Roads in class A are authorized by law to charge three cents per mile; in class B, three and one-half cents; and in class C, four cents, for adults, and one-half the rates for children 12 years of age and under. Each passenger is allowed ordinary baggage, not exceeding in weight 100 pounds.

DES MOINES & MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—A deed of conveyance was filed for record here to-day on the property of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge Railroad to John B. Allen, of Boston, that Martin L. Sykes, Trustees for the bondholders, for $406,000, on the road to Callalan, the present terminus, and $1,126,000 when the road reaches the State line. The attorney denies that he is a stockholder in the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

ITEMS.

Mr. Charles N. Lee, formerly Superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, has been appointed Western Passenger Agent of this road, with headquarters at Kansas City, vice H. D. Price, transferred.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad is continuing to do an immense business, and the remarkable increase of earnings during the last few months is not only keeping up, but is continually improving. The increase of earnings of this road during the last week over the corresponding week of last year is $37,000.

Mr. R. A. Parker, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania & New York Canal and Railroad Company, has sent a circular to the General Superintendents of the various roads in this city, informing them that forged letters applying in his name for passes have been sent to several roads. He therefore warns them to be on their guard. These forged letters, so far as known, have been written on paper having the words "R. A. Packer, L. V. R. R.," printed in script in the upper left-hand corner. Some of these letters have been secured, and the passes issued on them recovered. The forger has been arrested, and is now under indictment. It is not known how many such letters have been written, but Mr. Packer requests that if any have been received by any railroad manager during the last six months in the form described or otherwise to send them to him and advise him what action has been taken upon them.

The Omaha *Journal of Commerce* has the following in regard to the cattle drive of 1879:

The cattle drive of the present season from Texas and the southwestern ranges is placed at 250,000 head. From Montana and Oregon our estimate places the drive of 1879 at 100,000 head. The drive of Texas and Indian Territory cattle and ponies reaches Ogallala in June towards the latter part of the month and continues to arrive during July. Kansas was formerly the northern limit of the drive, and this gave to Kansas City a considerable advantage as a market, but the proportion of the stock remaining in Kansas is yearly decreasing, while that of Nebraska and Wyoming is annually increasing. At Ogallala on the Union Pacific is now found the great cattle rendezvous which formerly ended at Abilene on the Kansas Pacific. Our advices from Ogallala are not up to date, but a week since the arrivals had reached 75,000 head, and it is fair to estimate them at 100,000 head for this point alone. Besides the Texas drive, the mountain drive of 100,000 head will reach the Union Pacific, and this route will soon become the greatest stock thoroughfare in the world. The demand for feeders in Nebraska and Iowa is already very great, and the Omaha live-stock market is soon to become an important object of interest between the rival Chicago and St. Louis lines, when the new Wabash and St. Louis lines reach Omaha.

Cause of the War Between Peru and Bolivia.

The war between Peru and Bolivia on the one side and Chili on the other, which is now admitted to be a decisive struggle for supremacy between the two chief Powers on the west coast of South America, attracted at the outset so little attention that a brief account, written by a Prussian officer living in Chili, of the events which immediately occasioned the outbreak of hostilities may be useful. The frontier line, he says, between Chili and Bolivia having never been exactly and definitely laid down, both countries have, since 1838, claimed as their possession the portion of the desert of Atacama lying between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth degrees of south latitude. For many years, however, neither country took any steps to enforce their asserted rights; but after a time the discovery of vast saltpetre fields and rich silver mines in the disputed district led each State to advance its claims with increased vigor, and to hint at a possibility of the employment of armed force. The threatened hostilities were, however, averted for a time by the conclusion of a convention, which secured to Bolivia the administration of the territory between the twenty-third deg. and twenty-fourth deg. of latitude, on condition that all revenues yielded by the said territory should be divided between Bolivia and Chili, and that all Chilian capital employed in the disputed district should remain untaxed for twenty-five years. Suddenly Bolivia, beset by internal financial difficulties, imposed a heavy tax upon the export of saltpetre without consulting Chili, and shortly afterwards declared all the saltpetre-fields to be the property of the Bolivian Government. The protests of Chili were unheeded, and consequently the latter country finally occupied with an armed force the territory adjacent to her northern frontier as far north as the 23 deg. of latitude. Thereupon Bolivia declared war against Chili, and then it was found that the former State and Peru had been bound in an offensive and defensive alliance since 1872. Peru hastened to complete her preparations for war; declined, in reply to a demand by Chili, to bind herself to remain neutral; and consequently Chili felt herself compelled to declare war against Peru.

FIRES.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot at Delaware avenue and Walnut street is burned. The loss to the freighters is not known yet.

AT KALAMA, W. T.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—A fire at Kalama, W. T., last night burned Patterson's Hotel, the railroad saw-mills, and a number of stores, saloons, and other buildings. Loss estimated at $75,000.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 561 at 6:25 last evening was caused by a fire in a hay-shed in the rear of No. 868 West Madison street, owned by Abner Taylor. Damage, $25. Cause of fire unknown.

WEEKS VS. THE "NEWS."

A Question of Veracity.

Some days ago the *News* charged directly that the cause of Assistant-Superintendent Dixon's discharge was that Mayor Harrison had seen him take money corruptly, etc. A few days later the Mayor denied, explicitly, that he had ever said anything of the kind or that any such consideration had had anything to do with Dixon's dismissal. Therefore the *News* of yesterday had the following:

> A few days ago the *Daily News* gave publicity to a local item in which it was stated that Mayor Harrison had seen ex-Deputy Superintendent of Police Joseph Dixon, and a detective named Lansing, receive money from criminals for corrupt purposes. Since then the Mayor has seen fit to deny the truth of this statement. It is due to ourselves now to state that the item was not published in order to create a sensation, or for the purpose of injuring the reputation of the gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with it. Our information came from a presumably very reliable source, and in such a way that we felt at liberty to publish it. In order that we may be rightly understood it becomes necessary to say that our informant was Mr. Harvey T. Weeks, partner, adviser, intimate friend, and right-hand man of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago,—a gentleman whose relations with the Mayor are of such a character that he would be apt to know what he was talking about. It is not our desire to drag Mr. Weeks into this matter, but we do not propose to allow the impression to prevail that this paper publishes such matters without having such good authority for them as Mr. Weeks might reasonably be considered to be in this case. If Mr. Harrison told Mr. Weeks that he saw money paid to Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Harrison's statement was not true, or if Mr. Weeks told the *Daily News* that Mr. Harrison saw money paid to Dixon by criminals, without proper authority, these gentlemen are welcome to set themselves right before the public through the columns of this paper.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Weeks last evening to see what he had to say upon the subject. He was found lingering about a pair of steps far from where he lives, and he had the article in his hand. He wore the air of innocence, and was prepared to make a full and free denial. Said he: "I happened into the *News* office several days before anything was published, and in the course of conversation on the Dixon-Lansing question repeated what I had read in the papers."

"Then you did not say that Mr. Harrison had told you that he had seen Dixon take money?"

"No, sir; I never said anything of the kind. I had read in the papers that he was charged with this, and had been removed for it, and this was all."

"You did not speak, then, upon the authority of Mr. Harrison?"

"Not by any means."

"And you never heard Mr. Harrison say anything of the kind?"

"No, sir; I never talked to him on the subject. I do not, however, remember the exact language used, but I do know that, whatever was said, I did not say that Mr. Harrison had told me anything on the subject. Further than this, I did not pretend to speak for him."

"You are accredited, I believe, with being a warm and 'intimate friend' of the Mayor's?"

"I am a friend of his, of course, but the public are mistaken if they think I have any influence with him. The facts are that he is more shy of me than any one else for this reason."

"Then you have no influence with him?"

"None whatever."

"And you never told the *News* what you are said to have told them?"

"No, sir."

"What did you tell them?"

"I dropped into their office, and in the course of a conversation said that I understood that Dixon had been removed for receiving money."

"You did not say that Mr. Harrison had said he had caught him in the act?"

"No, sir; I never said anything of the kind."

This being an emphatic denial of all that was charged, the reporter left Mr. Weeks to join Mayor Harrison and Capt. Connett, who were anchored on a neighboring stoop discussing the condition of the country and "the good of the party."

THE WEST SIDE

And Its Street-Railway Lines.

A TRIBUNE reporter ran across Mr. Lake, Superintendent of the West Division Railway, yesterday, and asked if he thought the Company was meeting the demands of the West Side.

"Yes, fully," was the answer.

"Is the number of passengers increasing?"

"There has been a perceptible increase in the last three months,—slight, but gradual; yet nothing extraordinary."

"Do the new lines help any?"

"Yes. It is mainly from the new lines that the increase comes, though Madison street is improving."

"By what method can you increase the facilities, if necessary?"

"More cars."

"Can you carry every one comfortably now?"

"Yes, as comfortable as could be done in any other way. There is a rush from half-past 5 to a quarter after 6. During that time it is practically impossible to carry every one in a comfortable way on some of our lines, but on others there is ample room at all times."

"Do you think the cars now running will accommodate the travel for years to come?"

"No. We will have to increase. I am increasing every year according to the demand."

"How many more cars have you on now than last year?"

"On the various lines twenty-three more cars."

"What is the time on the different lines?"

"Madison street to Western avenue, 3¼ miles, 35 minutes; Madison street to the park, 4¼ miles, 44 minutes; Randolph street, 3 miles, 33 minutes; Van Buren street, 3½ miles, 38 minutes; Indiana street, 3½ miles, 39 minutes; Twelfth street, 4½ miles, 46 minutes; Canalport avenue, 3 1-6 miles, 34 minutes; Clinton street, 3¾ miles, 37 minutes; Ogden avenue, 3¾ miles, 41 minutes; Blue Island avenue 4½ miles, 57 minutes; Halsted street, 3 3-5 miles, 40 minutes."

"Cannot the time of transit be shortened?"

"Not by horse-power."

"Is there no substitute for horse-power?"

"Well, steam is used in the Eastern cities successfully."

"Can it be used here?"

"I think so."

"Have you an idea that it will be adopted in Chicago?"

"Yes, in time."

"Would elevated railways pay?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because the population is settled too much. Chicago occupies as much territory as London, yet we have here only 450,000 people. There is no quarter where the population is dense enough to support an elevated railway."

At this point the reporter had to let Mr. Lake go, as he was in a hurry to get some business done in order that he might leave the city in the evening.

SUNDAY THEATRES.

The Mayor Defines His Position on the Subject.

The Way in Which Licenses Are at Present Made Out.

He Is in Favor of Licensing All Classes of Business.

A Move Soon to Be Made to Stop These Sunday Amusements.

THE MAYOR.

HIS POSITION ON SUNDAY THEATRES.

In a great city like Chicago there is nothing more perplexing to the Mayor thereof than the matter of issuing licenses. While the whole question is governed by ordinance, the fact is that not a day passes but Mr. Harrison is asked to grant this or that favor,—entirely out of his power,—and is amazed beyond measure. The widow who is running a saloon wants an extension of time in which to take out a license, or a permit to run a month or so. Then comes an impecunious member of the other sex and wants a favor, and promises to pay up in a given time, for a saloon or other license. Yesterday there were several of these cases, but the Mayor had the courage to stand by the ordinances,—could do nothing else,—and every applicant went away in a huffy mood. All of the Mayors "Chicago ever had" have had the same difficulties, and some of them, notably Mayor Colvin, barely escaped trouble for trying to befriend applicants for favors of this kind. Mr. Harrison, however, says he will take no chances, but, as noted some days ago, proposes to live up to the law. He could pardon himself out of the Bridewell, he says, but in the Jail or Penitentiary it would be different.

A reporter, seeing him in the midst of considerable trouble of this kind yesterday, had a talk with him on the

LICENSE QUESTION GENERALLY,

and extracted from him some views of more or less interest. The reporter called his attention, to start the talk, to a paragraph in a religious weekly in reference to licensing theatres, and to the fact that some of them were giving performances seven days in a week. His reply was that the theatres did not enjoy any privileges that other licensed concerns did not enjoy, and the following colloquy ensued:

"But is there not a Sunday law?"

"There is a State law on the subject, but all the power I have is to enforce the keeping of the peace."

"Do the licenses granted to theatres allow them to perform seven days in the week?"

His Honor replied by showing the following form of

"EXHIBITION LICENSE":

EXHIBITION. BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Permission is hereby given ———, at ———, in said city, for the period of——— from the date hereof: *provided*, that no gaming, raffle, lottery, or chance gift distribution of money or articles of value shall be connected therewith, or allowed by the persons obtaining this license, or in any way held out as an inducement to visitors; and subject to all the ordinances now in force, and which may hereafter be passed by said city. This license may be revoked by the Mayor at any time, at his direction.

Witness the hand of the Mayor of said city, and the corporate seal thereof, this——day———, 187 .

———, Mayor.

Attest: ———, City Clerk.

"This has nothing to say as to time?"

"No, except as to length of time, and it is in accordance with the ordinances."

"Then you maintain that you have no power over Sunday performances?"

"That is my position exactly. All I could do would be to suppress such performances in the interest of public peace, but I could only do this upon a warrant being sworn out by some citizen."

"You say there is a State law on the subject?"

"Yes, there is a law, but the Sheriff, and not the Mayor, is called upon to execute it."

"Have you the power, in the granting of licenses, to make exceptions and insert a provision against Sunday performances?"

"I have no such general power, but I have exercised it in one case in the interest of the public peace. It was in the case of a rambling tent concern which I understand is now exhibiting on State street. I thought I was justified in this case, because they were liable to pitch their tent in a church-yard, or in front of a church, at any time, and interfere with public worship."

"This is the only exception you have made?"

"It is. All of the regular theatres took out their licenses before I came into office, and I am not responsible, of course, for the issuance of their licenses."

"The theatres pay, I believe, $150 per year. What do you think of this phase of the question?"

"Why, I think they do not pay enough; but you know this is out of my power."

"What is the rule with traveling exhibitions, which come to stay a week or more?"

"They are charged not less than $5 a day. The circuses on Lake-Front pay $50 a day, and the same for ground rent."

"Do you think this is enough?"

"I do not; and, by the way, I have some

PECULIAR IDEAS ON THIS SUBJECT OF LICENSE.

I think every business house of every kind ought to pay a license; and that the large theatres should all pay more than they do, and be graduated, according to their seating capacity. In Europe the wagons on the street, of every kind, are made to take out a license, and they are graduated, the price being regulated by the width of the tire of the wheels. A wagon with a two-inch tire is made to pay more than a wagon with a six-inch tire, for instance, and it is right, for one does the street far more damage than the other."

"You say you would license all the business houses?"

"Yes, sir. I would have them all pay a license in proportion to business capacity, and see no reason why they should not. The coal-wagon, the drayman, expressman, and hackman have to pay a license, and I cannot understand why the concerns doing business away up in the millions should not contribute to the public treasury for their business rights as well as these people."

"You have no authority to make them do it, however?"

"No. It would require a legislative act to enable the city to do anything."

"If you could, would you

COMPEL BUSINESS HOUSES TO PAY A LICENSE?"

"I believe it would be the most equitable system of taxation, and the most easily and certainly collected. The State of Missouri has very wisely given the City of St. Louis this power, and that suburban village, if they are wise, will shortly be far ahead of us in a revenue system."

"Aside from a financial consideration, what is your opinion of

SUNDAY PERFORMANCES.

That is, what have you to say about them, morally?"

"I think it would be better to do no violence to the prejudice of any class of people, and a vast number of our best citizens are shocked by these performances. I would prefer that they should not be given, and believe that all people, as near as possible, should so live as to do violence to neither the principles nor prejudices of their neighbors."

This last answer settled it, so far as the reporter was concerned, and he bowed his head and walked off to make room for a delegation of Aldermen who were looking after Bridewell pardons. While his Honor's views were not very clearly expressed upon the vital question, the reporter's escape was timely. If he had remained no one could have foretold his fate.

MR. H. W. KING.

HOW IT STARTED.

That which moved the reporter to go and interview Mayor Harrison was the following editorial in the last number of the *Interior*:

It takes a layman to strike home, after all. We hear that Brother H. W. K., in a conversation with our Mayor about closing the theatres on the Sabbath, which amusements that worthy held to be innocent, brought the argument to a sudden stop by demanding: "What do you *license* them for? You do not license grocers, dry-goods dealers, schools, or any legitimate lines of business; but you license lines of business which, of themselves, by reason of their doubtful or dangerous character, require to be kept under the surveillance of the police. Now, sir, we only ask that you shall not license them to carry on business on the Sabbath,—that a business which the law stamps as questionable shall not be given the preference over legitimate lines of business, and be permitted to occupy seven days in the week. Just write the words in your permit, 'Except on Sunday,' and it is done."

What Mr. Harrison had to say on the subject is given above. The reporter could not conceive who the other party to the conversation referred to in the *Interior* was, unless it was Mr. Henry W. King, who is known to be a member of the Presbyterian Church. He therefore called upon Mr. King, who admitted that he hadn't read the *Interior* article, but supposed he was the man alluded to.

THE CONVERSATION

occurred at the time he and Mr. Leiter called upon the Mayor in relation to the Benner matter, and was wholly incidental, having arisen during a lull in the talk on the main question then in hand. What was said was confined wholly to the subject of the Sunday theatres, Mr. King expressing the opinion that they ought to be shut up, every last one of them. Not much was said beyond this, for the Mayor did not even take issue with him, and there the matter dropped. Mr. King intimated to the reporter, however, that the talk appeared to have resulted in no practical good, as far as shutting down on the Sunday theatres was concerned, and that it wouldn't be very surprising if before long a general move on the part of the business men of this city was undertaken for the purpose of seeing whether the order-loving, Sabbath-respecting citizens of Chicago had any rights in the premises or not. If they had, he further intimated that something of a practical character would be done to maintain those rights; and if they hadn't any, they wanted to know it.

LICENSES.

Falling Off in the Demand—The Reason Unknown.

A dreadful calm pervades the County Clerk's office, and the naturally-industrious clerks therein are reluctantly compelled to sit around, reading THE TRIBUNE, borrowing chewing tobacco from stray reporters, and retailing stories so old that they have been forgotten since the war of 1812. The fact is that an alarming decrease has been shown in the number of candidates for matrimonial honors, and it is feared that if things keep on as things are keeping, the marriage-license department will have to close up. The seventy-five licenses issued during the week ending yesterday empowered the following parties to wed, a star (*) being placed against the names of those who have previously and unsuccessfully made the trial:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
MONDAY.		
Wm. Fewzel	42	281 North av.
Theresa Bougert	26	166 Jane.
James H. Maguire	28	202 Fourth av.
Sallie C. Bridgewater	22	202 Fourth av.
Benj. Michel	35	15 Mendel.
Augusta Kubl	29	15 Mendel.
Patrick Dunne	34	130 Johnson.
Mary Clifford	31	61 Superior.
Thos. F. Hoban	24	Mackinaw, Mich.
Katie L. Glenn	22	Chicago.
Ernst Scholz	41	718 North Halsted.
Mrs. Con. Eggiling	49	206 West Huron.
Jno. E. Saunders	24	70 Park av.
Neilie Williams	19	70 Park av.
Charles Radoy	23	114 Augusta.
Lena Melmer	21	114 Augusta.
Wm. H. Bispham	38	Boston, Mass.
Stella A. Crook	25	Darlington, Wis.
Henry M. Dickeon	29	103 Ashland av.
Frankie Dye	22	772 West Monroe.
John Lipsett	30	121 West Lake.
Lucinda B Frazier	29	98 West Randolph.
Antonio Frugull	22	155 West Lake.
Margaret Leaffey	19	155 West Lake.
Wm. Wilkinson	39	162 North Halsted.
Mrs. M. J. Handesyde	38	381 West Kinzie.
Geo. Klinglhofer	34	Thirty-fifth & Bloom.
Sophia Rust	22	Thirty-fifth & Bloom.
James Short	43	373 Jefferson.
Mrs. Ann Riley	31	120 West Huron.
Peter Quirk	35	149 Deering.
Bridget Victory	25	Pittsburg.
Frank Chandler	27	94 Blue Island av.
Annie Tallewitz	23	334 Willow.
Charles Heyborn	34	300 Fulton.
Johanna Peterson*	37	Chicago.
Wm. McGeoghegan	29	Chicago.
Margaret Fitzgibbons	21	Chicago.
Augustine Menchine	29	170 Randolph.
Rosa Bernero	20	133 Michigan.
Chas. Limeyer	24	511 Noble.
Lena Madden	18	247 Rucker.
James Allen	25	124 North Market.
Sophia Anderson*	27	124 North Market.
Stephen Grabske	25	295 West Eighteenth.
Annie Hoffmeier	18	296 West Eighteenth.
Andrew Quam	23	109 Randolph.
Johanna Newhouse	23	109 Randolph.
TUESDAY.		
Philip J. Manning	25	Chicago.
Katie McNerny	20	262 West Thirteenth.
Charles J. Johnson	30	330 Huron.
Cornelia E. Bliss	26	Englewood.
John Hours	44	11 North court.
Maria Friskova	28	8 Walker court.
Peter E. Fredrickson	34	Chicago.
Mrs. L. S. Stenquest	31	Chicago.
Louisa F. Jarmitage	23	32 La Salle.
Hepzebah Prout	21	879 Twenty-first.
William B. Russell	24	911 Indiana avenue.
Emma B. Ruttman	28	911 Indiana avenue.
John J. Silbert	25	163 W. Washington.
Barbara Semeeler	21	163 W. Washington.
Fred Grimsill	24	26 Fowler.
Emilia Dresselhaus	21	378 W. Chicago av.
Hans C. Anderson	33	55 West Erie.
Annie C. Peterson	24	Chicago.
WEDNESDAY.		
Wm. F. Neuhoff	26	391 West Randolph.
Emilie J. Andresen	21	446 Wells.
Henry B. Wentz	28	Chicago.
Susie Corbett	21	385 Congress.
Charles W. Elkens	26	544 West Lake.
Ella M. Russell	21	874 Fulton.
George S. Hamilton	48	Chicago.
Ellen G. Neilsen	36	Chicago.
Peter G. Wing	22	149 Erie.
Julia H. Hecth	18	76 North Carpenter.
John Murphy	40	Wallace and 27th.
Margaret Welsh	49	Chicago.
Peter D. Lynch	33	167 Congress.
Ella Potter	21	Davis, Ill.
Gustav Johnson	23	Rockford, Ill.
Ellen C. Magnussen	21	96 Townsend.
Edwin J. Blood	35	Mukwanago, Wis.
Mrs. Lvdia Crocker	45	451 W. Washington.
Peter Freres	25	Elm and Wells.
Susannah Goetzinger	20	Michigan and Clark.
Charles J. Lemocke	26	281 Blue Island av.
Lena Spannagle	23	1395 Shurtleff av.
Cornelius E. McGee	30	Chicago.
Stella Hilton	19	Chicago.
Hugh McBurney	31	10 Sedgwick court.
Ellen Bell	19	10 Sedgwick court.
Peter Ericson	39	148 Bussnell.
Mary Swenson	31	1028 Dearborn.
Richard Evans	21	Ashland avenue.
Mary Evans	21	Ashland avenue.
THURSDAY.		
John G. Scrobey	23	289 West Randolph.
Ada T. Bliss	22	785 West Lake.
James Lyons	38	521 Union.
Mary Brady	28	114 Rebecca.
James Denneby	22	310 West Huron.
Mary Dooley	20	480 Hubbard.
Wilson K. Hoyt	27	Englewood.
Hattie E. Carson	20	Englewood.
Frank Mence	29	500 South Halsted.
Barbara Newzei	24	235 West Twelfth.
Michael Man	34	Harrison.
Cecilia Gunterberg	18	172 Twenty-first.
John Steinberger	23	677 South May.
Carrie Gotthardt	21	223 Brown.
FRIDAY.		
Albert S. Graves	29	Red Wing, Minn.
Hattie S. Bowen	28	Austin, Cook County
Adolph Zabel	21	876 North Halsted.
Elise Boetcher	23	227 Bissell.
John Hanson	30	South Chicago.
Carrie Larson	30	261 Ellis avenue.
Andrew Thalstrom	21	18 Vine.
Lena C. Lundburg	20	877 Cottage Grove av
Edwin H. Duensing	23	352 Noble.
Annie Knecker	21	712 Milwaukee av.
Timothy Larkins	28	32 West Randolph.
Mrs. Julia Conway	32	Chicago.
John Drennan	28	28 Wabansia avenue.
Ellen Lynch	19	76 Wabansia avenue.
Joseph Cevilier	51	1154 State.
Annie Swanson	37	Chicago.
Reuben Robbins	22	383 West Ohio.
Nora Kissane	23	277 West Huron.
SATURDAY.		
George W. Wilcox	32	Norwood Park.
Kittie Smith	28	Norwood Park.
Chas. D. Obberman	26	3926 State.
Fredrika Kail	20	Hyde Park.
Frank F. Bauer	23	284 Mohawk.
Bridget Henipen	21	282 Mohawk.
James Gormley	22	Chicago.
Alice Pickrell	19	84 Judd.
George W. Heriges	23	135 Larrabee.
Mary Schmidt	18	269 Wells.
Wm. J. H. Darraugh	35	541 Victoria av.
Mrs. Catherine Bell	29	334 Third av.
Robert Lawson	42	346 Blue Island av.
Mrs. Kate Marley	30	337 North May.
John Olson	24	674 W. Twenty-first.
Mathilda Winquest	22	Clark and Chicago av
John Benel	28	439 Larrabee.
Mary Schweistbal	23	597 Wells.
George J. Schendler	22	41 Fremont.
Kate Weier	21	Kenosha.
Joseph Chlada	24	24 Rucker.
Catherine Soldataro	18	161 Ada.
Hans Chrastensen	28	228 North Halsted.
Chris. Himmenchsen	28	228 North Halsted.

A FRAGMENT.

Music as deep as the sea's voice in mid-ocean when
the storm breaketh;
As soft as the whisper of trees when the night-
wind with gentle breath shaketh;
As sad as the heart's voice is sad when it bends to
its sorrows and breaketh;
As gentle as cooing of doves in the nest ere the
morning awaketh—
Fills the rifts in the midsummer-night, when the
day in her beauty hath ended;
Fills my heart as I list to the strain of thy voice
with the nightingale's blended;
Falls over the slumberous Earth when the Moon
with her light hath ascended
High into the blue vault above, by her train of
bright handmaids attended.
But the zephyrs grow weary and sad when the Sun
his great burning eye closes,
And, hanging their harps on the trees, grow still
while my loved one reposes.
The light goeth out from the day, and the red from
the hearts of the roses,
While silence as deep as the sea settles down
where the white poppy dozes.

AVIS GRAY.

HURRICANE HALL, July 23, 1879.

THE LAW.

Another Decision in the Flaglor-Gay Row.

Landlords Not Responsible for the Goods of Their "Boarders."

A Guardian Requested to Account to His Ward.

Judge Knickerbocker Interprets Miss Newberry's Will.

THE FLAGLOR-GAY LITIGATION.

The old and notorious litigation over the Garrett estate received another airing yesterday before Judge Blodgett. It came up this time on a question as to the validity of a mortgage for $20,000, made Aug. 19, 1857, by Charles Flaglor to his father, and by the latter assigned to Catherine Reed, alias Catherine Parpart. The first chapter will be found written up in good shape by another reporter in the fortieth and seventy-third volumes of the Illinois Reports. This mortgage covered the property on the corner of Randolph and State streets, now owned by A. W. Windett. After the settlement of the original litigation, which took nearly ten years, Catherine Reed, who had only been made a party by publication, appeared personally in the case in 1873, and asked to be let in to plead. This was done and she filed an answer, and a cross-bill asking for a foreclosure of her $20,000 mortgage. Answers were filed by the other parties in interest, and in the latter part of 1877 the case was transferred to the Federal Court. It was finally heard some months ago, and Saturday Judge Blodgett decided it.

He said the main and essential point in the case was whether the $20,000 mortgage given by Charles D. Flaglor was a lien on the fee of the land in question. The defendants in the present litigation contended Charles had only a life estate in the land; that in a partition decree as far back as 1851 Charles had admitted he only had a life estate. The complainant in the original bill claimed that Charles never acquired a vested estate, that it was the intention of Mr. Garrett only to give him a life interest, and that in the partition suit his estate was fixed at a life estate. On the other side, it was urged that Charles took an estate in fee, which vested on the death of his mother, and that he never consented to or ratified the decree in the partition suit, and that the $20,000 mortgage was a valid lien on the lot in question,—Lot 25, Block 1, of Fort Dearborn Addition. But the Supreme Court had held in the Warbams case, reported in 73 Ill. Rep., 415, that Charles took an estate in fee, and that the partition decree was not a decree by consent so as to bind him. The facts were nearly the same as in the present case, and the decision might well be followed as binding in the present instance. The litigation over the Garrett estate had been one of the fiercest and most obstinate contests in the history of the State, and nearly every Judge who had in turn heard the case concurred in holding Charles took an estate in fee. With such repeated judicial construction of the will, it would be presumptuous to obtrude a dissent. But the Judge thought it was not necessary to dissent, for he felt compelled to agree with the construction given in the Wadhams case in Charles' favor.

The only remaining question then was as to the validity of the mortgage given by Charles. The lands in question had been for some purpose placed in the hands of the father, Frederick, and he conveyed them to Charles, who gave a mortgage back and paid the interest during his life. After his death, Frederick made a bigamous marriage with Catherine Reed, after having had two illegitimate children by her, and in 1863 he assigned this $20,000 mortgage to her to give her means of supporting her and his children. The assignment was regularly made, and, though the original mortgage remained in Frederick's possession, that did not invalidate it. The consideration for the assignment seemed to have been a valuable one, as on his account she had forfeited her position in society and become the mother of his children. It would not be right that her kindness afterward bestowed on him in his old age; should be turned against her and allowed to defeat the provision be made for her. The mortgage by Charles must therefore be held valid, and a decree of foreclosure granted in favor of the present holder, Catherine Parpar. As the property was productive, and as the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company had filed a bill also to foreclose its mortgage for $4,0000, a Receiver would be necessary, and if all the parties were willing he would appoint R. E. Jenkins Receiver. The counsel in the case, however, wished to confer and perhaps agree on same one, and no Receiver was appointed. An appeal was taken.

LIABILITY OF AN INNKEEPER.

The suit of Harriet B. Erskine vs. Potter Palmer involved an interesting question as to the liability of a hotelkeeper to an inmate of his house. It seems that Mrs. Erskine came here in October, 1877, and announced that she was intending to stay all winter. She was given a room at special rates in the Wabash avenue part of the hotel, which is generally set apart to boarders. A few weeks after her arrival her room was entered and she was robbed of a large amount of personal property, all of which, however, was recovered with the exception of a pair of diamond earrings and $10 in money. She then brought suit, claiming Palmer was responsible, she being at the time a guest at his hotel. The defense was that she was not a guest at the time, but a boarder.

Judge Blodgett said there was no doubt but at common law an innkeeper was the insurer of the goods of his guests, but that a keeper of a boarding-house or private tavern was not so liable. The recent American cases held that whether a person sojourning at an inn, where the proprietor accommodated both boarders and transient guests, was to be deemed a guest or boarder was a question of fact to be determined by the jury, or in the present case by the Court without a jury, from the testimony in the case. It was sometimes difficult to know who was the guest of an innkeeper, and it was not enough to make a boarder that he had stayed a long time in the inn, paying only for the actual entertainment he received. There was no fixed rule by the application of which it could be said whether a sojourner at an inn was a guest or boarder. Every case must be settled by its own peculiar facts. But from the facts in the present case, that is, that Mrs. Erskine had reached one end of her journey, that she had obtained special rates on condition of remaining some months, that she lived in the boarding part of the hotel, and that her name was entered on boarders book, it was clear she must be held to be a boarder and bound to accept the relations of one. The defendant, therefore, was not liable for the loss of her jewelry under such circumstances, and judgment would therefore be rendered in his favor.

A GUARDIAN ORDERED TO ACCOUNT.

In the month of March, 1863, Sylvester Sexton, a resident of this city, died testate, possessed of a considerable amount of property, and left surviving his widow, Ellen A. Sexton, and his two children, Miriam A. Sexton and Stanley B. Sexton. The mother and daughter died also, prior to 1872, leaving the son the sole survivor and heir to considerable real estate and personal property. He was at this time 19 years of age. Henry W. Curtis, a friend, was named executor of the estate by Mrs. Sexton, at her death. July 18, 1873, he was appointed guardian of young Sexton and his property. The young man came of age Aug. 25, 1874, at which time he was entitled to an accounting from his guardian.

During the life of the mother she left to one Henry E. Seelye securities approximating $9,500, which should have gone to young Sexton, which fact was well known, or could have easily been ascertained by Curtis.

A contract for the sale of some of the real estate was entered into, maturing on the day Sexton reached his majority, for $21,710, which sale was subsequently completed.

On attaining his majority, Sexton was induced by Curtis to embark in the oyster and fish business as an equal partner, in which business he had been previously engaged. At this time Curtis had $12,000 of the ward's money invested in the business. The amount the ward paid for his half interest in the business is not known. All the money received for the sale of the real estate, and $12,000 borrowed on some which had not been sold, was delivered over to the control of the guardian and put into the business. At the time of the foundation of this copartnership there was an incumbrance on Curtis' property, and he owed some debts besides, the aggregate amount of which does not appear. The business appears to have been very unfortunate. The bookkeeper, a brother of Curtis, abstracted $10,000 from time to time, and two of the relatives of the guardian were employed and paid large salaries. The partnership books were kept in such a manner that no one could tell anything about them, and some necessary books were entirely wanting.

Early in 1876 an attempt was made to put the business in the hands of a Receiver, but the result was a compromise by a stipulation, not based upon an accounting of what was due, but was made and accepted because Curtis was insolvent. There was found a charge against Curtis of $7,000, made in the books in his own handwriting, which he said was money given him by Mrs. Sexton to buy express stock on a speculation, which he swears was subsequently closed out and returned to her. February, 1875, on the recommendation of Curtis, young Sexton was induced to compromise his claim against Henry E. Seelye for $9,500. Sexton finally applied for an accounting in the Probate Court, under this state of circumstances.

Judge Knickerbocker decided, yesterday morning, that the guardian, Curtis, must account for all indebtedness which existed from himself to the ward at the time of his appointment; for all the rents collected from the date of his letters; the personal property of the ward which the guardian did secure, or by ordinary diligence might have secured, including the claim of $9,500; the amount of the sales of the ward's land, $21,710, and the proceeds of the $12,000 loan. Also, that the guardian be allowed a credit of $1,000 for the support of the ward during his minority, and that the guardian be allowed all reasonable sums for repairs of the estate, payment of taxes, excluding penalties, and that the guardian be allowed all sums which he has paid to the ward since he became of full age, and such sums as the ward released from the Receiver in the case of Sexton vs. Curtis. The claim of the ward for the $7,000 was not sustained by the evidence.

INTERPRETING A WILL.

Judge Knickerbocker also decided a question that was raised in the case of the will of Miss Julia Newberry. She died testate April 4, 1876, but the only clause of the will under consideration was the first, which read as follows:

> In the event that I die unmarried, leaving my mother surviving, I devise and bequeath to her all my property, both real and personal, and of every kind and nature, upon the express condition, however, that she devise by will, to be executed before receiving this bequest, so much thereof as shall remain undisposed of or unspent at the time of her decease to such charitable institution for women in said City of Chicago as she may select.

The mother having survived the daughter, and the latter having died unmarried, this claim embraces the whole estate. The mother made a motion in the Probate Court for a construction in this clause of the will, claiming that the condition "before she receive any part of the estate she devise so much as shall remain undisposed of" was void, and that the devise was single. The executor resisted this application, and insisted upon a compliance with the condition.

Judge Knickerbocker decided the question, the case having previously been elaborately argued. He found that the condition was not repugnant to, and did not contravene any law or policy, and that a devise made by the mother, if made on these conditions, would be good and irrevocable. That her motion to have the estate distributed under the will, without complying with them, would be refused, and in the case of her filing a written refusal to comply with this order, he would issue an order to secure the protection and distribution of the property in accordance with the interpretation placed upon the will by the Court.

The property is valued at $100,000, and is mostly invested in Government bonds.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Bounce the Loafers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—As I have so very often heard my lady friends speak of the unbounded kindness of Messrs. Buck & Rayner as regards the courtesy extended to ladies that are obliged to wait for friends or otherwise, I, with many others, desire above all things else that some way may be devised to get rid of the crowds of professional loafers that stand upon that corner. The insolent looks and remarks often made are enough to bring the scarlet blush to a lady's cheek. Cannot the police control this thing? Please agitate it, as you do all things that are for the right, and oblige

A PASSER-BY.

Telephone Wires.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—By what right do the Telephone Companies go upon the roofs of buildings and place their wires, without even saying "by your leave, sir," to the proprietor? Their recent trespass upon the building on the southeast corner of State and Adams streets will cost the owner from $300 to $500. They not only placed a large frame upon the roof, but displaced bricks and mortar, and left chips and ends of timber lying loose, which were washed into the water-conductor, choking it entirely up and flooding the whole building. Is there no redress, or must owners of buildings quietly submit to the impositions of monopolies?

E.

Yes, We Know This Is So.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is a pity that in this city, where lager beer is very dear and Adam's ale, which ne'er grows stale, is in such plenty, 'tis yet so scanty that folks would burst and die with thirst ere they could meet on any street a public font to supply their want. In Milwaukee, where one may see a sign "three for five" on saloon and dive, the teetotaler need not go far on any street ere he shall meet a fountain and cup where he may fill up with water pure, which does insure a life of length and health and strength. This lack of drink I greatly think, in fact, I know, makes man oft go in a grog-shop to get a drop to wet his mouth and quench his drouth, and I will state here that whisky and beer will find ready sale while citizens fail to urge city or State to appropriate some large a mounts for drinking fonts.

JAMES DOWLING.

"Pointed" Articles in the Mail.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Dealers in merchandise have recently been subjected to a ruling or law of the Postal Department which looks as though the Department had gone into partnership with the manufacturers of a patent tin-box.

Mailable matter of the fourth class embraces certain specified and other matter not embraced in first, second, or third class, which is not in its form or nature "liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail-bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the service."

The interdicted items must go into a bag, or box, or envelope, and then into a patent tin-box approved by the Postal Department. The items thrown out as unmailable under the above rule include all pointed articles, such as hair-pins, tooth-picks, needles, shuttles, pens, etc.

The "harmful" and "damaging" character of these items, and the indications of false pretense in the whole matter are best shown by the fact that the same articles under a simple, thin paper envelope will go all right if prepaid with letter postage. Is the Postmaster General swindling his employer, the public?

As he doubtless reads THE TRIBUNE, I would be pleased to have you publish this, and would call your attention to self-interest in the matter, as your paper contains many pointed remarks.

C. M. T.

"Italian Restaurants."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—I noticed a letter in your paper two weeks since referring to the Italian nationality, in which reference is made to the frequent use by newspaper-reporters of the phrase "Italian restaurants."

The writer did not, as he might well have done, say that there was no saloon or restaurant in this city that could properly be called either a French, an Irish, an American, or an Italian restaurant, for there is no place that is exclusively patronized by any nationality. There are places where Italian modes of cookery are used, but none that we know of in Chicago.

Undoubtedly there are saloons and restaurants kept by persons of Italian descent,—now for the most part American citizens,—but if to call a saloon an Italian saloon because it is kept by an Italian is the right thing, then if a man born in New York happens to keep a saloon or restaurant in Chicago it should be called a New York saloon or restaurant; and let us have an ordinance passed by the City Council that signs indicating the birthplace of each saloon and restaurant-keeper shall be put in some public position, so that the reporters, curious in getting such statistics, will make no more blunders in this respect.

The Italians numerically make up but a very small part of the people of Chicago, and of this population there are of Italian descent but a very small fraction in the saloon or restaurant business. As to the character of the places kept by them, the writer of this letter challenges comparison between them and any other saloon or restaurant that can be named. These saloons and restaurants are more orderly and better kept than most. The class of liquors sold is of a lighter kind and better quality than most, and no special inducements are held out for vicious practices.

There are saloons, not kept by Italians, that are doubtless referred to by reporters and newspapers as saloons used for the vilest and basest purposes. Give us the name and place of any Italian who is engaged in this business, and the Italian people will be glad to brand him, but do not, without proper inquiry and knowledge, use the word Italian in connection with these disreputable places, unless the proof to sustain such an accusation is presented.

To illustrate the way in which the reporters are inclined to go it blind on the "restaurant" question, I notice in the Chicago *Times* of to-day a statement that "A delegation of Italians, many of them proprietors of well-known restaurants, etc., called on his Honor Mayor Harrison," etc. The writer of this letter was one of that Committee; there were no restaurant-keepers among them. The Committee was composed of some of the most influential Italians in this city. Several of them represent hundreds of thousands of dollars in property, largely real estate, and not a tax-fighter among them.

JOHN DAPRATO.

Advance in Quinine.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Why is it that quinine is dearer to-day at the drug-stores than it was before the duty was removed? We expected it would be cheaper, but not only is it not cheaper, but the price is higher. B. & R. charge more to-day than they did a month ago for it. Why is this, and is it right?

H. G. R.

[We presume the threat of the Philadelphia manufacturers to go out of the business has enabled the holders of the drug to push up the price. They reason that if Powers & Weightman cease manufacturing even temporarily, there will soon be a scarcity, as it will take considerable time for other companies to build works and stock the market with their manufactures, or for European houses to enlarge their business enough to supply the demand. Speculating on this threat of Powers & Weightman to stop manufacturing, the holders of stocks of quinine have marked up their prices, and are skinning the consumers as much as they can. Sooner or later, of course, the price will fall to a legitimate figure; but the speculators will, in the meanwhile, make the most of all rumors and causes tending to disturb the market. Suppose the tariff on steel were reduced or abolished, and all the large owners would loudly threaten to close their mills, whether they really intended it or not, there would be a sudden advance in steel, although not a mill had carried its threat into execution. In this way the insincere threat of Powers & Weightman has enabled the speculators in quinine to run up the price for the time being.—ED.]

Race in Politics.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—What seems to me a great evil in our local politics is the custom which has been established, and is observed by political parties in their conventions and by public officers who have authority to make important appointments, of dividing nominations or appointments among the different races of which our population is composed.

This practice, though it be observed as a measure of policy and conciliation, besides fostering a spirit inimical to republican institutions, is productive of injury in other ways, for if a man be elected to an office or chosen as chief of the Police, Fire, or other Department because he is a representative of a race, he will, aside from the natural regard which persons owning a common birthplace feel for each other, consider that his election or appointment was due entirely to his being such a representative, and will confine the patronage of his office so far as may be politic to the race to which he belongs.

We seldom hear of a man's moral character and fitness for place being urged as arguments for his election or appointment, these seeming to be weak considerations; while this subject of race representation is brought forward every time an election takes place or an appointment is to be made.

To contend that a man should be chosen to an office for such a reason, is to argue that he is not an American; it is a disavowal of naturalization and allegiance to this country, and a recognition of a foreign nationality if he be of foreign birth.

In writing this communication I am not swayed by sectional feeling or spirit hostile to citizens of foreign birth; my only object being to call attention to and bring into disrepute, if possible, a custom which all thoughtful Americans of foreign birth will unite in condemning.

Let us have American citizens as public officers regardless of their place of birth.

J. S.

Our Health Department.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At this critical season of the year, when the sanitary condition of the city claims more than usual attention, when the proper administration of the Department is of vital importance to every man, woman, and child, too much cannot be said in the way of praise and encouragement of those who are doing their whole duty with a commendable zeal worthy of the good cause in which the officers of the Health Department are now engaged. Dr. De Wolf, with his corps of assistants, with many additional self-imposed duties to meet the present exigencies, is straining every nerve to place the city as speedily as possible in a sanitary condition as good if not better than any in the country. To accomplish this was a vast undertaking with the limited means at hand, and the deplorable condition of the tenement-houses and other pests with which the city abounds. I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the prompt and masterly executive ability displayed in the work, and the rapid manner in which a better state of things is being brought about as regards the health of the city. Dr. DeWolf is emphatic in imposing the most rigid observance of the strictest sanitary rules within his jurisdiction, and the good effects of his work will certainly be felt by our citizens ere the summer closes. To talk of such a man resigning at this critical time is madness, for he is at present to the Health Department of Chicago what Ben Butler was to New Orleans—"the right man in the right place." Now why should not our citizens lend the Doctor their hearty co-operation and encouragement in this great and good work, when so much is at stake that affects the interests of all classes?

CHARLES GAYLORD, M. D.

A Suggested Reform.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—"Stores" is right in his letter in last Sunday's TRIBUNE. "Pass a law preventing anyone from selling or peddling anything on the streets."

The newspapers will then rent out certain districts to men who will canvass these districts for subscribers, and employ these same boys as newspaper deliverers; then the young boys will be converted into a better class of youngsters under the control of masters and have some ambition; besides, then every little store on the leading thoroughfares will sell newspapers and be able to hire one or two of those boys, who will in time become clerks. Every barber-shop and cigar-store will keep boys to clean boots, etc., so, instead of standing on a street-corner, boot-cleaning will be done inside, and the boys under control of masters.

The hucksters will then be converted from a "howling wilderness" and disturbers of the peace (of mind) into respectable deliverers of groceries and vegetables, and be employed by the storekeepers and market men. No more rotten vegetables and "far-gone" fruit will then be crammed down people's throats. Thus far nobody will be hurt and everyone benefited.

As for those street-stands, with their abominable, stinking lamps, they are a nuisance.

And as to any revenue lost in licenses, there is not a storekeeper in the city who will not willingly pay more to make up for it if all those nuisances are abolished.

If THE TRIBUNE would only take this matter up, and keep at it, we would soon get the change; it would indeed be a great reformation, and would show St. Louis that we are foremost in all reforms.

Perhaps there is already a city law to cover all this. If so, revoke the licenses and enforce it.

MORE STORES.

Reform Within the Party.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Permit me to express through the columns of your esteemed paper the satisfaction felt by many Republicans in the Eighteenth Ward, called forth by the controversy relating to "Chiefs" and "Bosses" of the Republican party, kept up for some time in THE TRIBUNE. The controversy acted not only as a tickler to those who for years past fought manfully to counteract the baleful influence of certain self-appointed, swaggering representatives, their chums and pals, but more particularly as a means to resuscitate the fading hope that our efforts and exertions (having proved successful so far) would excite to emulation in every other ward in this city.

The movement is evidently in the right direction, and will, fervently do we hope, lead ultimately to what has been heretofore considered a hopeless task,—*reform within the party.*

But to realize even moderate expectations, the abolishment of evil practices which have surreptitiously crept in, action must be added to precept, organization and push must take the place of mere oratory, in order to sweep the deck and to replace the old crew with a new and better one.

But prompt action is imperatively necessary; "bosses" and "statesmen" are already (thus early in the season) in the field, and with a bewitching smile, hat in hand, and with an humble bow, plead for a continuance of patronage. All they desire is a pledge—an innocent little pledge—in favor of some particular man on some particular ticket, got up for the edification of some particular clique just a little in advance of the regular Convention. Let kind-hearted gentlemen of the Republican persuasion beware lest they might suffer the consequences of warming a viper into life, and be betrayed by those who smilingly confound a soft heart with a soft head.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

Keep the Ball Rolling.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Recent issues of your paper contained several contributions of citizens of the various wards in the city protesting against the management of the Republican party by the so-called "Bosses," and suggesting as a means of renewed harmony among the scattered forces of the Republicans, as well as an unimpaired unity of action in the future, the retirement of these self-constituted "chiefs" from the field of further operation.

No suggestion can be more timely and none ought to be heeded more conscientiously than this one, because it concerns not only the whole nation, but the good people of this county and city in particular; and if the citizens of this great City of Chicago really do intend to profit by the late errors committed, which in effect reversed the former majorities of the Republican party, then this suggestion at once becomes necessary and urgent.

But to bring about this much-desired reform, and again see the forces of the old Republican party rally to the support of time-honored principles and true and honest standard-bearers, it would become practical to commence the good work of reorganization in the respective wards and ward clubs first.

We have in our ward (the Sixteenth), at one time the banner ward, a well-organized club, which made itself felt at every election, and to which we attributed the success of the Republican party, as much as our own ward was concerned, in a great measure. But of late the club-room has become deserted, our regular meetings are but sparsely attended, so much so that often a quorum cannot be obtained, and an adjournment becomes necessary. The majority of our honest and stalwart members have, if not entirely withdrawn, shown a remarkable indifference in attending, and openly threatened to sever connection with the same, should the present administration of the Club continue.

Now, then, what is all this trouble and dissatisfaction about?

Our presiding officer, Gen. S., is openly charged with having "sold out" Gen. Mann to John Hoffmann, and that, in conjunction with such impure elements as "Bummel" M., Phil L., Ald. L., and V. Bros., he has managed affairs with a high hand to favor himself and a few chosen others; hence he became the object of hatred and contempt throughout the ward. How true those charges are, and whether they can be fully substantiated, is not for me to decide. Suffice it to say they exist, and find credence with almost every decent Republican in the ward. The proof of arson, adultery, and political tricks generally depends upon circumstantial evidence. But, as a citizen of this ward, and as a Republican, identified with the party since its first inception, I unite my demand with that of the reform element, that the above-named members of the Club may step down and out to make room for others more in accord with the true aims of the Republican party, which include the purifying of public life and politics.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

Folio Copy.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Mr. Mott's request that you issue an order to your compositors and proof-readers to adopt the reformed spelling recommended by the American Philological Association, is a timely and sensible one. The changes sought for in our orthografy ar sure to be adopted at no distant day; and our journalists can, if they wil, hav it to say that *they* were the first to inaugurate the reform in the daily press. The emendations which the reformers ar seeking to bring into immediate use ar so few, so simple, so easily adopted, that ther can be no *good* reason urged why they should not at once hav the sanction of general usage; I hav never ben able to find the person who could giv a reason for our slavish obedience to the behests of dictionary-makers, especially when we reflect that they follow in the track laid out by that inveterate old Tory, Dr. Johnson, who, as the editor of THE TRIBUNE once remarkt, chose the oldest and worst forms of orthografy that he could find in use among the printers of his day.

As an illustration of the progres the spelling reform is making, let me ask you to publish the following brief article from the *Electrotyper*, of this city:

> The spelling-reform movement, to which the *Electrotyper* has given adhesion, and which it is endeavoring to promote, is gaining strength daily. Our contemporaries of the *Type Founder* hav publisht a carefully-written article upon the subject, which, by the way, has been issued in pamflet form, as one of the Bulletins of the Spelling-Reform Association; the *Electrotype Journal* warmly advocates the reform, and wil hereafter conform to the eleven amended spellings recommended by the American Filological Association; the Chicago *Specimen* publishes the emendations, and says that they ought to be adopted at once; the *American Newspaper Reporter* favors the reform, and has publisht several articles advocating it, from "H. R. B.," of Chicago; the *Quadrat*, Pittsburg, favors the change, and may ultimately adopt it; and few thoughtful printers, so far as we can learn, hav aught to say against the adoption of the emendations recommended.
>
> A correspondent suggests that if any publisher or editor wishes to adopt the amended spellings and yet avoid the reputation of singularity or of being a "poor speller," it would be a good introduction to insert, at the head of the editorial columns, for a few weeks, something like this: "The following amended spellings hav received the sanction of the highest filological authorities in America, *Ar, catalog, definit, gard, giv, hav, infinit, liv, tho, thru, wisht.*" Then, if he rigidly adheres to the plan, his readers will soon become so habituated to the sight of them as to be willing to adopt them.
>
> We recommend to each and all of our readers to become members of the Spelling-Reform Association, which is doing all in its power to forward the movement, and which includes in its ranks very many of the ablest and most prominent educators and linguists of the country. Bulletins ar issued, at intervals, which keep one posted on the progres of the reform and afford useful hints as to its propagandism. The membership fee is but $1 per annum. Address the Secretary, Melvil Dewey, 32 Hawley street, Boston.

There ought to be in this city a local Spelling-Reform Association, auxiliary and subordinate to the National Association. Such an one would find here a large number of people, including printers, writers, and editors, ready to adopt the reform at once. Properly managed, it would giv the movement an impetus that would quickly override al opposition.

In the meantime, let us keep this fact constantly before the people: The following amended spellings have received the sanction of the highest filological authorities in America: Tho, thru, gard, catalog, ar, giv, liv, hav, definit, infinit, wisht. Then let us use these spellings in al we write and print.

H. R. B.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The total amount of property assessed in Evanston for the year 1879, is: Real estate, $862,616; personal, $59,973. These amounts are slightly less than those of last year.

The Rev. W. J. Gould, of Racine, Wis., will preach in St. Mark's Episcopal Church this morning and evening.

The Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Noyes will occupy their respective pulpits morning and evening.

The Rev. A. J. Scott will preach in the Congregational Church morning and evening.

OAKLAND.

The Third Eductional District of Hyde Park, known as the Oakland district, has just finished its school census for the year, with the following result: Males under 21 residing in the district, 534; females, 512; total, 1,046. The number of pupils enrolled in the school is 527. The Board of Education reports that the school is so full of pupils that nearly 200 are not accommodated, and that it will be necessary to build an additional story on the school building.

HYDE PARK.

The people are now demanding that the Union Transit Company's track be removed from its present location and placed further south. A committee, consisting of a body of self-appointed citizens, is now looking into the charter and the mode of running the Company, and if the tracks are not removed propose to use the law. The Board of Trustees is also investigating the subject.

Ex-Captain of Police Pat Ryan has had his saloon-license revoked, and the Attorney will be prepared to prosecute him for selling liquor in a few days. At the close of the Board meeting Friday evening Ryan and the Attorney had quite a war of words, resulting in the latter saying that, when the Board directed, he would prosecute to the very best of his ability and to win. Ryan takes exception to some of the Attorney's actions.

The street formerly called Union avenue, now Fortieth street, has been very much improved during the past few weeks by the filling, grassing, and curbing from Langley avenue to Drexel boulevard.

NUMBER THEM.

The Only Way to Avoid a Great and Growing Nuisance.

Instances of the Defects of the Present System.

Matters have now reached that pass where it is absolutely needful that something should be done to provide a better way of distinguishing one man from another. Complications of all sorts are constantly arising from the fact that two individuals have the same, or nearly the same, Christian and sirnames. Everybody knows the superfluity of John Smiths, or Browns, or Andrew Johnsons, and even in names which are less common there are frequently duplicates, triplicates, and quadruplicates, which occasionally give rise to annoying mistakes. The wife of one man opens the love-letter which was intended for the unmarried man of a similar name, and great grief ensues. It is hard to figure up the number of broken hearts, and ruined hopes, and lost fortunes which spring from this fatal similarity of names. To nobody does this similarity bring more vexation than

TO NEWSPAPER PEOPLE.

The moment it is stated in a paper that, on the previous day, John Smith was brought, say, before Justice Walsh, charged with larceny and bound over to the Criminal Court in $300, than a steady stream of people begins setting into the newspaper office, and they all bring little slips of paper which state that the "notorious John Smith who was arrested yesterday is not to be confounded with the J. S. who keeps the first-class tailoring establishment on the northwest corner of such-and-such a street, and whose prices have excited general admiration by their reasonableness"; or "the John Smith who keeps the first-class saloon over on the West Side, and who requests that his patrons will not be deceived by this similarity of names, but will continue to favor him with their custom"; or "the John Smith so well and favorably known to our citizens as Alderman from the Twenty-first Ward, and whose name has been prominently mentioned by his friends as a candidate for a still higher office at the ensuing election." Even where the similarity is remote,—where it is James Smith who has been run in,—John Schmidt, eager for a free puff, comes puffing up the stairs and wants it stated that he, the gentleman who keeps the private school at such and such a place, is not the individual.

SOMETHING WILL HAVE TO BE DONE

to remedy this. In an earlier stage of the world's history it would have been enough to describe a person, and to say that the red-headed Andrew Johnson, with one finger gone on the left hand, was yesterday arrested for larceny. But there are too many with red heads, and too many minus a finger. It would apparently be a great help if the police would insist upon every man when arrested giving his house number, so that the record might read, "John Brown, No. 1000 River street, charged with larceny." But a man who belongs to the criminal class, either as a professional or as an amateur, isn't always to be trusted, and he might give the house number of some more respectable citizen, and it might get in, in this wrong way, and then there would be difficulty. So it will probably be necessary to fall back upon

A SYSTEM OF NUMBERING,

and to require that each individual shall have a number by which he shall be officially known. That number he can get from the City Clerk, and he will pay for it a certain license, just precisely as he gets a number for his express wagon. Any person who is found to have no number will of course be subjected to fines and penalties. In such a case as this, when a person is arrested it will be said that John Smith, No. 462,181, was yesterday arrested, etc. In this case all the other Smiths whose numbers are anywhere between 1 and 500,000 have no cause to complain, and all the difficulty will be obviated. By charging a small fee,—say of $1,—a revenue of about $250,000 per annum can be obtained for the city. As for the number, it might be made either of brass, or silver, or gold, according to the taste and wealth of the individual, and it could be worn conspicuously upon the hat, coat-collar, or any other prominent part of the costume. In the addressing of letters, and in a thousand and one relations of life, this admirable system of numbering could be brought into play. If it were considered awkward to carry a number as high as might be necessary with our large population, then the system in vogue in bank-notes could be adopted, and the person would therefore be known as A 163,000, or B 291.

And what sayeth the Scriptures?

> And he causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark on their foreheads;
>
> And that no man might buy or sell, save that he had the number of his name.
>
> Here is wisdom.

These are all crude hints, to be sure, and roughly thrown out, but the system is one which could be elaborated, and if the Mayor, and the Finance Committee, and the Superintendent of Police will hold a Cabinet council over it some day this week they will probably be able to work out something which will redound in glory to them and profit to the city.

Now, for the lack of such a thing as this, just

SEE WHAT THE PAPER HAS TO DO:

The A. Le Brun, who was held on the West Side the other day for criminal conduct, is not the A. Le Brun who lives at No. 710 Indiana avenue, nor is he the A. Le Brun who is Recorder Brockway's chief clerk, nor, again, is he the A. Le Brun who is employed in the Superintendent's office at the new Government Building, nor is he the Miss A. Le Brun living on the West Side. If there are any more A. Le Bruns who would like to have this thing explained, they also can be set right by applying at this office any time during this week.

The Joseph Godin who was arrested the other day on the charge of keeping a policy-shop, committing adultery, etc., is not the individual of the same name who has the laundry on Dearborn street. Nor is it the individual of the same name who cuts marble for a living down on Clark street.

OBITUARY.

Maj. Sheridan Wait.

A brief dispatch in Friday morning's TRIBUNE announced the death at Leadville, Col., the day previous, of Mayor Sheridan Wait, a well-known resident of this city. Mr. Wait was born in Washington County, New York, in 1828, where he was educated and read law. Shortly after reaching his majority he moved to Tennessee, where he was engaged in school-teaching for a year or two. Becoming tired of this occupation he pulled up stakes and moved northward, pitching his tent in Decatur, Ill., where he resumed the practice of law by entering into partnership with Judge Emerson. Two years later he formed a professional alliance with Senator Oglesby, which lasted until the breaking out of the War, when both gentlemen entered the army. And when Oglesby was appointed to the command of a brigade, Mr. Wait was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major. On the close of the War Maj. Wait returned to Decatur, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1871 he came to this city and embarked in the real-estate business, being at the time of his decease President of the Chicago & Calumet Dock Company, a position which he ably filled for four years.

Maj. Wait was always an active, though in one sense not a prominent, politician. In early life he was of the Democratic persuasion, and just before the War was elected Mayor of Decatur on the Union ticket. When the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter his duty became plain. He joined the Republican party, and became one of its stanchest and truest supporters. For six years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and had much to do with shaping its course and destiny. He served one term in the State Senate, and also one term as Canal Commissioner.

In private life he was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, possessing all the qualities of mind and heart, which made his presence enjoyable to those by whom he was surrounded, and in his death the State loses an upright, honest, and patriotic citizen.

TIN-FOILED.

Under her window he sang of the stars,
And likened them to her eyes.
Miles away she sped on the cars,
With the *tenor* who'd won the prize.

O. T. W.

Severed a Hand.

Robbers began to tie old John Hulscoff, in his house at Coleville, Pa., but while they were at work the noise of an approaching wagon alarmed them. While their attention was thus diverted, Hulscoff got loose, seized an ax, and with a single blow, severed a hand from one of his assailants.

The Tribune.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Subscribers going into the country or intending to be absent from the city for any length of time can have THE TRIBUNE mailed to any address, postpaid, for $1 per month.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S.·. P.·. R.·. S.·.—Special Assembly Thursday evening, July 31, at 8 o'clock. The Grade of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret 32° will be conferred. Princes will appear in full uniform. By order of
JOHN O'NEILL, 33°, Commander-in-Chief.
GIL W. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, for work on the R. A. Degree. Regular Convocation at 7:30 for work on the R. A. Degree and important business. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Friday evening, Aug. 1, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., at 7:30 o'clock, for business and most important work. All the members are requested to be present. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
WM. KERR, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. M. Degrees. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order M. E. H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Special Conclave Monday evening, July 28, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Red Cross Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 122 LaSalle-st.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of E. K.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

PLEIADES LODGE, No. 478, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Thursday evening, July 31. Special and important business. All members are requested to be present.
WM. G. GODMAN, W. M.

SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1879.

Another shocking murder, this time from the South, rounds out this morning the record of the week in a particularly blood-chilling manner. The details present a case of almost unparalleled atrocity.

Last evening, as a gravel-train was backing into Waukegan, it ran into a heifer, and the result was the train was thrown from the track, four employes killed, one wounded so seriously that his life was despaired of, and three severely wounded. The catastrophe is more serious than anything of like nature that has occurred in this neighborhood for some years past.

After mourning about a year for his lovely bride, who passed away so suddenly just after the nuptial ceremonies, the King of Spain is bethinking himself of another wife. This time the alliance will be made with an Austrian, and the Archduchess MARIE is the lucky girl upon whom the regal honors are to fall. In about a month ALPHONSO will go to Vienna for the purpose of completing the negotiations.

The experts who have been going over the new City-Hall have finished their task, made their report, and stepped down and out, officially. The document which they laid before the "best Mayor Chicago ever had," yesterday, arrived at the conclusion that the proportion of really bad defects in the stone-work is one to every 208 cubic feet, or nearly one to every twenty-one stones now in the building. Beyond this, the Committee take especial pains to state that these bad joints, patches, cracks, and other defects are not excusable in good building, "nor warranted by any terms or fair construction of the contract and specifications."

It may not be pleasant to contemplate, but it is, nevertheless, the stubborn fact, that much of the milk peddled in Chicago is produced by distillery-fed cows. Wait until you have finished your morning coffee, saturated with "golden cream," the rich outcome of milk developed from the steaming, unsavory feed of distilleries, and drawn from animals covered with slimy nastiness, and then read the description elsewhere of one of these sheds. Could the reader make a personal visit to these places, it is quite likely he would take his tea and coffee clear in the future, and eschew bread and milk, and other dishes into which the lacteal fluid enters.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, held in Harrisburg the other day, declared against all fiat lunacy, and affirmed that "The Democratic party, as a whole, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder." This is undoubtedly true of the intelligent part of the Democrats of the Eastern States, and to some extent true in the West; yet there is still a heap of dishonest money and fiat lunacy preached and advocated by that party in the West, especially in Ohio. But the wonderful success of the Republican measure of resumption is opening the eyes of many Democrats to the folly and stupidity of fiat shinplasters and the evils of an irredeemable currency.

The damage done to the improved streets each year by the narrow tires of coal-carts, stone, hay, brick, dirt, ice, pork, and grain wagons and other heavy trucks, exceeds the whole value of those destructive vehicles. Just so long as these wagons with their enormous loads are allowed to traverse the streets with their narrow tires it will be impossible to keep the pavements in proper condition, as the narrow wheels will cut them to pieces. If the Council would levy a heavy license on narrow tires and a merely nominal tax on wide tires, the change would speedily be made from narrow to wide, and half the wear and tear of the pavements would be stopped. A wooden pavement would then last twice as long, and would not commence getting full of holes in a few months, as is now the case. It would be cheaper for the city to present the owner of every wagon in the city a set of broad-tire wheels than to repair the damages done by the narrow ones in a single year. The wonder is that the property-owners tolerate this wicked destruction of their improved streets. They have influence enough with the Council to secure the imposition of such a license tax as would cure the evil. The truckmen gain nothing by using narrow tires. Their vehicles pull harder than if the tires were double the width, as they would not then cut so deeply into the mud, or create holes and ruts as they now do. Narrow tires on heavily-laden vehicles is the stupidest kind of policy on the part of owners, as they are harder on the horses as well as worse on the roads.

Additional advices are received concerning Gen. MILES' position. A courier brings the news into Bismarck that the command under that officer are, or were at last accounts, in camp on Beaver Creek, "recuperating." As the statement is made that additional troops will be sent forward, it is fair to presume that MILES has found his force insufficient to perform the work he had laid out, and that, while he is presumably acting on the defensive entirely, he will make the attempt, at the proper moment, to carry out his original plan. This, of course, is nothing more nor less than punishment of the savages for being south of the line, where they have come now and then to get food. When Gen. MILES has sufficiently "recuperated," and the fresh troops have joined him, the country may soon afterwards receive intelligence of an activity that will have much the bearing of earnest warfare.

A favorite and oft-repeated assertion of one of the eight-hour gate-money demagogues who works his jaws more than his hands is, "That a general reduction of the hours to eight throughout the United States will create a demand for two millions more persons at eight hours per day. This demand for extra labor will advance wages, and, therefore, under the eight-hour system everybody can get work at big wages." Let us see if it will. If four millions of men labor ten hours per day the value of their products will set four millions of other ten-hour men at work to produce enough goods to exchange products with the former. But let the first-named four millions shorten their hours to eight, and then they will produce only enough to purchase about three-fourths of the products of the other four millions of ten-hour workers; consequently one million of the latter will be thrown out of employment for want of market for their goods, or they must shorten their hours and accept three-fourths wages for their less production. If the eight-hour advocates would stop to reflect that the demand for goods determines the supply, and that the amount of the workman's demand is limited to his earnings; that the amount of products which he offers in exchange or the worth of his money-wages constitutes his ability to purchase the products of others, they will then be in a mental condition to perceive that for each workman to shorten up the hours of production is not the best way to earn money to pay for the labor of others and set idle men at work. An eight-hour worker produces enough goods to exchange for eight hours' production of some other man. So if he works ten hours he can purchase the products of ten hours' work of another man. But a ten-hour man dropping down to eight hours don't increase production or wealth thereby for himself or any one else. He is manifestly able to purchase only eight-tenths as much labor and goods of others as before. He creates 20 per cent less demand for other workers' goods; that is, he can buy only 80 per cent as many goods as when he worked and produced ten hours per day. This will leave 20 per cent of other men's goods unsold, and consequently employers must work their men on short time at short wages, or discharge a quarter of them. There can be no increase of employment in a nation by each man reducing his power to purchase the products of others by cutting down his hours of production to eight or six; for if that pleasant plan would work, the better way would be to keep two or three holidays each week. But when this is tried the people are miserably poor and the country is full of paupers and mendicants.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE IN CHICAGO.

The presence in this city of the Congressional Committee charged with inquiry into the causes of business and labor depression would have been more important to the public six months or a year ago. This Committee was orignally organized by the preceding Congress, which made Mr. HEWITT, of New York, Chairman. At that time there was apparent reason for such an investigation as was proposed. The prolongation of the life of the Committee under the direction of Mr. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, the present Chairman, was of very doubtful necessity. In any event, the Committee has come into a section of the country where it will be puzzled to find at this time the depression of industry and labor which it was appointed to investigate. There has been a marvelous change for the better in the condition of trade and industry since the Committee was originally organized. The sound of the hammer, the clink of the trowel, the din of the foundry, the smoke from the factory-chimneys, the roar of the furnaces, the swarm of workmen at the depots and about the harbors, the unceasing rumble of the railroad-trains across the Continent,—all these signs of renewed activity are to-day more striking than any evidences of idleness or suffering that can be raked together after the most vigorous search. The great mass of the unemployed have been provided with labor at wages which represent a larger purchasing power than those which were paid previous to the War, or in the very hight of inflation. Confidence has been very generally re-established; capitalists are seeking profitable employment for their means; money can be procured readily at the lowest rates ever known in this country; and the signs of prosperity are more numerous and palpable than the rumors of depression. We are inclined to think that practically, at least so far as this section of the country is concerned, the Committee's occupation is gone.

It is too much to expect, however, that a Congressional Committee, with an ample allowance for traveling expenses out of the Public Treasury, should voluntarily abandon any line of inquiry which it has undertaken. Mr. WRIGHT's Committee, consequently, will proceed with the investigation in hand just as if the conditions were the same as those which called it into existence. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that the time and the facilities of the inquiry may be improved to ascertain the actual state of trade, industry, and labor, rather than to assume a depressed condition for the purpose of inquiring into the causes thereof. If the duty of the Committee be construed in this light, and if, finding a better condition of things, inquiry be instituted as to the causes of the improvement, it is possible for the Committee to be of much service to the country. This basis for investigation will enable the Committee to obtain from those who appear before it a useful estimate of the comparative conditions of the present and of one or two years ago, and to make up a valuable summary of the circumstances and events that have brought about the notable change. Such an inquiry will suggest that the representatives of the discontented people be closely questioned as to the cause for the discontent which they purport to represent and the efficiency of the remedies they propose. Three classes ask for a hearing, viz.: the Socialistic party, the Trades and Labor Council, and the Greenback Fiatists; all three have appointed Committees to appear before this Congressional Committee, and these Local Committees should be catechised in such a manner as to bring out the real purposes of the organizations they represent.

1. Leading Communists, like MORGAN, SIBLEY, PARSONS, MCAULIFF, SCHILLING, and STREETER, are the volunteer spokesmen for the Socialists. These people, as nearly as we have been able to determine, are opposed to the *competitive* system of labor, production, industry, and trade which prevails in this country. The talk about abolishing the contract system in all public works, about prohibiting convict labor, about establishing Government co-operative institutions, and about the Government's taking possession of all the means for transportation and communication, has led to this conclusion. The competitive system may be briefly defined as the ruling privilege of every man to sell his own labor, or the product thereof, at the highest price he can obtain, and also for every man to purchase the labor of others, or the product thereof, at the lowest price for which he can procure it. All men, under this system, enjoy full and equal liberty to make the best bargain they can in exchanging their own labor or goods for those of others.

If we are correct in assuming that the Communists desire to abolish the competitive and wages system, then Mr. WRIGHT's Committee should demand that they explain very explicitly the nature of the system they propose to substitute, and the advantages the substitution will offer over the prevailing civilization. The only anti-competitive system we can imagine is similar to that which prevails in the government of an army, a penitentiary, or a poor-house. An army of men, for the most part, enjoy everything in common. They severally perform the duties imposed upon them at the word of command, and they live in quarters, draw rations, and parcel out the work and the benefits. In a penitentiary there is a similar though stricter discipline; the men are distributed among different avocations, work the same number of hours, take their rest, their meals, their clothes, their recreation, and their sleep in equal doses, and are subject to the orders of those placed over them. In a poor-house, the regime is much the same; the inmates perform such service as the overseer directs, and take what is doled out to them. Any system which denies the law of competition must resemble those we have named. But the army, the penitentiary, and the poor-house are able to support their discipline only by the most rigid laws and the exercise of force. What laws and what force do the Communists intend to establish which shall compel the entire country to conform to this kind of discipline, and what advantages will such discipline insure if it can be established? These are the questions which the representative Communists should be made to answer.

2. It is a little suspicious that the Trades and Labor Council should be represented before the Congressional Committee by the same men who represent the Socialists; Messrs. SCHILLING, PARSONS, MCAULIFF, and MORGAN figure upon both Committees. Perhaps it may be fairly assumed, however, that the Trades and Labor Council desires especially to urge a compulsory eight-hour law. This purpose has no application merely so far as the General Government is concerned, because Congress has already fixed eight hours as a legal day's work in the Government service. Is it their intention, then, to urge the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor or a felony for any man to work in any service more than eight hours? If so, it is incumbent upon the representatives of the Labor Council to explain to the Committee how such a law can be enforced, and in what manner it will benefit the country if it be enforced. How are the farmers, whose crops depend upon their laboring twelve and fourteen hours at certain seasons of the year, to be compelled to limit their toil to eight hours at all seasons? How are the men who work by the piece, which is the system whereby much of the labor in cities is now performed, to be prevented from working more than eight hours if their industry and a consideration for the future prompt them to do so? How are the workingmen to fare better than they do now if they be required to subsist upon the product of eight hours instead of ten hours? These are some of the questions which the Congressional Committee should ask the representatives of the Trades and Labor Council who are advocating ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

3. The Fiatists are to put in an appearance through Messrs. PAGE, HALLEY, GILMAN, GROVER, and others. The theory of this class of reformers is that Government *fiat* should constitute the only money of the country, and that, beginning with about a thousand millions of irredeemable scrip, the supply should conform to the demands of all the impecunious people in the land. These gentlemen should be required by the Committee to explain how their scheme is to improve the material condition of the country. Irredeemable paper was never more plenty in this country than at the time of the panic; why didn't it avert the universal collapse that followed? There was never a time when money could be borrowed at so low a rate of interest as to-day, when the paper currency is at par with specie. At the time of greater inflation and the remotest prospect of redemption, when the dollar was worth 40 cents, money loaned out brought 12 and 20 per cent interest that can now be borrowed in abundance at 6, 7, and 8 per cent; the Government then paid 7.30 per cent and sold bonds at a great discount where it now pays 4 per cent and sells its bonds at a premium. Municipal and other corporations then paid 7 to 8 and 10 per cent, while they now negotiate loans readily at 5 or 6 per cent. The Greenback Fiatists must explain how they hope to improve upon this condition for borrowers by repealing the Resumption act and returning to the scheme of *fiat* inflation and depreciated shinplasters.

If Mr. WRIGHT's Committee can succeed in wresting from these three classes a confession of their real aims and purposes, it may confer a benefit upon the country by teaching the people what they ought to avoid.

LAND REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We had some remarks recently to the effect that the great surplus of agricultural productions in this country was contributing largely to a great political and social revolution in Great Britain; and, even since we wrote, that revolution has made great progress. Cheap food has become essential to British manufactures, and British manufactures furnish the substance of British trade and commerce and the source of British wealth. This necessity for cheap food compels the free admission of American breadstuffs and meat, which are sold in England at prices which render British wheat-growing and cattle-raising wholly unremunerative. Farming, therefore, cannot be carried on in that country without such a reduction of rents as will deprive the land-owning class of their incomes, and this destruction of incomes will tend to destroy the power and the very existence of the aristocracy. The land is held by comparatively few persons; and the land system of England, which is protected by primogeniture, entail, settlement, and the costly system of transfer, has the effect not only of perpetuating the land in a few hands, but also, by intermarriages, of consolidating that land into still fewer hands. The annual rent paid by tenant-farmers in the Kingdom in 1877-'78 was as follows:

England	$335,000,000
Ireland	68,000,000
Scotland	70,000,000
Total rents	$473,000,000

This enormous amount of nearly 500 millions of dollars was taken from the land, and most of it squandered; it was expended by a class that with but few exceptions are wholly non-productive. The British farmer is by contract compelled to put on the land a certain quantity of manure annually, which adds heavily to his rent. If he make any improvements it is at his own cost, and he cannot remove such improvements, nor can he obtain anything for them. Those who engage in cattle-raising have to purchase the food for the stock, and this food costs more than the raiser can get for the meat. Under these circumstances—the result of the sale in Great Britain of our productions—the British farmers and the British land-owners have been brought face to face, and are compelled to consider what remedy is possible for this extraordinary condition of affairs.

The British policy has been to employ the great bulk of its labor at manufactures, and, selling these manufactures all over the world, it was considered cheaper to buy food with calico than, by protection to home agriculture, diminish the foreign trade. Last year, however, the supply of food imported into the Kingdom was equal to one-third of the whole consumption. That experience told heavily on the farmers, and the prices of 1879 and the increased bulk of American supplies have so completed the depression of the agricultural productions that the remedy can no longer be delayed. This condition of affairs is further aggravated by the ruinous policy of silver demonetization, originally inspired by England, but the cost of which has fallen so seriously upon that nation. Its principal customers for manufactures were the silver-using nations, who were also its debtors. The demonetization of silver, by reducing the value of that metal, destroyed very largely the trade of those nations, and, by making their debts payable in gold, has bankrupted not only thousands of Oriental merchants, but also large British establishments which had large ventures on Indian and other securities. The silver-using nations have no money but silver; Great Britain demands gold; so the silver-using nations buy but the minimum of British goods, and British manufactures are even more depressed than British agriculture. Labor is only partially employed and at scant wages; and, while a heavy duty on American breadstuffs and meats might lift up the farming interest and enable it to pay high rents, it would reduce the general population to starvation. Hence protection is impossible, and cheap food a necessity.

In Ireland the rent-exactions now amount to what is known as "rack-rents," which means that the rent includes everything the land produces, leaving the tenant nothing for food. So enormous and general is this exaction that the eviction of the tenants for non-payment promises even popular violence. In Scotland and England partial concessions of rates do not meet the case, because it is conceded that, even if the rent were reduced to nominal sums, the product would hardly support the producers at the prices. British land supports three classes: the land-owners, who derive the rents and pay no taxes; the tenant-farmers, who hire labor and land and do not work themselves; and the laborers, who do all the labor and obtain but small wages, and are the most degraded class in Europe.

In the first week of this month the subject was brought before the House of Commons by a motion for a Royal Commission to report on the subject of agricultural depression. The discussion was a remarkable one, because of the advanced opinions expressed. JOHN BRIGHT, as might have been expected, made a most earnest speech, denouncing the British land system in unmeasured terms, and, in urging its overthrow, predicted that the day was coming when there would be a million owners of the soil in Great Britain. The effect of the debate was to show that the long-accepted faith in the land system and in the system of tenure had failed. These speeches were in the House of land-owners. Lord HARTINGTON, of one of the greatest Whig land-owning families in England, and leader of the Liberal party, was outspoken in favor of a change of system. The Whig party in England has been historically the defender of the land system, and the Whig element of the Liberal party has been supposed to be opposed to a change. The Liberals generally have been in favor of making land as salable as any other property, and of giving the cultivators various rights against the owners. Lord HARTINGTON, however, who is the heir of a great land-owner, declared that the land system had broken down. In his speech he said:

> "If the case of my honorable friend be true, or if he can prove it before a Royal Commission, then the remedy must be looked for elsewhere than in the quarter he has indicated; and if he can prove his case, it is nothing more or less than this,—that the land system of this country, under existing conditions, has broken down. My honorable friend has not proved that the land will go out of cultivation, or that the cultivation of the soil is impossible. All that he has proved, or attempted to prove, is that, under exceptional circumstances, it is not profitable; and that the land will not now support, as it has hitherto supported, the three classes of farmer, landlord, and agricultural laborer. Lord HARTINGTON then described the sacrosanct land system of England, the system which Whigs were supposed to worship as a system under which the land is divided into large estates, and where the proprietors, though wealthy men, are often not complete masters of their own property, and not able to deal with it as they may desire. It is a system under which the cultivation of the soil is carried on by a class of men who are not the owners of the soil, and not the actual cultivators of the soil; and under which the actual cultivators of the soil are never, and can never hope to become, its owners. It is a system under which the land is cultivated by men who have this one claim upon it,—that in case of old age or absolute destitution they should be supported without expense and almost without labor on the land. Such is the land system of this country, and, as I have said, it is one which prevails in no other country in the world."

The *Spectator* of July 12, in describing this speech, said:

> "Has the *Spectator*, has Mr. BRIGHT even, ever said anything more radical about the tenure than is contained in that short paragraph? Lord HARTINGTON, however, was even more definite than this. He declared openly, plainly, in so many words, that 'one of the blots on our system is our system of the entail and settlement of land,'—and he survived the utterance. That is to say, he went beyond the Farmers' Alliance, and condemned straightforwardly the system upon which, and the order of society it produces, our whole tenure depends. Without primogeniture and settlement—that is, without a system intended to keep the aristocracy wealthy, and bind them to the existing tenure—the Land laws would have no *raison d'être*, and would, within five years, perish of universal contempt and hostility. Without settlement, land transfer would be easy, and Lord HARTINGTON suggested that it was 'unwise' to prevent the existence of small properties by making it so expensive. Primogeniture, and entail, and difficulties of transfer being condemned, it remained to do something for the tenant; and Lord HARTINGTON openly declared that he would make the Agricultural Holdings act compulsory, and that he considered the Law of Distraint—that last grand legal privilege of the landlord class—as 'a question of the ordinary law of debtor and creditor,' which, in the belief of many, 'acts detrimentally both on landlord and tenant,' and which should be the subject at least of careful investigation. This is all that reasonable land reformers have ever demanded. It is more than they ever hoped to obtain, without an agitation as vigorous as that which broke down the Corn laws. And it is all offered, not by Mr. BRIGHT, or Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, or any politician bidding for support, but by the leader of the Liberal party himself, the head of the Whig aristocracy, who, many men believed, would upon this subject break away from their usual following, and declare that they were Liberals only as to laws, and not as regards the order of society."

This speech has attracted great attention in England, and the *Saturday Review* admits that the possessors of large estates are now driven to the defense of a system which will henceforward be vigorously assailed. It even admits that there are evils which may be remedied, but claims that the revolution which might be beneficial will also be sweeping. In bringing about this great political and social revolution in England,—this severest of all blows against the perpetuation of the aristocracy,—the cheap food furnished to the impoverished people of England has had a direct effect in precipitating an agitation which has hitherto never been successful.

THE SUMMER HEGIRA.

There has never before been a season in our recollection when so many people have left the city for country resorts, watering-places, and seaside towns. Every train and every boat is crowded with pilgrims in search of what they conceive to be comfort and pleasure, though they rarely find either, and usually return only to discover that what they sought they left behind them, and that the real comfort and pleasure are right at home. The old saying of GOETHE that "Happiness is where thou art not," is a very truthful one. Our suburban correspondents report that hotel-keepers have to turn away people from their doors; but still the rush continues, and may be expected to do so for three or four weeks to come, by which time the most of our butterflies will be in country clover, leaving the can't-get-aways at home to enjoy the multifarious blessings of Chicago in summer, which have so often been recounted in these columns, but never with too much emphasis.

The stay-at-home is a remarkably fortunate individual, not only in the amount of personal comfort he will enjoy, but also in comparison with the relative discomforts of those who go away which he will escape. Item: If the pilgrim has gone to Saratoga, or Long Branch, or any other so-called fashionable watering-place, he is destined to endure an amount of social torture which nothing would induce him to suffer at home. Paterfamilias, materfamilias, and "their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts," all know that it is an ineffable bore, and, if they were put upon the rack, would confess that life in one of those huge caravansaries is a dull, tedious, irritating, expensive sham, a gilded humbug, a fraud and a cheat, which they have to endure for the sake of having it known next winter that they were at Saratoga this summer. The majority of our people, however, seek their comfort in rural resorts near the city,—a shrewd dodge of the head of the family, as he can at any time, when he really wants a few days' recreation, run down to Chicago, get something to eat, and enjoy himself. Still it is the thing to go to the country, if you don't go farther than Evanston, and this notwithstanding that when it is cool in the country it is just as cool in the city, and when it is hot in the city it is a great deal hotter in the country; that the plain, wholesome country fare which is supposed to be peculiar to the region he is visiting comes up from Chicago every night by train; that it is too hot to go out in the daytime, and that at night the mosquito makes life a burden. All these discomforts the man who stays at home avoids; and when the fall days come he can look back upon a pleasant reminiscence of an enjoyable summer, and contemplate a well-lined pocketbook.

It must be a sad reflection to the professional man, who has regarded himself as indispensable to the well being of society, that the world gets along without him very comfortably. The ministers have left us in droves, and yet their flocks do not consider themselves in any special danger from Satan and his hosts. The powers of evil make no more progress with the shepherds away than when they are at home. The great moral forces for which Chicago is so famous keep her on the right path, even when the churches are shut and the ministers are off in other pastures seeking recreation. The congregations of churches which remain open even listen to the rural substitutes with as much complacency as they do to their own preachers. It is probable that the missionary spirit languishes somewhat, that the heathen in Borrioboola Gha do not receive their rations of flannel jackets and tracts quite so regularly, and that fewer Jews are converted, but beyond this there is little change to note. Our lawyers go away, but there is no sorrow among litigants. Our doctors go away, but there is no increase of sickness; on the other hand, the undertaker finds his market duller than ever, and the general health of the city keeps in excellent condition.

Still, notwithstanding all the discomforts which those who go away must suffer, we hope they will return to us recruited and refreshed, and resume their work, which is so well kept up by the stay-at-homes, with new vigor and determination. It may please them to know that those who remain behind are well and happy, and hope these few lines find them enjoying the same blessings, and that, although society has shut its doors and is away for the summer, they are content to do without it, and are in no hurry to have the doors of Vanity Fair reopen. When they do, and the booth grows clamorous with rout and revel, opera and ball, of course they will all go, but at present there is not that degree of impatient expectancy which need induce them to hurry back. Any time before Lent will do. With the crowds of strangers pouring into Chicago, attracted from far and near by its widespread reputation as a summer-resort, they are not lonesome.

"THE PESTILENCE WHICH WALKETH IN DARKNESS."

A Memphis dispatch says: "A flock of sandhill cranes approached, hovered over the city two or three minutes, and then disappeared, whereupon an old negro remarked that it was a 'sign,' and predicted the destruction of the town." Superstition is the child of ignorance and mystery. The sailor in unknown seas discerns in the Mother Carey's chicken circling about the ship the soul of a lost comrade. MICHELET says: "HOMER and the Arabian Nights have handed down to us a goodly number of those frightful legends of shoals and tempests, and of calms no less murderous than tempests,—those calms during which the hardiest sailor agonizes, moans, loses all courage and all hope in the tortures of the hours, days, haply weeks, when, with cracked lip and blood-shotten eye, he has around him, heaving upward and sinking downward, but never progressing a cable's length,

> "'Water, water everywhere,
> But not a drop to drink.'"

The scourge of yellow-fever has all the mystery and horror of the sea in a tempest. The sufferer, paralyzed by fear and consumed with fever, like the wrecked ship, without sail, rudder, or compass, drifts rapidly towards the rock of death. His friends and neighbors avoid him, as the ship still struggling with the waves shuns the passive hulk blown hither and thither by the gale. It has always been thus with "the pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday." The people of the stricken city shrink from shadows, seek portents of evil in the heavens, and flee "from the wrath to come." DEFOE's celebrated work on the Plague in London is replete with graphic descriptions of the intense alarm excited by the advent and progress of the scourge, and of the gross superstitions to which its presence gave rise. As DEFOE was barely 4 years of age at the time of the pestilence, his descriptions of its progress, its horrors, and its effects upon individuals and communities were necessarily borrowed. But that they were mere fictions of the imagination by no means follows, since the experience of mankind under similar circumstances tends strongly to confirm their verity. Indeed, it is probable that a vivid recollection of the awful scenes through which the city passed remained with him and stimulated him to special inquiry on the subject of those of riper age. Besides, the visitations of the plague did not cease entirely until 1669, when DEFOE was 8 years old. DEFOE estimates the population of London at the time at a million souls. As the people flee from the yellow-fever stricken cities of the South now, so they fled from London then,—the rich first, to great distances, and next the middle class, to such distances as their means permitted. Two hundred thousand persons—one-fifth of the population—fled the city. The poor remained and died like cattle. Says DEFOE: "Sorrow and sadness sat upon every face; London might well be said to be all in tears." When the pestilence had made considerable progress the "old women" and the "hypochondriac part of the other sex" remarked that "a comet passed directly over the city," that it was "of a faint, dull, languid color, and its motion very heavy, solemn, and slow," and that "accordingly it foretold a heavy judgment, slow but severe, terrible and frightful as was the plague." Religious pamphlets were published with alarming titles, as, "Come out of her, my people, lest ye be partaker of her plagues." Preachers "ran about the streets" crying like JONAH to Nineveh, "Yet forty days, and London shall be destroyed." A man, nearly naked, rushed through the city crying, "Oh! the great and the dreadful GOD,"—this and nothing more. "Some heard voices warning them to be gone, for that there would be such a plague in London so that the living would not be able to bury the dead; others saw apparitions in the air." Consulting the sky, they "saw a flaming sword held in a hand coming out of a cloud, with a point hanging directly over the city, hearses and coffins in the air carrying to be buried, and heaps of dead bodies lying unburied." Even the clergy of the Established Church—some of them—lost their wits and preached sermons "full of terror," and, as they "brought the people together with a kind of horror, sent them away in tears, prophesying nothing but evil things; terrifying the people with the apprehensions of being utterly destroyed; not guiding them, at least not enough to cry to Heaven for mercy."

Having been nearly frightened to death by the clergy and the soothsayers, the people next encountered the army of quack doctors who offered "infallible preventive pills against the plague, never-failing preservatives against the infection, sovereign cordials against the corruption of the air, anti-pestilential pills, and the only true plague water." Criminals confessed their crimes publicly. "People might be heard in the streets as we passed along calling upon GOD for mercy, through JESUS CHRIST, and saying, 'I have been a thief, I have been an adulterer, I have been a murderer.'" But there were none to comfort or arrest them. "Abundance of quacks," says DEFOE, with rare humor, "died who had the folly to trust to their own medicines." Infected houses were closed by order of the Constables, and a watchman placed on guard to prevent ingress or egress, except on demand of the inmates for the "dead-cart." Whole families died thus, and the watchman was relieved! Vast pits were digged in the churchyards into which the dead-carts discharged their pestering freight as they would dump loads of manure; one in the Parish of Aldgate received more than a thousand bodies. A drunken piper, found sleeping beside a dead body, was taken for dead and thrown into the pit, from which he scrambled, to the great amusement of the "buriers." "Mothers murdered their own children in their lunacy; some died of mere grief; some of mere fright and surprise, without any infection at all; others were frighted into idiotism and foolish distractions; some into despair and lunacy; others into melancholy madness." The pestilence reached its climax in September. The record shows *fifty thousand deaths* in nine weeks. The bills of mortality show about seventy thousand deaths during the year. But DEFOE estimates the number at a round hundred thousand, or one in every eight of the inhabitants left in the city; and he gives excellent reasons in support of his opinion. The disease showed three types. Says DEFOE: "Some were immediately overwhelmed with it, and it came to violent fevers, vomitings, insufferable headaches, pains in the back, and so up to ravings and ragings with those pains; others with swellings and tumors in the neck, or groin, or arm-pits, which, till they could be broke, put them into insufferable agonies and torment; while others, as I have observed, were silently infected, the fever preying upon their spirits insensibly, and they seeing little of it till they fell into swooning and faintings and death without pain." This latter class, in the quaint language of DEFOE, "had been breathing death on those they would have hazarded their lives to save, even perhaps in their tender kissings and embracings of their own children." The theories advanced for detecting the presence of the disease are very curious: One was that it might be detected by the infected person breathing upon a piece of glass, "where, the breath condensing, there might living creatures be seen, by a microscope, of strange, monstrous, and frightful shapes, such as dragons, snakes, serpents, and devils horrible to behold." To prevent infection, all sorts of perfumes and aromatics were used. A church filled with people "was like a smelling-bottle,—in one corner it was all perfumes; in another aromatics, balsamics, and a variety of drugs and herbs; in another salts and spirits." There was no lack of charity. One estimate places the amount distributed amongst the poor per week as high as a hundred thousand pounds. DEFOE believes that in the single Parish of Cripplegate £17,800 were bestowed in one week. And it appears that this charity came from all parts of England, which shows that in succoring the afflicted people of the South last year the North merely followed in the footsteps of their English cousins of two centuries and more ago.

The plague numbers its victims by millions. In the year 430 Britain was nearly depopulated by it; and in 1603-'4 in England it carried off 30,000, and in 1625, 35,000 souls. In Constantinople in the year 716, 200,000 persons perished, and in Germany in 1348, 90,000. In Milan in 1524, 50,000 persons died; in the Kingdom of Naples in 1656, 400,000; and in Egypt in 1792, 800,000. It again ravaged Egypt in 1834, and Malta in 1813, and visited Ireland in 1466-'70. Whence it cometh and whither it goeth no man can tell. In 1665, in London, it was believed to have been brought from Holland; but from the time of the first case, Dec. 14, 1664, there was no other until the 9th of February, 1665. Where lay the seeds of infection during these seven weeks?

Our praiseworthy endeavors to instill reverence for exact facts into our benighted contemporaries are still in vain. Thus the London *Truth* says that "It is true that the last Duke of York crossed swords with Col. LENNOX." It is not at all true. The Duke of York went out with Col. LENOX,—not LENNOX,—but did not cross swords with him, partly because the weapons chosen were pistols, partly because the Duke abstained from firing, though Col. LENOX's bullet grazed his hair. Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY, in our New York namesake, says of SARA BERNHARDT that "As *societaire* (of the Comedie Francaise) her income may be about $12,000 a year; while some of her associates whose names you never heard, and who even in Paris occupy a second or third rate place in public favor, are earning, by virtue of seniority and of the peculiar rules of the Society, considerably more." Inasmuch as Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY considers the subject one of sufficient importance to warrant him in writing several long letters about it, he might have taken the trouble to inquire into the matter. The receipts of the Comedie for 1877 were a trifle over 1,580,000 francs. A *societaire* receives annually $2,400. Some of the *societaires* have an additional allowance called a "ministerial" allowance, because it is granted by special decree from a reserved portion of the subventional funds; the maximum is $1,200 a year. Beyond this a *societaire* receives a proportional part of the profits, where there are any. In 1877, the most brilliant year in the Comedie's history, a full share paid $4,000; but only half of this goes to the shareholder. The other half is invested in what is called the Social Fund. The interest belongs to the company, and forms the pension fund; on retiring, or at death, the principal goes to the actor or the actor's heirs. SARAH BERNHARDT's available income, then, could not exceed $5,600; she had not more than $2,000 added to her account in the Social Fund, which does not make up an income of "about $12,000 a year." On retiring at the end of twenty years she will be entitled to a pension of $1,000, with $40 extra for every year's service beyond the twenty. She will also receive a benefit, which, if the Comedie foots all the bills, will be worth about $6,000. Besides, why, O why, does the *Tribune* ring in on us as "a good story and seemingly a fresh one of DANIEL O'CONNELL," to the following effect:

> He was crossing from Dublin to Holyhead on a Friday, and a fine salmon-trout was laid on the table at dinner. The great leader was very hungry, and after looking a moment at the fish he lifted it entire to his own plate, and then remarked: "Gentlemen, excuse me; this is a fast-day in our Church." It happened that a cattle-driver sat opposite him, who had had the same design upon the fish, but from want of courage had failed to carry it out. When he saw what O'CONNELL had done, and had recovered from the surprise it gave him, he leaned forward, knife and fork in hand, and cut the trout in two, laying the largest share on his own plate, and then said: "Bad manners to you! Do you think no one has a soul to be saved but yourself?"

That is a very good story, and so our fathers said when CHARLES LEVER told it in "Jack Hinton, the Guardsman," putting it in the mouth of the worthy priest, and "locating" it on the canal.

The two important libraries of Boston—the Public and the Athenæum—have devised a plan to save subscribers the annoyance of calling in person to draw or receive books. Under their immediate auspices a Library Delivery Company has been organized. This company undertakes for the trifling charge of five cents, including the cost of a postal-card by which a patron may give notice of his desires, to draw out and deliver books at the houses of subscribers, and return such as may be ready to go back. The idea is a good one. If it can be made profitable to the company, it will unquestionably be adopted in all the large cities. The chief obstacle in the way of its adoption here would be that, owing to the penuriousness of the City Fathers, our Library is not in a condition to be drawn on largely for the best class of books.

"I will give $1,000," said a business man of Louisville, the other day, "to see Memphis burned to the ground." The Cincinnati *Gazette* observes that this is "not a bad idea." But there is a better and a cheaper way out of the difficulty. If "the prominent business man" and others like him would subscribe to put Memphis in good sanitary condition and keep it there, they would get their money back in trade in less than a year. A city of 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants could not be blotted out without heavy suffering and great financial loss to the South.

It used to be the fashion, a few years ago, to ridicule JAY COOKE and his magnificent promises in regard to the Northern Pacific, but all that has changed. The territory in question is now known to include the richest wheat-lands in the United States. These lands extend north far into British territory. Mr. J. W. FORNEY, in his paper, the *Progress*, deplores the fact that "the mighty empire" between 49 degrees and 54 40, having been once claimed by the United States, was afterward surrendered tamely to Great Britain. He does not enter at all into the question of the justice of the claim. It is probably true, however, as he intimates, that the lands would not have been surrendered so readily at the time if they had not then been supposed to be comparatively worthless. Referring further to the fortunes of the Northern Pacific, Mr. FORNEY says that JAY COOKE, who is still only 58 years of age, seems now likely "to redeem his good name from all reproach, to recover all his own lost fortune, and to pay off dollar for dollar those who invested in the securities of the Northern Pacific." How this can be it is not easy to understand; but certainly the people of the United States would be glad to see Mr. COOKE restored to fame and fortune, if the investors in Northern Pacific are to be restored along with him. We only desire to observe, by way of caution, that if the enterprise is to be pushed as before, it will be well to stand by it on its merits, not as a religious work, under the patronage of religious newspapers exclusively.

GEN. DICK TAYLOR has been vindicated of the charge of deliberate falsehood in the matter of the breastplates worn by cavalry soldiers in BANKS' army. Many correspondents of the *Nation* testify that they saw such breastplates taken from the bodies of Federal soldiers. Mr. HENRY C. WAYNE, formerly in charge of the Bureau of Clothing, Equipage, and Equipment of the Quartermaster-General's office, U. S. A., writes to the Savannah *News* that they were introduced into the army shortly before the Rebellion by Gen. MCDOWELL, "for the protection of our officers and men in Indian fighting against lances, arrows, and *armes blanches* generally." "He had borrowed the idea," says the *Nation*, "from the French Cuirassiers during a trip to Europe for purposes of inspection." The testimony completely uses up the assailant of DICK TAYLOR so far as the facts are concerned, but the inferences drawn from them by the latter were totally erroneous. It must be admitted that the Yankee cavalry were quite as valiant, and, towards the close of the War, as successful as their Confederate opponents.

The most unaccountable spirit of humility has overtaken the city officials. None of them is willing to be at the head of a department. There is Capt. SIMON O'DONNELL, for instance, Acting Superintendent of Police. He is in mortal fear lest he may be confirmed as full Superintendent. He would much rather be the Deputy Superintendent. Acting Fire-Marshal SWENIE is in the same position. He doesn't want to be Fire-Marshal. He would prefer that BENNER should be reappointed. All the clerks in the Water Department are begging and praying that their salaries may be reduced 5 per cent, and laying awake o' nights for fear their petitions may not be granted. The firemen have succeeded, after great travail, in securing a reduction of their pay, and it is reported that the police are conspiring to the same end. Mr. HARRISON has very humble servants, indeed. If they hate him as cordially as humble servants generally do their masters, we fear Mr. HARRISON will never be elected again to a political office in this city or county.

The New York *Nation* observes that the case of the negro COX, who has just been convicted of the killing of Mrs. HULL, and sentenced to death, "shows the value of the old principle of Anglo-Saxon law which makes the taking of life by any one engaged in the commission of a felony murder in the first degree." The value of this principle is also illustrated in the case of JOHN LAMB, now under sentence of death in this city for killing Policeman RACE. Another principle of law helped to convict LAMB, namely: that when two or more persons engaged in the commission of a felony, and one of them takes a human life, they are all equally responsible, and guilty of murder in the first degree.

It is argued in some quarters that Memphis is afflicted with yellow-fever because the City Government has repudiated its debt and become a taxing district. But isn't this putting the cart before the horse? The chief excuse advanced for turning the city into a taxing district was that it had been so impoverished by the results of the yellow-fever epidemic that it couldn't pay its honest debts. It is still true, however, that the epidemic of repudiation has been far more injurious to the South than that of yellow-fever, and it is quite possible that the latter is aggravated and sustained by the former.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* continues to scream because of the aristocratic tendencies which it is pleased to discover in THE TRIBUNE. And yet, when we remember that only recently the *Eagle* published a tremendously long article to instruct its readers in the important matter of the precedence and style of members of all the classes of the British haristocracy, from Princes and Dooks down, we are at a loss to account for the *Eagle's* ferocity. The *Eagle* said more about the Peerage in that one day than THE TRIBUNE does in a year.

Several hundred citizens succeeded in paying their taxes last week, in spite of the ingenious and almost insurmountable obstacles thrown in their way at the County Treasurer's office.

With its usual offensive egotism, the St. Louis *Republican* prints "A Plea for Mules." He that hath ears, etc.

SUNDAY REVERIES.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* prints a poem "To My Mule." The first two lines are:

O mule, long-suffering, basely-slandered mule,
The butt of all the world's broad ridicule.

and the last

So now, my mule, your matin nubbins munch,
And I will trim your tail the while you lunch.

As the poem breaks off suddenly here the inference is strong that the unsuspecting and too confiding bard was wafted up about three hundred steps of the golden stair. Gone to meet Gilderoy's Kite and Beecher's "Life."

The Hartford *Times* tells a beautiful story of a man whose umbrella was stolen at church, and who, therefore, put an advertisement in the local papers, as follows:

IF THE MAN WHO WAS SEEN TO TAKE AN UMbrella from the vestibule of the —— Church last Sunday evening does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly he will return it to No. — San Fernando-st. He is well known.

The Hartford *Times* thereon adds that next morning the resident of San Fernando street found his porch and front-yard covered with umbrellas, restored under cover of the friendly night. This exhibition of the peculiar morality of Hartford is all very well; but THE TRIBUNE can tell the *Times* of a still more remarkable and characteristic occurrence. There was a man in Chicago who had lost his umbrella under similar circumstances, and he put in a similar advertisement, and next morning while he was at breakfast there came a thundering ring at the door-bell, and the postman gave him the following letter:

You lie, you villain, you lie, and you know it. If I were well known you would have sent a fly cop after me. All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, and is hotter than St. Louis in midwinter. What are you giving me, eh? I will bet you $250 to $50 that you don't know who I am. Put up or shut up. Money speaks. If you have such a dead-sure thing and want to gamble upon it, I am your peppermint-drop.

THE MAN WHO STOLE YOUR UMBRELLA.

A middle-aged man of benevolent and respectable aspect has been infesting the West Side during the past week, armed with a stock of pills for earthquakes, tornadoes, and thunder-storms, of which he has disposed of so many 50-cent boxes as to afford very gratifying evidence of the revival of trade. His pills strongly resemble torpedoes in their appearance, but are prepared after a recipe imparted to him by Brig.-Gen. Myer, who obtained it from an Indian medicine-man. The profits on the manufacture are to be expended in maintaining missionaries and signal-service observers among the savages in South Africa, who have never heard the Gospel preached, and among whom such natural convulsions as earthquakes and thunder-storms are conducted upon a scale of gigantic intensity happily unknown to us. The disseminating agent charges nothing for his time and pays his own traveling expenses, his only object being (as with tears in his eyes he assured a woman in the vicinity of Union Park yesterday) to benefit humanity and to complete his studies for a new book on sociology, which is to contain the fruit of his personal researches.

"You see, madam," he said respectfully to the woman in the vicinity of Union Park, "ordinary matters can be foreseen and prevented, as a rule. Not so with earthquakes. A rain-storm you can guard against in a measure by noting the probabilities in THE TRIBUNE and knowing enough to come in when the drops begin to descend; but when the earth begins to quake, and the rocks and mountains to fall, and great chasms gape and yawn in the ground big enough for a St. Louis girl to put her foot into, shoe and all, then it doesn't do any good for you to put on your galoshes or hoist up your umbrella, does it? What you want then is something which will stop the earthquake right away. Now that is what our pills will do every time. Take one, or, if it is an adult earthquake, two, and throw them upon the surface of the ground, where they will instantly explode and blend with the ingredients of the earth. These pills contain carbon, syenite of potassium, striatic acid, hegemony, muriate of demonia, and gneissic precipitate, which powerful agents, blending with the nitrogen of the soil, neutralize the earthquake by the antagonistic action of the developed gas,—ST/—1860—X. the chemical formula is. Look at these certificates. Here is one from Lord Chelmsford, who is commanding in South Africa, dated at Isandlana, Dec. 21, 1878. Says he: 'We had to-day a very severe shock of earthquake, N. N. E., 4—11—44 degrees F., the skies at that moment being obscured with cirrho-cumuli. The bed of the River Oldriwhyzzki was tipped up so suddenly and to such a pitch that the water all ran off and the fish were left gasping; there were millions in it. The Wokoffonyewrear Mountains were caved in like so many hats, and where some of the loftiest peaks stood there are now only deep holes in the ground. This fearful cataclysm threatened the instant destruction of Fort Pearson, but by the prompt administration of two of your invaluable Anti-Earthquake Pills the convulsion was instantly checked, and in 2 min. 14 sec. all was quiet on the Tugela. Please send 1,000 boxes of your pills to the Duke of Cambridge, London, C. O. D.,—the large-sized boxes, in taking which I find there is a considerable saving. Meteorologists cry for them. Signed, *Chelmsford*.' There, madame is a certificate that is worth having; two pills stopped an earthquake in less than two minutes and a quarter. Have a box?"

"I don't know," said the woman, dubiously; "we don't have many earthquakes about here, you know."

"I know you don't," said the agent, blandly, "but on the other hand you have more tornadoes and thunder and lightning. Since the woods were cut down and the lightning had nothing left to strike in the country it has had to come into the cities to obtain a proper field for operations. Same as to tornadoes. Now when you have these pills in the house you are as safe as a babe on its mother's breast, or a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. All you have to do is to keep 'em handy, and when the disturbance of the elements approaches a focus administer one or two of 'em by smashing them against a fence, or somewhere where the gases which they generate will have ample opportunity to blend with the air. What will be the consequences? Instantaneously the bolts of Heaven's red artillery will become as harmless as doves robbed of their whelps, and the baffled tornado will walk off on its ear with a rotary motion and bust the house of some neighbor who was too mean to encourage the cause of missions and meteorology. Just look at what Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Myer, U. S. A., says: 'I am convinced, and willing to bet big money, that a single dose of the Anti-Earthquake Pills will cure the worst case of thunder-storm that can occur, and give instantaneous relief to the Upper Mississippi Valley, or any other section of our common and united country threatened with tornadoes. No Signal-Service observer should be without them. See that the name is watermarked on the directions for use which accompany each package.' What do you think of that, madam, eh? Why, a box of our invaluable pills will save its cost twice over in keeping your milk from souring during thunder-storms. Shall I leave you a box?"

She surrendered at discretion and bought a box, and so did every other woman on the same block; and now they all look out for squalls without the slightest fear.

There is a dreadful tyrant
That rules in our fair land;
Much worse he than the monarch
Our fathers did withstand.

No crown of gold he weareth,
Nor robe, this despot fell;
He garbs himself as waiter
At watering-place hotel.

The taxes he doth levy
Are known as "tips" and "fees";
Wo to the dauntless Hampden
Payment withstands of these!

The chair to which reluctant
Is shown such niggard guest
Is steadfastly avoided
As if he had the pest.

In vain in calling waiters
That Hampden spends his breath;
He shall sit there, it may be,
Until he starve to death.

Or, if they take his order,
They tardily will bring
Of all that he did call for
Never the tiniest thing.

Cold shall be meats and *potage*
As warm the ices are,
And everything he tastes be sour
Except the vinegar.

And when the Hampden hies him
Unto his room remote,
I trow the meanest bell-boy
Shall not deign whisk his coat.

'Twas a Chicago tourist
Had sternly set his face
Against the gift of perquisites
At any watering-place.

But when to Saratoga
He came he made his moan,
The villain waiters left him
So religiously alone.

"I will arise," said he, "and
Shake from my feet the dust,
As a witness 'gainst this hostel,
But must eat something fust."

He took from his vest-pocket
A greenback; you no specs
Had needed to discover
That greenback was an X.

He folded it up neatly,
And 'neath his tumbler there
He placed it, while he studied
Careless the bill-o'-fare.

As sudden as when vultures
A played-out mule observe,
Into that table's orbit
Did every waiter swerve.

They dusted off the damask,
They filled his glass with care,
They leaned to catch his whisper
On either side his chair,
And they begged him make his order from
Eleven bills of fare.

They brought to him his dinner,
Oysters, and soup, and fish,
And vegetables, and entrees,
And meats of every dish;
He had brought with the speed of thought
Whatever he did wish.

And while he dined three fanned him
To keep away the flies,
And the rest beamed on him where he sat
With contemplative eyes.

And when the meal was ended,
And he had ate his fill,
The Chicago man from 'neath his glass
Took that ten-dollar bill,

And to the expectant waiters
That gathered round him he
Said, "Do ye this ten-dollar bill,
My colored brethren, see?"

"Yes, sah," they cried in chorus,
As he waved it in the air.
"'Tis well, then," he continued,
"Ye shall see it nae mair!

"No, by the skies above me,
This bill ye ne'er shall see;
And never in Saratoga Town
Shall ye again see me,"
And he packed his trunk and took the train
For the West at half-past three.

PERSONALS.

Booms don't make Presidents.—*Dark Horse.*

Col. Buford has been vindicated. He is not insane.

Boston's tornado, we presume, wore glasses and blue stockings.

Cetewayo's name, we believe, is pronounced get-away-Oh!

Talmage's advance-agent calls him a "Christian warrior." And certainly Mr. Talmage is fighting well for engagements at $500 a night.

The Detroit *Free Press* maintains that this country hasn't enough cases of lockjaw.

Jeff Davis to the legal heirs of the late Mrs. Dorsey: All I want is to be let alone.

Lord Chelmsford fights first-rate when his corns are so painful as to prevent running.

There has been a case of yellow-fever in New York, and a stay of proceedings is demanded.

The recent defeat of Cetewayo was chiefly due to his attempt to flank those Kentucky mules in the rear.

Wolseley is the meanest kind of a bull-dozer. I shall join the exodus and go to Kansas.—*Cetewayo.*

French Imperialism appears to be without a head, notwithstanding the efforts of the Zulus to put a head on it.

Sarah Bernhardt has only four children now; but we caution her that America is a very productive country.

A Mrs. House, of New York, has recently married her fourth husband. We infer that Mrs. House is a court House.

Considering the verdict which they rendered, we suppose the jurymen in the Buford case were prepared to defend themselves.

Chastine Cox is struggling nobly to save his neck. He now says that he never sung or whistled an air from "Pinafore" in his life.

Kaiser William was recently compelled to occupy only ninety rooms at Ems. Poor man! Why didn't they send out and borrow some rooms for him?

Mr. Moody will labor in Ohio this fall, and Mr. Ewing greatly fears that he may begin his labors there before his election. He probably will—long before.

The Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of the First Universalist Church in San Francisco, married a pair the other day, and was the first woman to do so on the Pacific Coast.

It is said that a lady rubbed some of the tattoo off the leg of Barnum's tattooed Greek with her pocket-handkerchief. There must be a tattoo which will wash.

Cove Bennett, being in jail, and having no murders to occupy his time, spends four hours a day in prayer. What an amount of praying will be wasted if he isn't hanged!

The Rev. G. N. Shishmanian, a full-blooded Turk, lately was graduated from the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., married a Kentucky girl, and will take her to Turkey to live.

It is said that Courtney, although not a rich man, gave every cent of the $500 which he won in the contest with Riley to Mrs. Tripp, the widow of a man who was killed in his sawmill a few months ago.

A New York Justice has sentenced a boy 8 years old to five days' imprisonment for stealing five cents' worth of ice. This is the way justice is administered in New York. The young scoundrel ought to have been hanged.

Napoleon III., it is said, left an illegitimate son in Paris, who has become a cafe proprietor, and who resembles Napoleon III. remarkably, and is rather proud of it. He crossed the Channel to attend the Prince Imperial's funeral.

The Kentucky State Penitentiary must immediately be provided with a race-track, a stock-farm, a comfortable bar, and a poker room, or Col. Buford, a member of one of the finest families in Kentucky, will not be able to enjoy himself there.

A son of Louis Kossuth is the Chief Engineer of one of the Italian railroads, and is in favor of the American locomotive which was sent from the Paris Exhibition to Milan for trial. It was refused at Florence. Great opposition is made to it by the Belgian and English makers of locomotives.

The London correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, in a recent interesting letter, says that the locket which the Prince Imperial wore when killed, and which the Zulus left upon his body, contained the famous "Voudoo" stone given by a West Indian woman to Josephine when the widow of Beauharnais.

Speaking of Sitting Bull, Joaquin Miller explains how his Sioux Highness came by his name, the key to the conundrum having been imparted to him by the Indians themselves. "An Indian is never honored with a distinctive name," said Mr. Miller, "until he has done something noteworthy, and which reveals a marked trait of character. When Sitting Bull was a young man, he was shot in the legs in battle and disabled, but he sat bolt upright on the ground and continued to fight with the fierceness of a wounded buffalo bull; and it was this incident which drew from the tribe the appellation of Sitting Bull."

LEADVILLE.

A Letter from Gov. Tabor on the Alma Mines.

The following communication was received yesterday by the Hon. Lorenz Brentano, of this city, in reference to the mines and prospects of the Company of which he is the President:

THE BANK OF LEADVILLE, LEADVILLE, Col., July 21, 1879.—*The Hon. Lorenz Brentano, President Chicago & Leadville Gold & Silver Mining Company*—DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter asking my opinion as to the character and value of property and the prospects of the Company, I repeat what I said at the meeting of our Board of Directors in June. I do not hesitate to say that I consider our property and prospects of the Company first-class and a safe investment, as before stated to you. I am satisfied the property will justify a capital of $1,000,000, and, under the present judicious management, after a little more development, pay good dividends on that, and, being so very familiar with mining property in this section, I have been very rarely mistaken in my judgment as to its value and outcome. Very truly yours,

H. A. W. TABOR.

A TEST CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 26.—The arguments in the case of John Barr, a miner, against the Wilmington Coal Company, were finished yesterday afternoon and the case given to the jury. Judge Olin's instructions were very exhaustive and appeared to cover all the questions involved in the suit. O'Donnell made the opening argument for the plaintiff, and was followed by House and Schuyler, latter of Chicago, for the Company, while P. C. Haley closed for the plaintiff. There were other attorneys engaged in the case, one of whom, on the side of the defense, "tapped a train of thought which led to a reservoir of intelligence," but those mentioned above were the only speakers, and the jury thought them quite enough. After several hours' absence the jury agreed upon a verdict of "no cause for action," thus deciding the case in favor of the Company. The suit is one of those which grew out of the strike in 1877, and was a test case. It will be appealed.

AN INTERESTING FACT.

About 4,800 street-cars from different parts of the city pass Cummins' dental office, State and Randolph, every twenty-four hours, and a large number of persons avail themselves of this convenience to obtain gold fillings at one-third rates and the finest sets teeth at $7.

THE BEST RECORD.

A very large number of our best and most fastidious people patronize the Drs. McChesney Dental Institute, where they find experience, care, and skill. The finest and best set $8. Gold fillings one-third the usual rates. Corner Clark and Randolph.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

Will sell at great sacrifice my upright rosewood piano, standard make, and used only six weeks. Must have at least $25 cash; balance, if desired, monthly payments. Address Mrs. S. J. C., Tribune office.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND FLESH.

As an evidence of the tonic properties of Avery's Quassia Cups, found at 46 Madison street, a gentleman using one for three weeks gained seven pounds. Try one.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice aromatics and French brandy, for cholera, cholera-morbus, cramps and pains, diarrhœa and dysentery, dyspepsia, flatulency, want of tone and activity in the stomach and bowels, and avoiding the dangers of change of water, food, and climate, is Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. Ask for Sanford's.

Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy, and happy.

THE CITY-HALL.

Report of the Special Committee of Experts.

Catalogue of Defects Discovered in the Building.

Patching, Absence of Bond-Stones, Extra Brickwork, Etc.

Defects Which Are Inexcusable in a Building of that Importance.

The occupation of the late experts, as such, in the new City-Hall investigation, is gone. They made their report yesterday, and, figuratively speaking, have washed their hands of the job.

The experts met at 10 o'clock in the morning in Gen. McDowell's elevated and airy office in the new Government Building, and waited for nearly an hour for the members of the Council Committee on Public Buildings. When the latter, who dropped in one by one, had all put in appearances and accepted the General's invitation to a concentrated attack on his cigar-box, the little gathering was ready for business. This proved to be

A CONSULTATION,

from which the reporters were excluded, between the experts and the Committee on the subject of the former's report, it being subsequently explained that, as the Committee would probably have to take some action on the findings, it was but proper that the ground should be gone over with them with some completeness of detail, in order that they might comprehend the length, breadth, and depth—the cubical contents, as it were—of the whole subject. Not only was the report read, but the Committee were shown the plans about which so much has been said, until at last they got a pretty fair idea of what the report really meant,—which they could hardly have gotten from the document itself, owing to its barbarously faulty construction and total disregard of anything like usage or common sense in the way of paragraphing and punctuation. After the conference broke up, the Committee, taking upon themselves the character of messengers, bore the precious document to the Mayor's office, where, behind a closed and locked door, they delivered it to the Mayor. The little party remained locked up for something like an hour, when they came forth, and their places were immediately taken by a couple of insignificant Democratic politicians, who grappled with the Mayor's two ears for another half-hour. At the expiration of that time the reporters were allowed the privilege of grabbing that document and reducing it to the proper condition of copy. Arranged with some regard for the rules of English composition,

IT READS AS FOLLOWS,

although the blindness of one paragraph is so intense as to baffle any attempt to guess the meaning, if any, which was possibly intended:

CHICAGO, July 26, 1879.—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago*—SIR: Your Committee, appointed to assist the Building Committee of the Common Council, met said Committee at your office July 18, and received from said Committee, by their Chairman, the Hon. O. B. Phelps, copies of contracts and the charges made against the material and work; and requested them to examine the building thoroughly, and ascertain, as nearly as practicable, to what extent these charges were true, and what was the state of the building.

In compliance wherewith, your Committee have, as faithfully as possible, made all reasonable examinations, and do now respectfully report:

That they, having read the contract and the charges, find in these charges the following

STATEMENT OF VIOLATION OF THE

contract and specifications:

First—That the stones are inferior to sample, not being of uniform color, and being rougher in texture, having cavities filled with stopping, and deficiencies of size and shape supplied by patches.

Second—That the stones are not always laid on their natural beds, and have not the bonds and joints required by the specifications.

Third—That the anchors specified in the contract are not used.

Fourth—That all of the stonecutting is not done in the City of Chicago as required by the contract.

Fifth—That the stone-work is carried up too far in advance of the brick-work, contrary to the requirements of the specifications.

IN SUPPORT OF THE FIRST CHARGE,

your Committee finds, besides these patched, cracked, or filled stones, 257 inferior or defective stones now in place in the building. One hundred and twenty-five of these should have been rejected. Of the fifty-two patches, thirteen are bad patches. Either should not exist, and are not workmanlike.

Of the 457 cavities and deficiencies in faces of stones filled with "stoppings," the larger proportion are small spots, half an inch square or more of surface, and forty-six are four square inches of surface or more, and varying from that size to forty inches of surface.

Of the twenty-three cracks, eight are deemed bad, and of these eight three are very bad.

IN SUPPORT OF THE SECOND CHARGE,

your Committee find ten stones not on their natural bed that should have been so set; these of the blue cast stones, which show rift or cleavage; also forty bad joints, resulting from unevenness of the stone in thickness or length; and five stones that should be reset.

Under the third charge, "That the anchors are not according to the specifications," your Committee finds the anchors are not galvanized but covered with coal-tar varnish, nor are these of the dimensions shown or required by the plans.

The fourth charge, "That all stones have not been cut in the City of Chicago," is not denied.

UNDER THE FIFTH CHARGE,

your Committee finds that the stone-work has been carried up in advance of the brick-work from six to fourteen feet, and the varying courses of stone protrude inwards for the brick-work bond from six inches to thirty inches.

Besides the stone in the building, your Committee examined the stone on the ground.

Of the 376 delivered up to July 9, ten had been condemned by the Inspector. Five of them were inferior. One was cracked. Seven were patched and thirty-three were filled in places with "stopping."

These facts substantially sustain the charges made as herein summarized.

TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE EXTENT

of these deficiencies, it seems proper to state the amount of the stone set and delivered.

It is reported by the Superintendent in charge that July 18 4,838 stones had been placed in the building, and at that date 395 were delivered on the ground. This would give in the building about 50,000 cubic feet of stone. By comparing the defects and deficiencies above named we have:

Inferior or defective stone	257
Number of stones filled with stoppings	457
Number of stones patched	52
Number of stones bad joints	40
Number of stones with cracks	23
Number of stones to be reset or removed	5
Number of stones not on their natural beds	10
Total defects	844

Defects to cubic feet, therefore, stand about one to sixty-one, or one to every sixth stone.

This represents the proportion of total defects, large and small, to the whole number of cubic feet in the building. But, as before stated, some of these defects are small. Hence, to give as fair a showing as possible, if we take those defects considered bad, we have the following showing:

Inferior and defective stones	125
Filled with stopping	40
Bad joints	40
Patches	13
Cracks	8
Not on natural beds	10
Should be removed	5
Total	241

These make the proportion of bad defects one to every 208 cubic feet, or nearly one to every twenty-one stones now in the building.

Your Committee are

UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

that none of the defects above enumerated are excusable in good building, nor are they warranted by any terms or any fair construction of the contract and specifications. They do not believe that these defects will be the cause of the destruction of the building in the near future. Yet they are not consistent with good building of any kind, and far less with one of the magnitude and character designed in a City-Hall of Chicago.

Your Committee would say of

THE BRICK-WORK,

besides what was before stated concerning its being behind, and not carried up with the stone-work, that the bricks are not all "sewer bricks," as specified in contract, and that it has not been laid up with sufficient wetting or slushing for work of that importance. It is but just to say, however, that the bricks are fair and the defects are not so alarming as they have been stated to be.

IN CONSIDERING THE STATE OF THE BUILDING GENERALLY,

as requested, and in pursuance of your wishes, expressed to a portion of your Committee, to express their opinion concerning the materials, work, and state of the building, your Committee have examined the drawings and plans, and find two sets in existence, one of these being nearly a copy of the county part, and the other set a very decided modification, especially in those details of the ornamental work on the stone.

Your Committee also finds a set of detail tracings, which were taken from the drawings of the county part, with modifying lines, lessening the depth of the rustic points, and cutting out moldings and cones and replacing them with squares or levels.

Your Committee have good reason to believe that all these drawings were in existence prior to the letting of the work, and that these modifications were made to save expense to the city by cutting down the excessive ornamentation. But we have also equally good reason to assert that these changes in the details were not known, or submitted, to the general contracting public at the time of letting, thus compelling bidders to figure on the work from the details on the county part, as neither the changed details were exhibited, nor was any notice given that changes in the work were contemplated.

As the changes saved many thousands of dollars in the work, it is very apparent that intelligent competition was impossible.

Your Committee find, on comparing the last of these plans with the work, that

THE WORK DIFFERS FROM THE PLANS

which were on file as part of the specifications and contract in the following particulars:

First—The granite course is deficient in average width of bed, the plans calling for beds from eighteen inches to two feet, whereas the stones as laid are from eight inches to one foot. The contract requires that no stone shall have width of bed less than one-half its build, or hight, and this course is twenty inches in hight; and this course should have at least come up to the requirements.

Second—The bond-stones of the different courses of the basement story, which are marked on the drawings and distinctly colored for easy recognition, and which were esteemed of importance to the strength of the walls, are left out entirely, or nearly so. These stones, which were drawn as two feet in hight, and none less than 2.4 wide on the face of wall, and 3.4 to 6.5 long in the direction of the bond, with the brick-work, or quite through the wall. These stones as proposed and specified in the drawings, in the opinion of your Committee, were of material importance to the strength of the construction, and that the dispensing with them is a great mistake.

That they are not there your Committee know from inspection, after cutting into the walls in several places where they were said to be, and from the final admission of the Superintendent in charge of the work.

The failure to put in place these bond-stones, together with the deficiency of the beds of the stones in other courses, has required an

EXTRA AMOUNT OF BRICK-WORK

to supply this lack.

And this extra brick-work now amounts to over 150,000 brick for this purpose alone. This fact we derive from the measurements of the contractor, admitted by the Superintendent in charge as to quantity. This gives a saving in stone-work of 6,666 cubic feet to contractor for stone-work, while the claim for this extra brick-work stands against the city.

The contractor of the brick-work has this extra work as a plausible excuse for failing to keep the brick-work up with the stone-setting.

FROM ALL THE INDICATIONS AND EVIDENCES

your Committee have had or obtained, it is clear that the orders of the Superintendent and the condemnation of the Inspector are not observed; and, instead of the Superintendent having been what the contract said he was to be,—the director of the work, and arbiter in all cases of dispute,—it seems that some higher power has interfered with his work, and changed his plans and countermanded his orders.

Third—The iron-work is damaging from neglect, and should be painted.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to apologize for the length of time consumed. They were all ignorant of the work done on the new City-Hall, and the character of the materials and construction, when they entered on their investigation.

They were also ignorant of specific complaints that had been made, and, beyond the aid given by some of our citizens who had been looking over the work, they found it difficult at first to get at the facts now covered up by the progress of the work.

Your Committee have endeavored to report only such facts as are of importance, and have been compelled to spend much time and labor over such points as have been excluded from this report for want of sufficient foundations or of material pertinence. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN ADAIR MCDOWELL,
O. L. WHEELOCK,
L. B. DIXON,
JOHN M. DUNPHY,
JAMES BATCHEN.

The careful manner in which watch-repairing is done at Hamilton, Shourds & Co.'s will be appreciated by those who own good watches.

There is something remarkable in the flavor of Dawson's cigars, 211 State street.

Buck & Rayner are said to draw the best soda-water in the United States.

For close confinement, want of air, sedentary habits, and brain and nerve-tire, trust in Hop Bitters.

People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh, but always keeps Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To cure constipation, biliousness, and the whole train of ailments resulting from derangement of bowels or liver, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usual purgatives, it does not weaken or irritate. The action is mild and pleasant. There is no other remedy in materia medica so well calculated to restore the bowels to healthy action. Depot, 179 East Madison street.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE
SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The Vegetine meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of Vegetine.

Erysipelas.

Vegetine has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough, or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers, or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

Vegetine does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CLOSING SALE.

IMPORTANT CLOSING SALE!

Will close out this week Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c., consisting of

Job lot of Children's Shoes at 25, 35, and 50c. Ladies' Shoes, job lot, 40, 75, and $1, very cheap. Ladies' Grass Linen Suits for 60c. Ladies' All-Linen Suits for $1. Ladies' Lawn Suits at $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75. Children's Linen Suits trimmed with embroidery, 50, 65, and 75c. Best Unlaundried Shirts at 75c, well worth $1. Ladies' Cloth-Covered Bustles, 5c. Ladies' Corsets at 25, 35, 44, and 50c, job lot, very cheap. 300 remnants of Black, Colored, and Striped Silks, very cheap. Job lot of Millinery Silks, Velours, and Turquois at 12½c. 300 Summer Shawls at $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3, worth $3, $4, $5, and $6. 300 Single and Double Broche Shawls at $4, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, and $15. From auction, very cheap, 1,000 Ladies' Circulars at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, and $2, very cheap. Holden's French Polish, 5c. Perfumes, 3, 5, and 10c. Jumping Ropes, 3c. Back Combs, 4c. Large School Bags, 8c. Slates, 2, 3, 4, and 5c. Brackets, 6c. Silk Hair Nets, 1, 3, and 5c. Elegant Double Ruches, 2c. Chenile Spotted Veils at 10 and 12½c. Flowers, 5, 10, 15, and 25c. Fancy Wings, 5 and 8c. Real Ostrich Tips, 10, 15, and 25c. Ladies', Misses, and Children's Hats at 15, 18, and 25c. Cotton Fringes, Trimmings, and Embroideries at 1, 2, and 3c. 1,000 remnants of Dress Goods at 10c per yard, some worth 50c. Calico Aprons at 1c. 300 remnants Cloth, very cheap. Damaged Black Grenadine at 3c. 300 remnants of Cheviots and Flannels. Needles, 1c a paper. Dress Braid, 3c a stick. Pearl Buttons, 3c a doz. Tape, 1c. Jet Buttons, 3 and 5c. Dress Buttons, 2, 3, 5, and 8c. Marseilles Trimming, 1, 2, and 3c. Red Embroidery, 2½c. Silk Fringes, 5 and 8c. Plaid Dress Goods at 4c. Dusters, 3c. Laces, 3c per doz. Ladies' Collars, 1c. All-Linen Collars, 3c. Cuffs, 2c. Silk Bows, 3, 5, 6, and 8c. Silk Ties, 5 and 8c. Towels, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10c, awful cheap. 300 remnants Irish Linen Crashes, Table Linen, Odd Towels, and Lace Curtain Net. 300 remnants Checked Muslin and Victoria Lawns. Ribbons, 1 and 5c. No. 16 All-Silk Ribbon, 8c. Handkerchiefs, 2, 3, and 4c. All-Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 8 and 10c. Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, 5 and 8c pc. Black All-Silk Velvet Ribbon at 12½, 15, and 25c. Black Narrow French Lace at 2 and 3c yd. Silk Laces, 5c yd. Black Figured Net for Scarfs, at 12½c. Turkey Red Napkins at 3c. Large Buff Linen Napkins at 5c. 300 Worsted Shawls at $1. Best Turkish Toweling, 25c. Shawl Straps, 6½c. Dusters, 3c. White All-Linen Doylies at 3c. Soaps, 1, 2, 3, and 4c. Oil Cloth Bibs at 1c. Blacking, 2 boxes for 3c. Ladies' Metal Belts, 3c. Leather Belts, 3, 5, 8, and 10c. Imported Ornaments at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5c. Bracelets, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10c. Steel Purses, 15c. Russia Leather Pocketbooks, 15c. Note Paper, 3¼, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½, and 15c. Mohair Brocades, Poplin, Alpaca Dress Goods, 12½c. Plain Alpaca, 9c. Japanese Silk, 18c. Black Grenadine, 5, 6, and 8c. Iron-Frame, 25, 30, and 35c. Stove Polish, 1c. Tacks, 3 papers for 5c. Real Bristle Shoe Brushes at 9c. French Poplins at 30c. Silk and Wool Pongee, 25c. All-Wool 6-4 French Debeges, 45c. Best Lawns, 6, 8, and 10c. Linen Lawns, 12½c. Llama Lace Sacques, $1.50, $2, $3, $3.50, and $4. From W. A. Simpson & Co.'s stock, awful cheap, 2-yd wide Iron-Frame Grenadines at 75c, $1, and $1.25. Very cheap, balance of W. A. Simpson & Co.'s Real Llama Lace Shawls for $5, $6, $8, and $10, former price $25, $35, $50, and $60. Pure Black Mohair at 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50c, former prices 40, 50, 60, 75c, and $1. Kid Gloves, 2-button, 25c; 3-button, 35c; 4-button, 50c; 6-button, 75c. Trefusse best Kid Gloves at $1, worth $1.75. Ladies' Silk Gloves, 25c. Real Human Hair Switches, 25, 35, 50, 75c, and $1. Ruffling, 1c yd. Children's Bibs, 2c. Children's Fancy Hosiery, 5, 6, 8, and 10c. Ladies' Striped Hose, good quality, 7, 8, and 10c. Children's full regular White Cotton Hose at 8 and 10c. Ladies' full regular White Cotton Hose at 15c, worth 35c.

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RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE
Of all the Real Estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, in Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received until Aug. 13, 1879, for all of the real estate belonging to the estate of the City National Bank of Chicago, which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency and of the United States District Court. All bids must be submitted in writing. Bids held as confidential. Schedules and information will be furnished on application to A. H. BURLEY, Receiver, 120 Lake-st.

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Largest Man'fac'rs in the World of
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We continue to make the celebrated dovetail "TRIUMPH" desk—Centen'l & Paris first awards! Also 60 kinds Globes; 50 kinds Blackboards; patent Dustless Erasers, Kindergarten Material, Maps, etc.

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An incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion.

Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Rough Skin, Prickly Heat, Flesh Worms, Itch, Hives, Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,

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ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES.

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SULPHUR BATHS,

Being an admirable remedy for Gout and Rheumatism and a marvelous healer of Ulcers and Old Sores, that resist the operation of Salves and Ointments. *See that you get the* GENUINE.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

as an adjunct to the Toilet produces results *obtainable by no other remedy extant.* It is scientifically compounded and when used daily, possesses remarkable detersive properties. It is an incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion, eradicating Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, rendering the cuticle White, Clear and Smooth. It clarifies and removes all impurities by its healthful action, while ordinary Cosmetics only disguise and injure the skin. For

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it is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the *only* absolute specific known. It is also a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Charles Hoover Cut Clean Through the Body by Michael Hanlan.

Fatal Result of a Neighborly Unpleasantness on the South Side.

Statements of the Murderer, Witnesses, and Victim.

Minor Offenses, Burglaries, Robberies, Abduction, Etc.

ANOTHER MURDER.

CHARLES HOOVER STABBED TO DEATH.

One of the most desperate fights that has been chronicled in this city for a long time occurred in the tenement-house No. 34 Sherman Block, in the rear of No. 36 Indiana avenue, at about 10 o'clock last night, resulting in the fatal stabbing of Charles Hoover by Michael Hanlan. The details are fully outlined in what follows:

A TRIBUNE reporter paid a midnight visit to the scene of the tragedy. The premises were most uninviting. A three-story tenement-house, filled with families and roomers, approached by an alley of tolerable width, but as dark as a pocket. A light in one of the rooms of the third story and the heartrending moans of a woman guided the scribe to the place, and the double door opening upon the alley was found wide open. No light was to be seen inside, but the occupants of the upper floor, hearing the noise of approaching feet, presented a light at the head of the stairs, and a woman came to meet the visitor. The stairway was a narrow, dingy affair, winding up by successive landings, all of them extremely narrow. Upon the second-story landing was discovered an immense pool of dark, clotted blood, showing that a desperate struggle must have taken place, and proceeding from this was a heavy trail of the same substance, leading up the last flight of steps, through the middle apartment, into the rear bedroom, until finally it was traced to the bed, upon which lay the victim, Charley Hoover, a boy of about 19, writhing in mortal agony. He lay upon his back, with his arms thrown over his head, which position he maintained throughout the sojourn of the reporter. His breath was irregular; sometimes it came quick and gasping, and at times drawn out to the full extent of his lungs, and ending in a deep sigh, which would cause him to quiver with pain. Accompanying each long-drawn breath would come a moan and an ejaculation of some sort, such as "My God!" "Oh, how can I ever stand this pain and live!" "Oh, my God, can't somebody do something for me! Am I going to lie here and die?" etc. He was partially dressed, having on a thin cotton shirt and a pair of dark pants. The former was raised half way to his neck, and a wet towel was laid over his stomach, in the centre of which appeared a lump about the size of a goose egg. Dr. Painter, who was attending him, kindly raised the towel that the reporter might see the wound. A large gash a little to the left of the navel was stretched to its utmost capacity,

BY PROTRUDING INTESTINES,

which oozed out in a thick, pulpy mass. The whole surroundings presented a most sickening and forbidding aspect. The floor was covered with thick clotted, blood, which had been tracked about by the feet of more than a dozen people, men and women. The bedstead was stained from head to foot; the face, arms, hands, body, and feet of the victim were smeared, and his clothing, the bedding, and even the mattress were soaked full of the crimson fluid.

Dr. Painter had made a slight examination of the wound, and stated that the knife must have passed entirely through his body. Indeed, he proved this by displaying a hole the width of the knife-blade in the back of the boy, near his left hip. He pronounced the case utterly hopeless, and thought young Hoover must die before morning at farthest. Charley vomited freely when he was first laid upon his bed, and the result showed the remains of his supper, at which he had eaten watermelon, cherries, etc. One whole cherry was found in the contents of the basin. He had another vomiting spell later, in which he threw up a quantity of thick, black blood. This was just before the reporter left the house, and, after the vomiting ceased, the patient appeared to be sinking rapidly, and to be in great agony.

Dr. Andrews had been called, and he arrived a short time before the boy vomited blood. The two physicians held a consultation, and were preparing to sew up the cut, when the reporter had to go away.

A number of poor but kind-hearted women—neighbors in the adjoining apartments of the tenement-block—were present, and did what they could to alleviate the misery of the surroundings, but it was little that they could do in their frightened condition. The mother was nearly frantic with grief, and it took the united efforts of her friends to keep her away from her dying boy. She was hysterical, and it was her shrieks that guided the reporter to the spot.

One of the most affecting sights witnessed was the meeting of the dying youth and his little sister, a girl about 10 years of age. The little thing had been left to herself in the excitement, and she wandered into the room where her brother lay

GASPING UPON THE BED.

She rushed up to him, crying bitterly, and begged of him, in piteous tones, "Charley, give sister one kiss."

The dutiful brother turned his head, and in an instant the lips of his loving sister were glued to his. One long, fond kiss, and then the poor little thing said, "Good night, Charley," and she rushed off to her mother, who was nearly fainting. Even the stern officers who stood by were moved almost to tears at the sight.

Will, the younger brother, was a brave boy. One of his fingers had been chewed by Hanlan until every particle of the flesh was peeled off from the first joint to the end, leaving the bone staring clean and white for an inch and a half. And yet, with all the excruciating pain which he must have endured, he gave a cool, decided account of the whole transaction from beginning to end, without a murmur or a groan; besides this, he assisted in everything, held the only lamp in his uninjured hand, directed the movements of everybody, and still found time to comfort his mother. She caught a glimpse of the raw and bleeding finger for the first time, and the sight caused her to swoon once more.

THE VICTIM'S STATEMENT.

The following is the dying statement of Charles Hoover. It was made in a disconnected way, he saying that the effort to talk caused him great pain:

"Mike Hanlan stabbed me. I saw him do it. I tried to catch the knife, but he was too quick for me. He first hit me with an iron weight, and I took that away from him. He kept going down to the basement every night to get kindling wood. I couldn't see the knife, but it was a long bladed, bright knife. I couldn't make out whether it was a jack-knife or not. He first cut me in the arm and then in the stomach. Hanlan has been at me every night. Last night he came up-stairs drunk, and my brother (William) kicked him down. Hanlan struck me the first blow with the iron weight in the head as he was coming up-stairs. I then tried to defend myself. This happened in the hallway.

WILLIAM HOOVER'S VERSION.

The following is the statement of William Hoover:

"The fight commenced two days ago. My little sister had broken a cup and pasted it together, and tried to fool some little children with it. Hanlan took the matter up, and said we were trying to poison his dog. He said afterwards that I tried to poison it. Night before last I was out until half-past 9 or 10. When I came home along the walk, I saw a bright light in the hall. I didn't know what the matter was. When I got into the hall I heard Hanlan talking, and when I went up-stairs, I found him on the top floor. He lives on the floor below. My brother Charles was standing in front of him with a lamp. Somebody had thrown some kerosene on the floor below, and Hanlan came up and said somebody was throwing water down. I knew there was no water thrown. Just as Hanlan got to the top of the stairs Charley said, 'What do you want here?' Hanlan says, 'What are you throwing water down on top of people for?' Charles told him that nobody threw water down, and he wanted him to go down those steps as quick as he could. I asked Hanlan what he wanted to say that I poisoned his dog for. He said he didn't say anything of the kind, and I called him a liar. Then he raised one arm to strike me, and with the other he caught me by the coat and tried to pull me down-stairs. I couldn't strike for fear of falling down, so I caught the bannisters with both hands, and raised my right foot and kicked him in the ribs under the right arm. He let go of me, and fell down-stairs. Then he stood in his door. His wife also came with a lamp in her hand. He stood with his hand in his hip-pocket. I didn't see him draw anything. He says, 'Come down, you —— ——, come down.' I says, 'Never mind, you needn't pull your gun.' He says, 'I haven't got any.' Then I laughed at him. Hanlan didn't know what to say, I suppose, for he went in his own door. I went up-stairs and went to bed. The next day I heard he was calling my mother the worst names that could be thought of, and I made up my mind right away that the next time I saw him I was going to ask him what he meant by it. I didn't see him until to-night. About 10 o'clock my brother Charles had a light and went straight down into the basement."

"I went outside and stood on the sidewalk for about a minute or two, and then came in with the intention of going down after my brother. Just before I got into the door I saw a light coming up, and I waited in the lower hall, and when the light came I saw it was

HANLAN WITH A DARK-LANTERN.

I spoke to him, and said: 'Hanlan, come outside; I want to talk with you for a minute.' My brother came right up after me then when he heard me speak to him. Hanlan said: 'Talk to me right here where I am.' Says I, 'I will not do anything of the kind; come outside.' With that he reached back in his pocket and pulled out that iron weight that my brother spoke of, or whatever it was,—I could not see."

"When he pulled the weight out he walked backward up-stairs, and kept the light shining on my face all the time. He got up-stairs and stood right in the doorway, and his wife came out. Then my mother heard the noise and came down as quick as she could. Hanlan stood right in the centre of the door, and then he spoke to me and said, 'You bastard, you wanted to be hitting me, didn't you?' I did not say anything. My mother told him to be careful how he talked. He says, 'Yes, there is a bastard, and you have more of them up stairs.' My mother stepped up to him, and he struck her on the shoulder with the weight and then braced himself up in the door. As soon as he was braced up in the door I stepped up and hit him in the face with my fist. He then struck me on the head with the weight."

"My brother was behind on the stairs, and as soon as he struck me he struck him on the back or on the head with the weight. As soon as he struck my brother I ran back into the door again. I ran in after him, and he raised his weight to strike me, and I stepped back outside the door. He came outside and commenced swinging the weight as fast as he could. I ran up to him and tried to catch hold of the weight, and he struck my brother and knocked him him down. He was stooping down over him, when he knocked him down, and I caught him around the neck. I got him with his head leaning over the banisters and struck him in the face a couple of times with my fist. I do not remember seeing my brother strike him at all. He got back and got my brother under him, the latter lying on his back. He was on top of him and trying to strike him with the weight."

"I got him by the coat-collar, and gave him a couple of kicks in the side, and struck him in the face several times. He raised himself up, and got over toward the upper stairs. He got me by the arm, and slit my shirt-sleeve clear down. I don't know whether he did it with his hand or with his knife. The I

HEARD MY BROTHER HOLLER.

I did not know what was the matter. Then Hanlan got up and ran into his own door. He says, 'Now, have you got enough?' None of us said anything.

"A young man who lived with us by the name of John L. Tabers, and who has been staying with us for the last four years, took hold of my brother with me and helped him up-stairs. When I struck Hanlan in the face the first time he got my finger in his mouth and hung on until I jerked it out of his mouth."

Hoover here exhibited the index finger of his right hand. It was a disgusting sight. The flesh had been stripped clear off of it from the second joint down to the nail, showing the ferocity with which Hanlan had held on to it with his teeth.

"Mr. Gage, on the first floor, and Albert Reinhart and Mrs. Gage stood on the stairs and would not let the women up."

THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Dayton Painter, of 697 State street, who was immediately called in to look after the wounded man, gave the following statement to a reporter last evening:

I was summoned to see Charley Hoover at about 10:15 o'clock. I found him stabbed through the abdomen in the left iliac region, one and a half inches to the left of the umbilicus. The wound extends entirely through the body, making exit in the back, severing the intestines. I also found a severe wound on the right wrist on the ulner side. The abdominal wound is fatal.

THE PRISONER INTERVIEWED.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw Hanlan at the Armory about midnight. He had a bad cut on his right thumb, which was done up in a bloody rag; a bruise on his left hip, caused by a kick, he said; a lump in his throat and two lumps on his forehead, produced by a boot; and his face was bruised in several places. He appeared to be sober. Appended is his statement:

"I had a couple of little dogs in my room, and took them down into the cellar, where I keep them. One of the Hoover boys (Charley) followed to watch me. I came up the steps again to get some water for the dogs, intending when I went back to fetch up some kindling. Billy Hoover met me at the head of the steps, and he says, 'You Irish —— ——, come outside the door, I want to talk with you.' Says I, 'What do you want to talk with me for? I am here. Talk with me.' Says he, 'I want you outside,' and then he says to hisbrother, Pete, the young fellow who ran away and the officers didn't get, says he, 'Pete, come down.' Pete was up-stairs. Says I, 'You had better let me alone. I'll have nothing to do with you. I don't want to go outside.' The Gages came to their door and were listening. I guess they heard what was said. Says I, 'Let me go up-stairs and attend to my own business and have nothing to do with me, because I don't want to have anything to do with you; but if you bother me I will get out of the way the best I can. If you do, I'll surely hurt you if I can.' Now I recollect, I don't think I used the word hurt. Says I, 'Don't you bother me now if you can help it, because I don't want to bother you, because you are a bad set.' Says he, 'What is that you have in your hand?' Says I, 'What is that your business?' I had a lamp and some keys in my hand. Says he, 'You —— —— I'll let you know,' and says he, 'Pete, come here, we'll take the drunken Irish —— out of doors, and we will give it to him now.' In spite of them I backed up the stairs, and got within two or three feet of my own door, when Pete and Billy hopped on to my back, and the mother came with a

BILLY IN HER HAND.

I halloed to my wife, says I: 'Annie, come out and save me, or I'll get killed.' She came, and with a slipper or a board, I couldn't tell which, she tried to defend me, but she couldn't, doing her best. Mrs. Hoover says to her, 'If you strike I'll strike you,' and she shook the billy at her. I could see her, though I was down. Then my wife halloed to the next neighbor, Mr. Reinhart, to come out and save her husband or they would kill him. He came to the door, and my wife says, 'Don't let them kill my husband!' He came then and threw some of them off, and she says, 'I won't let you kill the man down. Let him get up!'"

"Were you on the floor?"

"Yes, and four of them pounding and kicking me."

"Four—who were they?"

"Charley, and Billy, and Pete Hoover, and their boarder. I don't know his name."

"What happened then?"

"Mr. Reinhart says, 'Boys, don't kill the man down. It looks too bad, so many atop of him.' And Billy says, 'G— d— you, mind your own business, or we'll make you do it.' And then Billy says to Pete, 'Let's take him down-stairs, we'll give it to him there, the Irish drunken —— ——.' 'Will you take him down-stairs?' says my wife, and she gave one of them a shove, and threw him a couple of steps down-stairs. I got up and drew myself into my door, and Billy, I think it was, made a stab at me, and the knife struck my thumb, as I held up my hand to defend myself; and then

HE MADE A SECOND STAB,

and I says to my wife, 'Annie, I am stabbed in the hand; he has got a knife.' She was behind the door. They followed me, and Billy made another stab at me around another fellow's body, and I drew myself back and locked the door, and staid in my house until the policeman came."

"Why did the Hoovers quarrel with you?"

"I don't know, sir. They threw water down on my head the other night in the hall. I didn't think it came from the roof, and I went up, and Billy says, 'What if water did come down. Get out of here, you old bastard, or I'll kick you.' They are pretty smart boys. Billy drew a revolver on Mr. Reinhart sometime ago, and tried to shoot him, and Mrs. Hoover threw an ax at Mrs. Reinhart. I was told that."

"You cut one of them?"

"Oh! no, sir. I hadn't time."

"Didn't you have a knife?"

"No, sir. I have a knife that I cut my corns with, and we had it cutting onions; and the policeman found it in the bureau. He says it looked as if it had been wet. It might be, because after I cut my corns I wiped it with a towel."

Hanlan here offered to show the reporter the cut corns, but, not liking onions, he declined to look at them.

"You hadn't the knife with you at the time?"

"No; sometimes I had. Anybody is liable to carry a jackknife in his pockets."

"And you don't know why the Hoovers assaulted you?"

"No, only because I am Irish and a Catholic and they are not. I don't know of any other reason. I never hurt one of them, or anything belonging to them. Their plan was, I am aware, to kill me, and only for my wife and Mr. Reinhart they would have done it."

"Has your wife ever had any words with them?"

"No, sir, nor I either. I didn't speak to them. I never bother with the neighbors unless they bother me."

"WERE YOU DRUNK?"

"Oh, no, sir; you can see I am sober."

"Who do you think stabbed Charley Hoover?"

"I think Billy did it, accidentally, when he struck at me. If he didn't, Pete did, because he has cleared out."

"Didn't you strike any one?"

"When I tried to get up I struck out with my fists, and I may have struck one or two of them with the lamp."

Hanlan said further that he worked at Crane Bros.' foundry, and that this was the first time he had ever been in jail. While his injuries are not serious, his appearance indicates that he had been pretty roughly handled.

MINOR OFFENSES.

SWEEPINGS FROM THE POLICE STATIONS.

M. Levy yesterday complained at Central Station that, while unloading junk and old iron at Schwartz's yard, No. 300 Canal street, some one stole from his wagon a box containing about $150 worth of dry goods. He wanted a search-warrant for the premises.

The police still continue to run in vagrants wherever and whenever they find them and happen to be provided with the necessary warrant. In the West Division there were booked last night Dyer Smith, a Halsted street gambler, Walter Carpenter, Thomas McDermott, and Charles Peters, alias Fred Hanley, young thieves and vagrants. A number of worthless creatures were taken in at the Armory, chief amongst whom was Florence Crandall, the alleged Wilckie murderess.

The night of July 1 William Graham's cigar-store, No. 73 West Madison street, was entered by burglars, who carried away about $40 worth of cigars. Albert Fetterman, Eugene Keller, and George Jennings were arrested as they were removing the plunder from a hole under the sidewalk. The boys were held to the Criminal Court, but they claimed that a song-and-dance man named Richard Knowles had committed the burglary, and that they had only seen him hide something under the sidewalk, which they were anxious to obtain as a joke on him. Knowles was arrested last night.

Yesterday afternoon two courtesans, named Maggie Coogan and Nellie McCabe, had some words as to how long each had been living a life of shame, and the quarrel was finished in a restaurant at the northwest corner of Clark and Van Buren streets by Nellie cutting her antagonist twice with a sharp pocket-knife, once over the nose, and once on the right temple. A river-hand named Sam Bremen, who was a witness of the quarrel, furnished the termagant with the knife with which she did the cutting, and was arrested with her. The injured woman's cuts were stitched up by Dr. M. Jones in a neighboring drug-store, and were pronounced not serious.

Friday morning a couple of officers in the West Division were greatly censured by some of the papers, and by the presiding Justice, for making an attempt to convict for vagrancy, John Wall, of whom everybody spoke highly. It transpires that Wall was arrested on the 9th of January last, in company with John Burns and Charles Bellman, charged with stealing a copper worm from Wolff's foundry, on West Lake street. He was tried in the Criminal Court, and was awarded one and one-half years in the Penitentiary, which penalty he in some way escaped. The detectives have nothing against him if he will keep off the streets and remain at work.

Quite an excitement was occasioned yesterday by the complaint to the police that a young woman named Emma Faist has been abducted from No. 820 Elston avenue. It was stated that she arrived here on the 4th inst. direct from Germany, and that her brothers, living at No. 77 Vedder street, had found employment for her at the home of a milk-dealer at the number mentioned on Elston avenue. The harrowing part of the tale was that last Wednesday a wagon containing two men and women and some children drove up to the house, and that one of the men entered the house, and stated that Emma's cousin had found for her a better place, and that she should come along with him. She did so, and was heard of no more. Hence the abduction story. This sensation, however, fell flat when it was reported last night that Emma had been found in good and safe keeping, and in the employ of a rival milk-dealer at No. 203 Southport avenue. But how she happened to change places was not fully explained.

The McQuade family, of the Eighth Ward, is doing more than its share in the criminal line. One of the sons is in jail for the brutal killing of young Robert Anderson on the Fourth of July, and a younger member of the family named Timothy was yesterday lodged in the Armory, but, singularly enough, was booked by the alias of Thomas Mack. There was a commotion and cries of "Stop thief!" early yesterday afternoon at the Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, and Detectives Steele and McDonald, who ran with the crowd, succeeded in arresting the young man. In his flight he tried to throw away a skeleton key and several other burglarious implements. People in the building state that they surprised him in the act of going through some of the rooms, which is quite probable, for he is only recently out of jail for the same kind of work. He is an inveterate young thief, who has greatly disgraced his family.

Justice Walsh: Thomas Quirk, vagrant and thief, $50 fine; Daniel Hanley, larceny of a horse blanket from D. Farley, $300 to the 28th; Albert Wiesner, $300 to the Criminal Court for the theft of cigars and groceries from the wagon of J. W. Stebbins, agent for Sprague, Warner & Co., and which was kept in Gross' livery on Clinton street; James Levere, same charge, $500 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Martin, receiving the plunder in his saloon at No. 16 West Lake street, $500 ditto; George Stokey, Thomas Keating, Timothy Harding, Samuel Hill, Margaret Hanley, vagrants, $100 fine each; Ann Duffy and Jerry Donnelley, drunk and disorderly, $100 fine; Mary Clark, alias Hicks, the mistress of Thompson, the burglar, $100 fine. Justice Wallace: Maggie Smith, George Walker, and George Foster, vagrants and thieves, $50 fine each; Fannie Williams, Nellie Anderson, Joseph Covey, disorderly, $25 fine each; William Joyce, charged with stabbing Patrick Flaherty twice in the face some weeks ago, $300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Cavanaugh, John Russell, Thomas O'Brien, attempting to rape Mrs. Catherine Learey, $200 each to the Criminal Court; Harry Aston, the bunko-roper who beat Capt. Percival, of the English army, out of £14 in gold and a diamond ring at the real old-fashioned game of bunko, as dealt out in rooms at No. 147 Monroe street, discharged, as Capt. Percival had been "squared," and refused to appear to prosecute; John Feeley, larceny of a harness, $200 to the 30th. Justice Kaufmann: John Stramms, a Swede, 65 years of age, a homeless, destitute man, sent to the House of Correction on a fine of $100; Patrick, Ellen, and Michael Burke, breaking Mary Harrley's nose, $500 to the 30th; John Huber, assaulting Minnie Christian, $300 to Aug. 1; John Thomas, threats to kill William Barminster, $300 to the 29th; James Keegan, alias O'Grady, a well-known confidence operator, charged with vagrancy, $100 fine, which was suspended on his promising to leave town. Justice Kaufmann yesterday discharged Max Romer, charged with assault and battery upon Fred Kutz.

DARING ROBBERY.

Masked burglars have again commenced their midnight antics, and at daybreak yesterday morning they made quite an extended visit to the household of James Rutherford, No. 33 De-Puyster street. The house is a basement cottage, and entrance was effected by mounting a tub placed upon an ash-barrel, standing on which, the thieves managed to cut out a slat in the blinds of a side window, and entered the front parlor. First they planned ways of exit in case they should be discovered while in the house, and fixed a good escape by throwing wide open one of the front windows, and by pinning back the curtains. They were engaged in trying to find the inner stairway leading to the basement when their whisperings were heard by Mrs. Rutherford. She at first thought the whispering was in an adjoining house, but upon listening closer she heard distinctly all they were saying. She called to her husband, who was asleep in an adjoining bedroom, and asked: "Do you hear noises in the house?" "Yes," he promptly replied, "there are robbers here, and they are plundering us." As the words were spoken a masked burglar rushed in upon each of them. One placed a revolver close to Mrs. Rutherford's head and ordered her to keep quiet. Another did the same to Mr. Rutherford, but he was not so tractable as his wife, and began to fight back. The burglar put the muzzle of his weapon almost into Mr. Rutherford's left eye. He instinctively grabbed the fellow's arm, and, notwithstanding a desperate endeavor made to choke him off, he still kept his hold. They wrestled thus desperately for some minutes, during all which time the third burglar was engaged in lighting matches and ransacking the house for money and valuables. Mr. Rutherford finally succeeded in getting the best of his man, whereupon the latter called to the third man, who ran to his assistance. They beat him severely about the arms in order to make him let go of the weapon, and then, after pushing his head through a window, one of them dealt him a stunning blow with a slungshot. They then rushed out, one escaping by the front window and the other two through the rear basement door.

The burglar who paid particular attention to Mrs. Rutherford was a brutal fellow. He handled her roughly, and kept striking matches to see whereabouts he and his companions were. When Mrs. Rutherford's two little daughters heard their father struggling they cried out "Save papa!" several times, and the fellow struck each of them. This angered the mother, and, seizing a lamp, she held him at bay until the word was given for him to escape. They left behind them a skeleton key which they used in opening bureau-drawers, and a cap and handkerchief which they dropped as they ran. The little girls say they had on common white socks to which pasteboard soles had been sewn. The only plunder secured was about $20 in cash, but they evidently expected to get a much larger sum, as they kept calling for Mr. Rutherford's vest and pocketbook. In consequence of the scare the children were sick all yesterday, and Mr. Rutherford was quite ill from the effects of the blow in the head, and his bruises and cuts on the right arm and hand.

Just prior to this desperate encounter the burglars had forced an entrance to the residence of Mrs. Carney, No. 38 DePuyster street, and had carried away a quantity of clothing.

DROP LETTERS.

Expediting Their Delivery.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE in regard to the delay in the distribution of drop letters. He complains with some justice that not enough collections are made from the stations, and suggests that the Postmaster take some measures to remedy this evil. There is great foundation for these complaints, but it is difficult to see how it can be obviated without a decided increase in the working force. At present, in some of the outlying districts where only two daily delivery trips are made, a letter posted at, say 8 a. m., does not reach the station until about noon, as the carrier is obliged to carry his collections with him while making his delivery trip, which takes perhaps several hours. In case this letter is addressed to another division it must be sent through the main office, and reaches its destination in the evening. A letter mailed at the box mentioned above, shortly after the collection is made, would be at least twenty-four hours in reaching the person to whom it is addressed. With the present force of carriers it is difficult to see how the system can be much improved. At present, collections are made from the West Side station for the main office six times daily, from the North Side station five times, and from the south, southwest and northwest stations four times a day. It is anticipated that there will be a slight increase in the force within a short time, in which case one delivery trip will be added in the business section of the North Side, and one more collection daily be made from the north station. The rest of the increased force will be required to keep up the efficiency of the service at its present status owing to the large increase in the number of letters carried.

Mr. J. M. Hubbard has proposed a plan to the Department which he hopes will do away with a great deal of the delay at present experienced. He proposes to have boxes located at frequent intervals on the principal thoroughfares in each division, and keep a carrier constanly employed in collecting from these boxes, which, lying in a direct route, can be emptied at very short intervals of time without much extra pedestrian labor. The other boxes would be collected as usual. In case one were in a hurry with a letter, one could then put it into a box, without going too far, which would be collected within an hour at most. For the present the public will have to be contented with things as they now are, for Postmaster Palmer can afford no better facilities with his present force.

NOT YELLOW-FEVER.

A Scare at Ridgeland.

Through some unexplained manner a report was circulated yesterday that there was a genuine case of "Yellow-Jack" at Ridgeland, and a few persons interested in that suburb—which is about seven miles west of the city on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway—were considerably worked up about the matter. A TRIBUNE reporter gleaned some information in the city about the alleged case of yellow-fever, and then went out to Ridgeland to get at the real facts of the matter. As he alighted from the train the reporter met Dr. Milton Jay, the well-known Eclectic physician, and divining at once that the latter had an urgent case of some kind, asked him if he had a yellow-fever case on hand. The Doctor smiled audibly, and said, "Bless you, no; where did you get such a report?" The reporter told him of the rumors, and Dr. Jay invited him to go right along and see the patient, a young man of about 21 years, named John Mayberry, who was found in a pleasant, shady residence near the railroad depot, kindly and well cared for by his mother and father.

After the Doctor had examined his patient and given the necessary directions to his parents regarding the remedies prescribed for him, he pronounced him convalescing, and said he looked for his speedy recovery. The patient was then informed of the rumors concerning him, and stoically remarked that if he had had yellow-fever he would not have been lying there for the past two weeks, as he had done. He was anxious to know how the rumors about him got into circulation, and was informed that it was probably owing to the fact that he had been in Memphis. His father stated that he had been on business in that city in June last, but left there July 1, before there were any reports or signs of yellow-fever. Dr. Jay said he was suffering from typho-malarial fever, and had been very ill. He had other patients who were ill from the same cause, and there was not the slightest reason for saying they had yellow-fever. He expected to have his patient up again in a few days.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 26.—Passed Up—Props City of New York, St. Joseph, Newburg with Hazard, N. Mills, and Ohio and barges, Superior and consort, Philadelphia with Schuylkill and Sherwood, Henry Howard and Fame, Fred Kelly with John O'Neil and consort; stmr Keweenaw; schrs Lem Ellsworth, Guido Pfister, Saveland, Montgomery, Gold Hunter, Hartford.

Down—Props Mary Mills, Starucca, Roanoke, Lowell, India, William Cowie, Oswegatchie, V. Swain with J. O. Thayer and consort, Jarvis Lord and consort, J. B. Merrill; schrs Henry C. Richards, Oneonta.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

PORT HURON, July 26.—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props St. Louis, Pessaic and barges, Mayflower and barges, Conestoga with Thomas A. Scott, Clinton with consort and Glenifter, Sovereign and consort; schrs M. J. Cummings, Monterey, Jane Bell, Sweetheart.

Down—Props Jay Gould, Alaska, Toledo, Forest City with Three Brothers, Itasca and consort, Glasgow and barges, B. W. Jenness and barges, V. H. Ketcham with P. S. Marsh; schrs Parana, M. S. Bacon, and China.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

The Kiss of a Serpent.

New Orleans Democrat.

A correspondent in Lafourche Parish guarantees the truth of the following details:

Near the "Cutoff," M. Lambasse and his son both fell a victim to snake bite under the following circumstances: Lambasse and his son Bibi were serpent chamers, who cared as little for rattlesnakes as they would for turtle doves. They were constantly surrounded by their venomous pets, serpents of the most deadly species, with which they played fearlessly. Last Sunday Bibi, who had a magnificent rattlesnake, tried to sell it to one of his friends. For this purpose he took it out of a barrel where it was kept, and, in order to show his skill, tried to make the reptile "kiss him." The serpent, unwilling to grant the caress desired, ended by becoming so enraged that he bit his charmer's tongue, and also his left arm. Immediately afterward, Bibi's father took the serpent in his hands, and tried to show those present that his son had acted clumsily, or was a charmer of a much inferior character to himself. So saying, he put the head of the hideous creature in his mouth. The serpent bit him also. Father and son were both attacked with frightful pains shortly after, and their bodies became horribly swollen. They died in excruciating tortures.

GREENBACKS.

Feeble Rag-Baby Demonstration Last Evening.

Congressman Wright Orates on Labor and Cheap Money,

And Advocates His Amendment to the Homestead Law.

The "Grand Concert and Eight-Hour Demonstration" at the Base-Ball Park last evening, under the auspices of the National-Greenback-Labor party, was not the success anticipated, though there were nearly 1,000 people present. Most of them, however, were attracted by the music, while a good many Socialists attended to hear some of the Congressmen talk. It is doubtful if there were 200 genuine Greenbackers in the crowd. Only one speech was made, Mr. Murch, of Maine, being detained at home by an accident to his wife. The Elgin Band, about the best in the Northwest, furnished the music, which was well worth listening to, though there wasn't very much of it.

The gathering was called to order at 8:30 by William Halley, who nominated George S. Bowen for Chairman. He was, of course, elected, and, after returning thanks, referred to the Congressional Committee now in this city, who are to investigete the causes of the business stagnation throughout the country, saying that he trusted they would be enlightened while here.

A committee was appointed to pass the hat, in order to raise money to meet the expenses. While the collection was being taken the band played several airs.

CONGRESSMAN H. B. WRIGHT,

of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and started out by expressing his satisfaction at meeting the workingmen of Chicago. He had come to talk about one of the most momentous questions that could engage the attention of the people,—the rights of man. [Applause.] He had no recrimination to cast upon any party or any branch of business or trade. His mission was not to say angry words, but to talk to the laboring men of Chicago about those rights which, under the Constitution and the laws, were guaranteed to them, and which they ought to have and to enjoy. [Applause.] He was not an advocate of the cause of labor because it was going to be of any advantage to him. He had reached the meridian of life, and had made a league between the laboring man and himself to devote the remnant of his life to ameliorating their condition. [Applause.] For ten years he had devoted his time to the subject, and his advocacy of the cause had brought upon him the enmity of men who represent capital. But he cared nothing for it. He was in no danger from the money rings. The country would never prosper unless the laboring men were paid full wages and had enough to sustain themselves and families beyond want during twelve months of the year. There could be no prosperity without it. That was the foundation of prosperity. No enterprise could be sustained unless there was a healthy condition among workingmen. How was this to be brought about? His reflection had led him to the conclusion that the rights of the laboring-man in the legislation of the country ought to be equal with those of capital, or any of the industries of the country. [Applause.] He didn't want the rights of labor made subservient to the money or the industrial interests. Labor and capital should stand on one platform, each having equal rights. [Applause.]

THE COUNTRY COULD NOT PROSPER

unless that rule was observed. His experience in Congress showed him that the contrary was the case. Capital always had the inside track, and therefore the benefit in the race. Those who advocated the rights of labor there were denounced as demagogues and fools. Six-tenths of the whole population were workingmen, and if they didn't rise in their might and dictate the legislation, they had no right to claim any. He did not encourage the idea that they should abandon the shop and turn politicians, but what he meant was that they should lay down the rule of conduct to be observed by the agent they sent to Congress, because, after all, the man they selected was merely the representative of their own opinions.

Mr. Wright then referred to his supplement to the Homestead law, by which $500 was to be loaned by the Government to enable settlers to commence life, the money to be paid at the end of ten years, bearing 3 per cent interest. [Applause.] It was to be handed over in installments, and before the second and subsequent ones were paid, proof was to be made that the other installments had been actually expended in the improvement of his home. This guarded against imposition. The measure was defeated, but he intended to renew it. [Applause.] It was the duty of the country to take care of its unfortunate people,—one of its first duties where a man had behaved himself and was honest, but, through want of employment, had become destitute, to give him aid and assistance. If it could be charitable to the starving abroad, why not to those at home. [Applause.] But money had overruled the Constitution.

He then touched on the Eight-Hour law passed by Congress in 1873, which very strangely had been a dead letter. Originally twelve hours work wos required of a laboring man. Martin Van Buren

REDUCED THE HOURS TO TEN.

Then came the law to cut them to eight. But the law was not revived by the last Congress. [A voice, "Why?"] He supposed money had something to do with it. The law applied to Government work it was thought would be an entering wedge, so that the men in the States would follow up their representative men and drive them into acknowledging the justice and uprightness of such a law. That also was to be tried again. [Applause.] If things went on as now, the workingmen would be like the serfs of Russia. They should make the laws as well as fight the battles. All it required to bring that about was their energy, perseverance, and determination. Eight hours of steady work was as much as a man of ordinary constitution could undergo. They should say "It is our will," and that will must be observed. [Applause.] If he did not mistake public sentiment, there was a disposition upon the part of the wage-workers to favor it; there was enough of them to enforce the measure, and it was their duty to do it. [Applause.]

The currency question next received attention, the speaker being a Greenbacker. [Applause.] In order to help the people out of their difficulties, and to increase the price of labor, something ought to be done by the Government. He believed the present prosperity of Chicago was only spasmodic. The foreclosure of mortgages affected the price of labor. Until debts were paid prosperity would not come. He was not an inflationist. He didn't want to see $2,000,000,000 of currency again afloat. It wasn't necessary. There were now only $700,000,000 in circulation, one-seventh of which was locked up in the Treasury. Why had it been necessary to contract to such an extent?

THE SPEAKER RIDICULED RESUMPTION,

claiming that it had accomplished no good. Lack of currency was the complaint everywhere in the country except in Wall street. There the money-changers were as obnoxious to the interests of the people as those Christ found in the Temple. It was not to their interest to have the greenback currency enlarged. They wanted a corner on money so as to speculate in it. All the speaker wanted was as much money as was necessary to transact the ordinary business of the country when prosperous. He desired to see it redeemed. Men with princely incomes derived from Government bonds paid no taxes, while the men at the bench did. Incomes ought to be taxed. [Applause.] Taxes were not reduced because the great sources of wealth of the nation were shielded by legislation, and the money power had stood in the path of the people with a drawn sword and said to them, "So far you shall come, but no farther." Reference was made to the land monopolists of California, who were those struck at in the recent upheaval there. Men who would incite insurrection had no place in the speaker's confidence. If there was one, he wanted to see it at the ballot-box. [Applause.] He desired to see the common men of the country—the laborer and the artisan—have an equal share in the administration of the affairs of the Government. [Applause.] They should have equal justice with the class that ruled. If there was currency enough to restore the industries, workingmen would be prosperous. The circulation now was $12 a head, while the rate of taxation was $18. [Laughter.] What they wanted they ought to have, even if their demands came in conflict with the men who had control of the Government, for the workmen were as competent and as able to judge of their needs as those who had the political power. [Applause.]

In conclusion Mr. Wright advised his hearers to submit to the laws. If the laws were wrong they should be reformed. [Applause.] By being the law-makers, no one would have the right to find fault with them. [Cheers.]

After a tune by the band, Mr. Goodhue offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Wright for his "honest and earnest advocacy of the rights of the people," urging him, as a true citizen of the Republic, to continue in the cause; also the following:

Resolved, That the tailors, merchants, and business men of Chicago, in mass-meeting assembled, do pledge themselves here not to vote for any man who will not pledge himself to vote and support the Wright Homestead law, the Eight-Hour law, and greenbacks instead of National bank notes, and the free coinage of silver.

These were adopted; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

THE SERENADE.

At the close of the powwow on the Lake Shore, the crowd poured itself into the lobby of the Tremont House, where the Elgin Band serenaded the Committee appropriately with sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Mr. George S. Bowen officiated as master of ceremonies, and the music drew to the grand staircase many of the lady guests of the Tremont House. An excursion party of 350 people from Indiana merged itself into the audience, and partially attributed the martial strains to their own arrival. At the conclusion of the serenade Mr. Bowen, in a few laudatory words, introduced the Hon. M. P. O'Conor, M. C., of South Carolina, who, in behalf of the Committee, returned thanks for the music by the band. They would, he said, consider the event as a welcome from the workingmen of this great emporium to a committee appointed to look into the causes of the depression of labor by which they were suffering, and to concert measures for their relief. He had come 1,200 miles, from Charleston, a city which was of age at the time of the Revolution, and now was lying overcome and in the greatest financial distress. For years past Charleston had been reaching out its arms toward the Northwest in the hope that in time this section would empty into its lap some of the countless millions now diverted to other ocean ports. He had hopes that railway connections would be made which would lessen the distance between Chicago and Charleston by 150 miles. In speaking of the functions of the Committee, a man like himself, coming from the impoverished South to a vigorous and busy metropolis, naturally asks himself, Where is depression to be found in this city? His auditors should, however, remember that, though the city is powerful, it would, as he believed, have been five times as prosperous had it not been for the policy of the Government on the financial questions. Here the speaker wandered off from the Committee and its work, which was his only legitimate topic, to exhibit the old soft-money arguments, holding up the rag-baby to be admired by his audience and going into a detailed examination of its anatomy, and thorough diagnosis of its afflictions. In the course of his remarks he denounced resumption, and in the next breath he said that it was not resumption, but equalization. Returning to his topic, he characterized Chicago as the Paris of America, and the hotel as the palace of the prairies. He concluded with an expression of thanks in behalf of the Committee, and of the Palmetto State, which he represented.

Mr. Bowen then proposed three cheers on general principles, after which the crowd dispersed.

NORTH CHICAGO.

The Personal Property Assessment for 1879.

The North Division Assessor will turn over his books to the County Collector Monday morning and the County Board of Equalization will immediately get to work reviewing the assessments. They will take the three Chicago towns together, and will group the county towns by themselves. The present idea is to add from 10 to 15 per cent to the South Town assessment, which is $3,000,000 lower than last year, and to relieve the North and West Towns of a portion of their charges.

The aggregate personal assessment of North Chicago this year is $1,703,960, as against $1,584,940 in 1878, showing an increase of $119,020.

The grand recapitulation for 1878 and 1879 shows as follows:

	1878.		1879.	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
Horses	2,752	$ 105,575	2,796	$ 95,115
Cattle	52	970	52	655
Mules and asses	38	1,220	30	1,190
Steam engines	101	34,285	115	38,580
Safes	97	4,210	123	4,270
Billiard and pool-tables	225	9,450	104	5,805
Carriages and wagons	1,747	95,140	1,816	90,520
Watches and clocks	333	9,527	432	11,785
Sewing and knitting machines	653	8,980	590	6,620
Pianofortes	786	53,750	943	72,175
Melodeons and organs	39	1,480	26	805
Steamboats	....	......	24	30,300
Merchandise	....	461,965	....	429,350
Material and manufactured articles	....	89,300	....	124,905
Tools, implements, and machinery	....	104,730	....	82,620
Gold and silver plate	....	4,595	....	4,995
Diamonds and jewelry	....	3,655	....	5,380
Moneys other than of banks, etc.	....	4,170	....	44,325
Credits other than banks	....	......	....	46,695
Bonds and stocks	....	85,000	....	87,000
Property of corporations and companies not otherwise enumerated	....	45,000	....	......
Property of saloons and eating-houses	....	20,820	....	19,065
Household and office furniture	....	391,143	....	380,370
All other property not enumerated	....	49,965	....	119,595
Total	....	$1,584,940	....	$1,703,960

The heaviest personal assessments this year, including all those above $5,000, are contained in the following list:

Adams & Westlake Manufactur'g Co.	$10,290	C. J. L. Meyer	$22,050
Brown, Van Arsdale & Co.	6,700	North Chicago City Railroad Co.	58,340
Geo. Bullen & Co.	10,000	Mrs. Julia B. Newberry	10,000
Bartholomae & Leicht	15,900	National Tube W'ks	7,100
Carson, Pirie & Co.	8,000	Newberry Estate	75,000
Chicago Meat-Preserving Company	23,000	Charles Pope	5,310
Gas-Light & Coke Company	60,000	Peshtigo Lumber Company	19,400
Engel & Bro.	5,750	Rockwood Bros	6,250
Eliel, Dantzziger & Co.	5,300	Rathbone, Sard & Co.	5,500
Frazer Lubricating Company	5,500	Street, Chatfield & Co.	5,000
Fuller, Warren & Co	7,500	Schmidt & Glade	8,600
Grey, Clarke & Co.	21,900	Union Brass Manufacturing Co.	8,600
J. S. Kirk & Co.	35,000	Weil & Bros	7,320
J. D. Marshall	13,000	Western Electric Manufacturing Co	14,000

MELODIES OF MEMORY.

A tender sadness dwells within the olden songs you sing—
A subtle pathos lingers in their ev'ry gentle strain;
Forgotten days they bring again to mem'ry; to the heart
They bring regrets that waken only bitterness and pain.

Yet I love the songs you sing to me, and I would not if I could
Forget the happy melodies so dear in days of yore;
Their music, though it saddens, lends a power to sooth the wound,
And reskindles all the passion of my life's bright "Nevermore."

Then sing those olden songs again, and here I'll sit and dream
The dreams those strains awaken—dreams too hallowed long to last—
And I'll fancy 'tis her voice that breathes those symphonies of love
That fall upon my ear to-night like echoes from the past.

I'll fancy 'tis her touch that wakes each well-remembered chord
Whose mournful cadence drifts and dies upon the Night's soft breath;
I'll dream that she is with me—that her spirit has returned
To earthly hopes and gladness from the sable halls of Death.

Then wake those tender songs again, those gladsome songs of old;
Their simple strains of happiness are sweeter far to me
Than the grandest notes that ever, by famed prima-donna sung,
Thrilled a soul with all the rapture of a perfect ecstasy.

"THE MAPLES." OWEN M. WILSON.

A Shot-Gun Quarantine.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17.—*To the Editor of Little Rock Gazette:* As the yellow-fever has demonstrated that it is not sporadic, I think the citizens should resurrect the shot-gun quarantine, and picket every road entering the city, as I am reliably informed that thirteen Memphis refugees came to this city last evening in a wagon. They came up White River on a boat, and from there across the country. There is not a public-spirited citizen that would refuse to go on duty one day, or, if they cannot go, furnish a substitute. It costs the Board of Health nothing, and there is no question about its being essential, as that wagon-load demonstrates. If the people of Memphis or any other district hear of a shot-gun quarantine, they will be likely to give us a wide berth. Hoping this suggestion will meet the approbation of the citizens, I remain, as ever, a friend of the community.

C. M. DAVIES.

James Gordon Bennett Stops a Runaway Team.

Saratogian.

On Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock the team attached to Barrett's omnibus line took fright on North Broadway, near the railroad crossing, above the Town-Hall, and dashed down that crowded thoroughfare at a frightful rate. Fortunately there was no one in the vehicle at the time, and, strange as it may seem to any one who knows the condition of Broadway at that hour, it reached the monument in front of the Congress Spring Park entrance without any collision. At this point James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, who was passing, caught the flying steeds, and, with great nerve and strength, brought them to a stop. The horses and omnibus were uninjured.

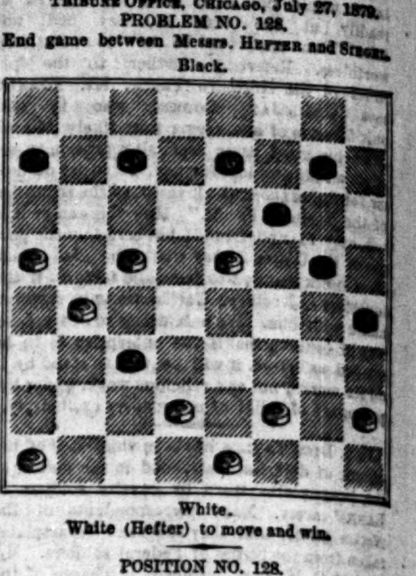
THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1879.

PROBLEM NO. 128.

End game between Messrs. HEFTER and SIEGEL.

Black.



White.

White (Hefter) to move and win.

POSITION NO. 128.

By CHARLIE HEFTER.

Black men on 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12; kings on 26, 28, 29.

White men on 5, 6, 7, 19, 22, 23; kings on 30, 31.

White to move and win.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D. Ambrose—It has been duly attended to.

F. A. Fitzpatrick—Will do as you say about it.

W. J. Weafer—Your kind contributions are appreciated.

A. S. Ingalls—Solutions both correct. Will examine your position.

J. A. Kear—The missing slips have been mailed, and THE TRIBUNE will go forward regularly hereafter.

Albert Crane—We think it an easy matter to distinguish the black and white pieces in our diagram. They cannot be made clearer unless printed direct from the type.

CHECKER ITEMS.

The champion Wyllie was at Milnathort recently, and at Kinross at last advices.

A checker club with upwards of twenty members has been organized at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. W. Fairgrieve, the "boy player" of Schenectady, N. Y., visited New York City, Boston, and Albany recently, making very creditable scores with the leading players of those cities.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that if Mr. Halford, of Toledo, is really anxious to play a Western player for a stake, all he has to do is to send a deposit to the *Turf*, and he will find an opponent.

Mr. R. E. Bowen, of Millbury, Mass., while in Providence a few days ago, contested eleven games with Mr. Freeman, the State champion, Bowen winning 1, Freeman, 0; and 10 games were drawn.

While in St. Louis recently, Mr. Fonville encountered Messrs. Westlake, Schindler, and Gross, the three leading St. Louis players, with the following result:

Fonville.... 9	Westlake.....16	Drawn...17	Total..42
Fonville....15	Schindler....13	Drawn...20	Total..48
Fonville....11	Gross........ 8	Drawn...19	Total..38

Mr. J. M. Jenkins—De Kalb, Ill., writes as follows: "In game 398 at 17th move, if 17—21 is followed by 31—26, I think White wins. But as this is played, 26—23 at 26th move followed by 13—17, make a Black win. I had hoped to see Mr. Weafer's game No. 385 examined by some of our critics, for I think it a White win."

The Glasgow *Herald* states that the inaugural tournament of the Anderson Draughts Association was brought to a formal close on the 28th ult., in the presentation of the prizes by the President, Mr. W. Kirkland, of Strathaven. The winners were as follows: First class—1st, Mr. William Bryden, Glasgow; 2d, Mr. William Lewis, Glasgow. Second class—1st, Mr. J. Muir, Larkhall; 2d, Mr. J. Frame, of Larkhall. The tournament was a success, and the Committee have decided to hold another one in April next.

In answer to Mr. C. F. Barker's recent challenge, Mr. James Labadie comes out in a long-winded counter challenge in the Hamilton *Spectator*, offering to play any man in America, W. R. or C. F. Barker, R. D. Yates, or James Reed, Jr., preferred, for $200 a side and the championship, sixty games, wins and draws to count, to be played on Canadian soil, with an allowance for expenses, etc., etc. Now come, Mr. Labadie, you have no intention nor expectation of drawing Mr. Yates into a match with you, and if you really want to play the Barkers or Mr. Reed, you know how to go about it well enough,—issue a challenge in the regular way, *put up a forfeit*, and then if it is not covered it will be time enough to talk about the title, "Champion Draught-Player of the Western World," appended to your late challenge. The players don't want so much talk; give them something tangible.

Mr. Frank Greenlee, the noted young player of Lafayette, Ind., accompanied by the very genial Mr. Carstairs, ex-champion of Indiana, made a flying visit to this city last Tuesday. Their time being somewhat limited, they returned without engaging in play with any of our local experts. Mr. Greenlee expresses a desire to bring on a match, either friendly or for a stake, with Mr. Hefter. While in Detroit recently Mr. Greenlee played ninety-nine games. In judging the result of his play with Mr. Labadie, it should be borne in mind that Mr. G. had just played upwards of eighty games, and was in consequence too much fatigued to meet a fresh player of Mr. Labadie's strength. Following is the score:

Greenlee.... 3	Labadie 4	Drawn....5	Total....12
Greenlee.... 4	Frazer. 1	Drawn....3	Total.... 8
Greenlee....19	Goodman....1	Drawn....3	Total....23
Greenlee.... 1	Finehart. ..0	Drawn....3	Total.... 4
Greenlee.... 4	Ashley......0	Drawn....7	Total....11
Greenlee.... 1	Cook........0	Drawn....1	Total.... 2
Greenlee.... 2	Austin......0	Drawn....2	Total.... 4
Greenlee.... 2	Mills.......0	Drawn....1	Total.... 3
Greenlee.... 3	Giddey......0	Drawn....1	Total.... 4
Greenlee.... 3	Miller......0	Drawn....1	Total.... 4
Greenlee.... 3	McGreevy..0	Drawn....1	Total.... 4
Greenlee.... 9	Elder.......0	Drawn....1	Total....10
Greenlee.... 7	All others..0	Drawn....3	Total....10

SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 127.

By C. Hefter.

26—23	2— 9	15—15	17—22 (1)	18—23 White wins.
19—26	10— 6	14—17	25—21	
27—24	1—19	15—18	22—26	
20—27	11—15	5— 9	21—17	
9— 6	3—10	29—25	9—13	
17—21	21—25	(1) 9—13	18—22	White wins.
25—22	22—17			

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 127.

By W. J. Weafer.

23—18	18—15	16—11	20—16	24—15
26—17	11—18	7—23	12—19	Wh. wins.

GAME NO. 401—LAIRD AND LADY.

Played at Grand Rapids, Mich., between Charles Bateman and George W. Kersey, of Muskegon.

Bateman's move.

11—15	21—14	6— 9	19—15	5— 9
23—19	15—18	24—20	12—16	14— 5
8—11	26—23	17—22	27—23	7—23
22—17	13—17	28—24	18—27	16— 7
9—13	19—15	9—13	25—22	3—28
17—14	4— 8	15—10	16—19	Bateman
10—17	23—19	13—17	32—16	won.

GAME NO. 402—GLASGOW.

Played in Chicago Aug. 18, 1877, between two amateurs.

11—15	3— 7	14—23	1— 5	11—15
23—19	28—24	17—14	31—27	7— 2
8—11	7—16	10—17	19—24	14—18
22—17	24—20	21—14	27—20	2— 6
11—16	16—19	6— 9	12—19	18—23
24—20	25—22	14—10	20—16	6—13
16—23	4— 8	9—14	11—15	15—18
27—11	29—22	25—22	16— 7	20—21
7—16	9—14	5— 9	2—11	23—30
20—11	22—18	20—16	10— 7	Black won.

GAME NO. 403—CROSS.

Played in Chicago between two amateurs.

11—15	11—15	2— 7	32—28	23—27
23—18	26—23	22—18	14—10	22—26
8—11	15—24	7—11	28—24	27—32
27—23	28—19	18— 9	2— 7	25—21
4— 8	8—11	11—15	1— 6	24—19
23—19	22—18	9— 6	10— 1	21—17
10—14	9—13	15—24	3—10	18—22
19—10	18— 9	23—18	1— 6	18—25
14—23	5—14	24—28	10—15	19—23
26—19	25—22	6— 2	6—10	25—30
7—14	11—15	28—32	15—19	32—28
24—20	32—28	18—14	10—14	31—26
6—10	15—24	10—17	19—23	28—24
30—26	28—19	21—14	14—18	Black wins.

BEREFT.

"When one sits quite alone! then one weeps—then one kneels!
God! how the house feels!" —*E. B. Browning.*

Douglas! Douglas! Six years, now,
Heaven's calm hath kiss'd thy brow,
Since they hid thee from my sight,
And made desolate the night
By a stillness awful—cold—
Smelling faintly of the mold!

Six years since the mists of Death
Melted at thy milky breath!
Did one cry of baby-fear
Jar the sweetness of that sphere,
As those clinging arms, in vain,
Sought thy mother's neck again?

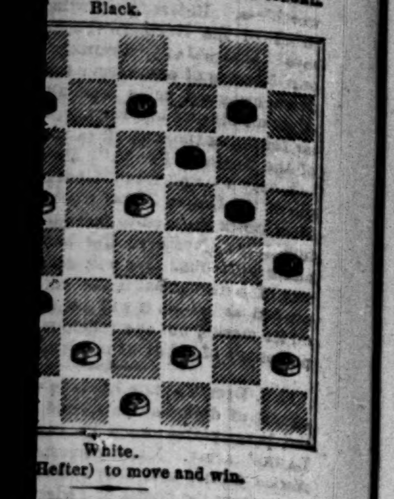
Six years since an iron door
Clanged between us evermore!
Six long years! That little face
Smiles no more in any place;
Never—never on my breast
Shall that golden head be prest!

Thou hast grown to boyhood, dear—
God and Angels, only, near:
Wilt thou shrink from one made strange
By so many years of change?
Canst thou, child, forget that heart
Of whose fibre thou art part?

O my God! let Pity reign!
Take this madness from my brain
Ere Hope's light, burnt dim, be gone,
And my coward soul, alone
In an utter darkness, fall
Where such snake-like horrors crawl!

JULY 26, 1879. MIRIAM BEATRICE DEANE.

ME OF DRAUGHTS.



SPORTING.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

The summer trotting meeting at the Jockey Club track which began Wednesday was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, the two races on the programme being honestly trotted for and won by Charley Ford and Bonesetter. Both events were finished in straight heats, the victors outclassing by several degrees the horses against which they contended. Charley Ford's race was won in 2:22¼, 2:22, and 2:26,—a trio of heats extremely creditable. There has been a good deal of talk among those who always profess to know everything, but who generally are possessed of very little reliable information concerning the 2:26 race, trotted last Thursday, and won by Charley Ford. They have loudly asserted that it was

A "JOB" FROM BEGINNING TO END,

and that, in order to win it, the owners of Ford were obliged to secure the assistance of every horse in the race except Dictator and Monarch Rule. The senselessness of such an assertion is well demonstrated by the fact that no less than six heats were trotted before the race was over, and that three of these heats were won by horses which, according to the croakers, were helping him to win. It was certainly a very strange kind of assistance; but after every race there are always some squealers ready to shout fraud. These same parties were freely predicting yesterday that Ford would be beaten, but the ease with which he won every heat did something towards convincing them that, to say the least, they were badly mistaken in their estimate of the horse. The only one in the race that was able to push him was the chestnut stallion Fred Douglas, an Iowa horse that came here with a great reputation for speed and staying qualities. His admirers were very confident that he could trot a good track in 2:20, and backed him quite freely in the pools. He trotted a good race, contending each heat with the gray horse, but was clearly overmatched. Not being a pure gaited horse, he labors somewhat when going at speed, and with this handicap did very well indeed to finish second to so good a horse as Ford showed himself to be yesterday. Kitty Bates, who, in the second heat, made a dead-heat with Douglas for second place, was very fast in her finishes, but seemed to lack speed and steadiness in getting away. Envoy, a young stallion who trotted well last season when in the hands of Peter Johnson, seemed to have speed enough yesterday, but was unsteady. Aemulus, driven by Dan Mace, managed to secure third money by trotting to second place in the last heat. Just how fast he can go nobody seems to know, as Mace keeps the secret of the horse's speed to himself.

After beating this field Charley Ford probably stands better in the estimation of those who were foremost in circulating the story that he was assisted to win the 2:26 race Thursday. That there was

SOME CROOKEDNESS IN THAT EVENT

is pretty plain, but just where to locate the fraud is what puzzles the judges. John Croker, who was taken from behind Gray Salem, does not hesitate at all in saying that Charley Brown, who took his place in the sulky, sold out for $250. Croker says that when Brown got up behind Salem he (Croker) offered him $200 if he would win the race, and further says that the changing of drivers behind Salem resulted in his defeat after the horse had been given a record of 2:24. This charge affords a tangible clew upon which to work, and, if it can be proven that Brown sold out, his immediate expulsion would be a source of gratification to every one who is interested in an honest turf. In any event, Mr. Brown would do well to deny the charge in case he can truthfully do so.

Although Bonesetter's victory yesterday was a hollow one, the race nevertheless served to show that he is possessed of all the speed that his admirers have claimed for him. Hannis was very fast yesterday, and from the way in which Turner drove the second heat it was evidently his design to

TAKE THE MEASURE OF BONESETTER

with a view to future races with him in the Central Circuit. Bonesetter is not entered at Cleveland, making his first appearance at the Buffalo meeting. He then goes to Rochester, Utica, Hartford, and Boston. It is the intention of the present owners of the horse—Messrs. McAvoy and Studebaker—to give him as fast a record as possible this season, with a view to selling him to Mr. Vanderbilt, who is understood to be anxious to possess him. That Bonesetter is one of the fastest horses in the country there is not the slightest doubt, and he is rated by John Splan as next to Rarus and Hopeful. In yesterday's race he was at no time fully extended, and the ease with which he carried Hannis to a break in the third heat showed how much he was the superior of the little chestnut. Col. Lewis did better than Splan expected him to. At the Jackson meeting he struck one of his elbows, causing the leg to become very bad, indeed, and since that time he has not had work enough to prepare him for a race.

Although the day was a very pleasant one, there were not over 2,000 people present when

THE FIRST RACE WAS CALLED.

It was for horses of the 2:28 class, and five starters responded, Charley Ford having the pole, with Envoy second, Aemulus third, Kitty Bates fourth, and Fred Douglas on the outside. Tom B. Patchen, Etta Jones, Retriever, May Morning, and Nettie C. were drawn. On the third attempt they were sent away to a good start, Aemulus being a length in the rear. Ford at once jumped to the front, closely attended by Fred Douglas, who made some peculiar dives and skips going around the first turn. Envoy was a close third, Kitty Bates and Aemulus a length behind and lapped. They went to the quarter pole in 35 seconds without changing these positions, but down the backstretch Envoy and Fred Douglas drew up to Ford, and at the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:10 they were lapped on him. Around the lower turn Ford drew away from the others a little, Envoy being but a neck behind him. Aemulus, who was fighting Fred Douglas for third place, broke at this point, and fell to the rear. Down the homestretch Ford outfooted the others, winning easily by a length in 2:22¼. Kitty Bates and Fred Douglas made a dead-heat for second place, Envoy fourth, and Aemulus fifth.

The second heat was better contested than the first, although Ford won it handily enough, taking the lead at the start and never losing it. Fred Douglas made the pace lively for him around the first turn, Kitty Bates a close third, and Envoy and Aemulus three lengths behind her. There was no change in these positions until the lower turn was reached, when Kitty Bates joined Ford and Douglas, trotting very fast, and on the outside. Down the homestretch Ford still maintained a lead of a length, and won by that distance from Fred Douglas, Kitty Bates breaking when well inside the distance stand, finishing fourth. Envoy trotted home very fast, and took third place. Bates was fourth, and Aemulus fifth. Time, 2:22.

Soon after the word was given for the third heat Charley Ford made a break, and swerved so badly that the wheel of his sulky scraped along the fence for a considerable distance, the noise causing him to break and run around the first turn. He shot into the lead, however, and at the quarter pole was half a length ahead of Fred Douglas. Going down the backstretch Dan Mace sent Aemulus along very fast, and was soon in second position, which he maintained to the finish in spite of a break on the homestretch. Fred won easily by two lengths in 2:26, Fred Douglas third, Bates fourth, and Envoy fifth.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB COURSE, July 26.—Purse $1,500, for horses of the 2:28 class; $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth.

M. Monroe, Chicago, enters br. g. Charley Ford, by McKisson's Gray Eagle	1	1	1
James Bell, Cedar Rapids, enters ch. s. Fred Douglas, by Green's Bashaw	0	2	3
Dan Mace, New York, enters b. s. Aemulus, by Mambrino Pilot	5	5	2
Charles Frost, Cambridge City, Ind., enters gr. m. Kitty Bates	0	4	4
Ben Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., enters br. s. Envoy, by Gen. Hatch	4	3	5
Isaac Knight, Pontiac, Mich., enters br. s. Tom B. Patchen	dr.		
B. F. Kelly, Rochester, N. Y., enters b. m. Etta Jones, by Parrish's Pilot	dr.		
Samuel J. Weldon, Bangor, Me., enters b. g. Retriever	dr.		
William Smale, Detroit, enters b. m. May Morning, by Daniel Lambert	dr.		
Budd Doble, Chicago, enters b. m. Nettie C., by a son of Red Bird	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10	2:22¼
Second heat	35	1:10¾	2:22
Third heat	35	1:11½	2:26

BONESETTER, HANNIS, AND COL. LEWIS

appeared to contend for the special purse, the Chicago horse being loudly applauded as he passed by the grand-stand in his jogging exercise. On the first attempt a send-off was effected, and at the turn Lewis was head-and-head with Bonesetter, Hannis being a length behind the leaders. The pace was not fast to the half-mile pole, that point being reached in 1:11, the positions being the same as at the first turn. The last quarter was trotted in 33½ seconds, Bonesetter rushing to the front around the lower turn and winning the heat by half a length in 2:21¼. Col. Lewis made a strong finish, but broke just before reaching the wire. He was a length behind Bonesetter, Hannis a poor third.

In the second heat Hannis was turned loose by Turner to take the measure of Bonesetter, and succeeded in making the stallion trot in 2:20. The pace was a little too fast for Col. Lewis, who stayed alongside of Bonesetter until well into the backstretch, when Hannis passed him and started for the front. He hung to Bonesetter like a shadow past the half-mile pole and around the lower turn. In the homestretch the bay stallion was given head, and trotted away from Hannis easily. Lewis was a bad third.

In the third heat Hannis went with Bonesetter until the three-quarter pole was reached, when he broke and fell back, Lewis being second to Bonesetter, who won easily in 2:22½.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Special purse.

Frank Van Ness, Chicago, enters b. s. Bonesetter, by Brooks Huse	1	1	1
John Splan, Cleveland, enters gr. g. Col. Lewis, by Rifleman	2	3	2
John Turner, Philadelphia, enters ch. s. Hannis, by Mambrino Pilot	3	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:11	2:21¼
Second heat	34½	1:10	2:20
Third heat	34¼	1:09½	2:22½

THE WEEK'S WINNERS.

The following table shows the horses that won money at the meeting here which closed yesterday, and also gives the fastest record made by each one during the meeting:

Name.	Sire.	Am't won.	Record.
Rarus	Conkling's Abdallah	$2,750	2:17¾
Hopeful	Godfrey's Patchen	2,250	.....
Bonesetter	Brooks' Horse	1,750	2:20
Charley Ford	Gray Eagle	1,500	2:22
Alley	Volunteer	1,000	2:19
Darby	Delmonico	1,000	2:22¾
Ella Earl	Almont	750	2:25
Sleepy Tom	.....	750	2:12¾
Scott's Thomas	Gen. Thomas	500	.....
Deck Wright	Hinsdale Horse	500	2:23¾
Little Gypsy	Tom Hal	500	.....
Daciana	Harold	375	.....
Brigadier	Happy Medium	375	2:26
Mattie Hunter	.....	375	2:16¼
Fred Douglas	Green's Bashaw	375	.....
Col. Lewis	Rifleman	375	.....
Driver	Volunteer	300	.....
Rose of Washington	Green's Bashaw	300	2:21¼
Lucy	Royal Revenge	300	.....
Piedmont	Almont	225	.....
Gray Salem	.....	225	2:24
Lucy (pacer)	.....	225	2:16¼
Æemulus	Mambrino Pilot	225	.....
Hamb. Mambrino	Curtis' Hamb'tonian	200	.....
Lida Bassett	Forest King	200	.....
Hannis	Mambrino Pilot	200	.....
Lew Scott	Scott's Hiatoga	200	.....
Chance	Blue Bull	150	.....
Will Cody	Blue Bull	150	.....
Rowdy Boy	.....	150	.....
Kitty Bates	.....	150	.....

TRACK TALK.

Bonesetter and Hannis will travel to Cleveland in the same car.

Most of the trotters that took part in the meeting here leave for Cleveland to-night.

John H. will not enter the Central Circuit this year, but take a shy at the smaller Western meetings.

Jimmy Dustin will drive the Chicago horses Charley Ford and Piedmont at the Cleveland meeting this week.

Mazo-Manie, after trotting at Cleveland this week, will return to Chicago and take part in the Illinois Circuit.

Budd Doble says he has retired from the turf for good, and his stable of horses, including Clementine, Chicago Maid, Donald, and Nettie C., are for sale.

Jimmy Rarus had all his blankets, etc., packed up yesterday afternoon, and at last accounts was sitting on top of the baggage waiting for the start for Cleveland to be made.

John Splan and his wife will leave for Cleveland this afternoon. Mr. James B. McDonald, of Marysville, Cal., the owner of Col. Lewis and Brigadier, will also be of the party.

During the meeting which closed yesterday both Chicago and visiting horsemen were loud in their praises of the Thomas B. Brown sulky, manufactured by the Novelty Carriage Works of this city. Rarus and other lights of the turf made their fastest records when hitched to a Brown's sulky.

The fact that Giles Brothers & Co., corner State and Washington streets, are the largest importers and wholesalers of fine watches of the best Geneva and American makes west of New York, thus being enabled to sell 20 per cent below all competition, and also making a specialty of sporting watches, horse-timers, etc., accounts for the very many fine timers seen on the grand-stand last week bearing that firm's name.

Yesterday morning Phillips, the driver of Sleeping Tom, and James Gallagher, of this city, were driving to the race-track behind a very small and apparently inoffensive pony. The pair became engaged in a warm discussion as to the respective merits of Rarus and Sleeping Tom. In order to more fully explain his views Phillips slackened the lines, and the pony immediately turned a very sharp corner, spilling out both of the occupants of the buggy. Gallagher's left side was badly used up, the fifth rib being thrown out of plumb. Phillips sustained no severe injuries, but the buggy was wrecked. After a two hours' chase the pony was captured, and the boys reached the track in time to see the races.

THE TROTTING CARNIVAL.

With the present week begins the series of trotting meetings extending from Cleveland to Hartford, and known as the Central Circuit. Technically, Chicago is not a member of this circuit, but for all practical purposes it is. The horses that have contested in the various events here during the past week will nearly all make the trip to the Eastern seashore, and although at each point along the route there will be additions to the various classes, consisting of local horses that fear to venture far away from home, the real struggles in the different classes at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Hartford will be between the flyers that proved their superiority over the others at Chicago. Buffalo, although claiming and announcing that she is out of the circuit, has her old week, and relies on the large purses offered to carry her through successfully. Whether or not the tempting prizes will cause the average time of the meetings to be lowered or not remains to be seen.

The Cleveland meeting begins next Tuesday, and the programme is a most attractive one. On the opening day the events will be those for horses of the 2:30 and 2:20 classes, the purses being $1,500 and $2,000 respectively. Wednesday, the 2:26, 2:29, and pacing races will take place, the three forming an attraction that should bring thousands of people to the track. Rarus and Hopeful come together Thursday in the free-for-all, and, naturally enough, their nomination has frightened away all the other prospective starters. The 2:24 race will also be trotted this day, and, from the list of entries, should prove one of the most exciting races of the week. The meeting closes Friday with the 2:18 and 2:28 races.

At Buffalo on the following week there is expected to be a carnival of sport. Having cut loose from all other Associations, and flung to the breeze a banner on which is inscribed "$30,000 in premiums," "Old Buff" hopes again to lead the van, as she has so often done before. The programme is as follows: Tuesday—Purse $3,000, for 2:31 class; purse $3,000, for 2:21 class. Wednesday—Purse $3,000, for 2:27 class; purse $3,000, for 2:23 class; purse $2,000, for 2:35 class. Thursday—Purse $3,000, for 2:29 class; purse $5,000, for 2:18 class. Friday—Purse $3,000, for 2:25 class; purse $5,000, open to all trotters and pacers, pacers in harness, trotters in harness or under saddle.

It will be noticed that the conditions of the free-for-all race are novel. Whether they will be successful or not remains to be seen, since the entries at Buffalo do not close until next Friday night. The general opinion among horsemen is that the admission of pacers will keep out the trotters. During the past three years much more attention has been paid to the development of pacers than was formerly the custom, and the results of this labor have been most gratifying. It has been discovered that the side-wheelers can stay as well as go fast, and at Saginaw last month a field of them managed to go six heats, the slowest of which was in 2:15, and the fastest in 2:18¾. If a Rarus or Goldsmith Maid would try even the bottom of a Rarus or Goldsmith Maid effectually does away with their chances. Their speed is so great, and that of the honest trotter, that with three or four such skaters as Sleepy Tom, Mattie Hunter, Rowdy Boy, or Lucy in a race the Buffalo track would be too much for the fastest trotter that ever lived. He might beat them a heat or two, but so horsemen say, he would not probably be beaten at the finish of the race. As Splan and Mace hold these views, it is not probable that either Rarus or Hopeful will start at Buffalo unless the Association makes a special purse for them as was done at Chicago. The other classes will possibly fill well, and some fast time will be made. If it is within the bounds of possibility, the record of Rarus, made at Buffalo last year, may be equaled or excelled.

Rochester, Utica, and Hartford follow Buffalo on succeeding weeks with meetings, the programmes of which are the same as that of Cleveland. Hartford's last day is Friday, Aug. 29, and on the following Tuesday the new management of Beacon Park, Boston, gives its inaugural meeting, with purses of $30,000 offered for competition. This over, the trotters will again come Westward to take part in the fall meetings, which were so well attended last year.

The entries at Cleveland are as follows: First day—2:30 class: Bienzie, Chance, Etta Jones, Piedmont, Kate Hall, Daciana, Rose Ellis; 2:20 class: Mazo-Manie, Lucille, Gen. Garfield, Hambletonian Mambrino, Dictator, Voltaire, Scott's Chief. Second day—2:29 class: Hambrino, Russian Spy, Brigadier, Dictator, Gray Salem, Taylor, Monarch Rule; 2:22 class: Belle Brasfield, Castleton, Little Gypsy, Darby, Katie Middleton, Lew Scott, Orange Girl, Jersey Boy, Oceana Chief; pacing: Rowdy Boy, Sweetser, Mattie Hunter, Lucy, Sleepy Tom. Third day—2:24 class: Red Line, Rose of Washington, Charley Ford, Lida Bassett, Alley; special purse for Rarus and Hopeful, both horses entered. Fourth day—2:28 class: George, Æmulus, Convoy, Envoy, Kate Hall, Lucy Fleming, Kitty Bates, Fred Douglas; 2:18 class: Driver, Hannis, Adelaide, Darby, Col. Lewis.

THE AURORA MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 26.—The meeting of the Aurora Park Association begins on Tuesday, the number of entries being ninety. This is the commencement of the long circuit of Illinois meetings, and Aurora has reasonably hope to have the best meeting of any of them, as the fields are large, the horses are all fresh, and have not found one another out. Several dark ones will make their season's debut that are credited with ability to trot in 2:20. The management is in the hands of honorable and experienced gentlemen, and the starting will be as good as on any track in the country.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—The track is heavy and the weather cloudy. The first race, mile and one-eighth, was won by Bramble, Mintzer second, Dan Sparling third. Time, 2:00.

Disturbance won the hurdle race, Kelso second. Patrol lost his rider at the last hurdle.

The mile-and-a-half dash was won by Checkmate, Belle second, Rochester third. Time, 2:46⅝.

The selling race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Charlie Gorham, Pique second, Grandmaster third. Time, 1:19¼. Bennett was left at the post.

BASE-BALL.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Chicagos still stand at the top of the list, and are five won games ahead of Providence. Buffalo is fast becoming a dangerous competitor for the second position, and is only three games behind the Rhode Islanders. Cincinnati is looming up strong to displace Boston for fourth position. The coming week may make some changes.

The following is the record to date:

CLUBS.	Chicago	Providence	Buffalo	Boston	Cincinnati	Syracuse	Cleveland	Troy	Games won
Chicago	—	5	..	8	3	8	..	8	32
Providence	4	—	4	4	7	..	6	2	27
Buffalo	..	4	—	2	..	5	6	7	24
Boston	1	2	7	—	6	..	7	..	23
Cincinnati	4	2	..	3	—	5	..	7	21
Syracuse	1	..	3	1	4	—	6	2	17
Cleveland	..	3	3	2	..	3	—	2	13
Troy	1	1	1	..	1	4	4	—	12
Games lost	11	17	18	20	21	25	29	28	169

THE LEAGUE AVERAGES.

As the League championship is now half over, THE TRIBUNE has compiled the batting and fielding averages of all the players in League clubs that have taken part in six or more games, and publishes them (ahead of any other paper in the country) below. As the figures speak plainly for themselves, it is not necessary to refer to them at length. Anson, of the White Stockings, leads the country in batting, with Williamson third. In fielding, the Chicagos are either first or close to it in nearly all the positions. The Providence team also looms up strongly at the bat, while the other clubs are comparatively weak. The figures are as follows:

BATTING.

Rank	Name.	Club.	Games played	At bat	Runs	Base hits	Reached first base	Average
1	Anson	Chicago	42	188	34	77	88	.409
2	Foley	Boston	21	85	11	31	35	.364
3	Williamson	Chicago	42	161	42	57	87	.354
4	York	Providence	43	182	39	64	92	.351
5	J. White	Cincinnati	39	168	24	57	75	.339
6	O'Rourke	Providence	41	185	38	62	92	.335
7	Jones	Boston	42	174	39	58	92	.333
8	Dalrymple	Chicago	30	148	24	50	68	.331
8	Kelly	Cincinnati	37	157	33	52	74	.331
9	Start	Providence	24	118	27	39	58	.330
10	Shaffer	Chicago	42	184	31	60	80	.326
11	McGinness	Syracuse	10	43	5	14	16	.325
12	Farrell	Syracuse	30	142	30	44	60	.309
13	Galvin	Buffalo	38	143	19	44	52	.308
14	Hines	Providence	43	208	40	64	88	.307
15	Flint	Chicago	42	179	31	55	81	.306
15	Hotaling	Cincinnati	40	183	31	56	76	.306
15	Phillips	Cleveland	40	183	36	56	71	.306
16	Crowley	Buffalo	37	134	22	41	54	.305
17	Ward	Providence	43	183	35	55	76	.300
18	Brothers	Troy	16	71	6	21	28	.296
19	Brown	Providence	42	176	20	52	71	.295
19	Clapp	Troy	29	122	24	36	51	.295
20	Dickerson	Cincinnati	40	167	35	49	76	.293
21	O'Rourke	Boston	37	154	22	45	61	.292
22	Hall	Troy	38	179	17	50	64	.279
23	Peters	Chicago	42	[illegible]	26	53	70	.277
24	Purcell	Syracuse	41	183	22	50	75	.273
24	Dorgan	Syracuse	38	179	29	49	64	.273
24	Houck	Boston	42	179	35	49	72	.273
25	Hornung	Buffalo	40	158	21	43	60	.267
26	Eden	Cleveland	40	174	20	46	59	.264
27	Richardson	Buffalo	40	169	21	44	66	.263
28	Eggler	Buffalo	40	173	22	45	59	.261
28	Clapp	Buffalo	37	157	28	42	59	.261
28	McVey	Cincinnati	40	172	25	45	67	.261
29	Fulmer	Buffalo	37	147	17	38	53	.258
29	Wright	Providence	43	182	31	47	76	.258
30	Caskins	Troy	35	159	20	41	58	.257
30	Carey	Cleveland	41	171	14	44	61	.257
31	Gore	Chicago	32	143	24	37	51	.251
31	Bradley	Troy	39	162	23	41	61	.251
32	Mansell	Troy	36	162	28	39	60	.247
32	McCormick	Syracuse	36	149	19	37	49	.247
33	Barnes	Cincinnati	36	155	23	38	54	.245
34	Warner	Cleveland	37	153	16	37	62	.241
35	Evans	Troy	35	142	20	34	56	.239
36	Walker	Buffalo	33	130	13	31	48	.238
37	Gilligan	Cleveland	14	56	5	13	20	.232
38	Hague	Providence	43	177	18	41	60	.231
38	Holbert	Syracuse	33	126	8	29	46	.231
38	Larkin	Chicago	37	151	21	35	54	.231
39	McGeary	Providence	43	197	31	55	90	.228
39	Glasscock	Cleveland	39	162	13	37	57	.228
40	Foley	Cincinnati	21	80	10	18	26	.225
41	Gerhardt	Cincinnati	40	156	11	35	43	.224
42	Quest	Chicago	42	175	25	39	64	.222
43	Doescher	Troy	38	159	16	35	56	.221
43	Richmond	Syracuse	36	149	22	33	55	.221
44	McCormick	Cleveland	41	157	17	34	44	.216
45	Force	Buffalo	40	169	28	36	60	.213
46	Matthews	Providence	21	80	13	17	34	.212
47	Burdock	Boston	42	168	25	35	55	.208
48	Burke	Cincinnati	28	116	13	24	40	.206
48	Hawkes	Troy	39	160	16	33	55	.206
49	Morrill	Boston	42	161	18	33	51	.204
50	Hawes	Boston	33	135	15	27	46	.200
51	Mansell	Syracuse	37	141	19	28	53	.198
52	Sutton	Boston	42	161	22	32	49	.198
53	Snyder	Boston	41	150	11	29	38	.193
54	Riley	Troy	32	125	11	24	40	.192
55	Riley	Cleveland	25	94	9	17	25	.188
56	Bond	Boston	30	112	13	21	36	.187
57	Carpenter	Syracuse	36	159	24	29	63	.182
58	Hankinson	Chicago	18	72	11	13	19	.180
59	McGunnigle	Buffalo	25	89	12	16	25	.178
60	Strief	Cleveland	34	128	8	21	34	.164
61	Mitchell	Cleveland	18	67	5	9	13	.135
62	Allen	Cleveland	16	60	8	8	14	.133
63	Kelly	Syracuse	8	32	3	4	7	.125
64	W. White	Cincinnati	38	148	12	17	36	.121
65	Kennedy	Cleveland	20	80	9	22	29	.112
66	Shoup	Troy	9	37	5	4	9	.108

The following tables show the record of the fielders:

PITCHERS.

Name.	Club.	Games played	Number put out	Times assisting	Fielding errors (exclusive of wild pitches)	Percentage of chances accepted	Wild pitches
Ward	Providence	38	15	225	7	.970	24
Bond	Boston	26	18	141	6	.964	8
McCormick	Cleveland	27	19	142	7	.958	16
Bradley	Troy	38	14	208	13	.948	27
McCormick	Syracuse	23	8	95	6	.944	12
Larkin	Chicago	32	8	126	8	.942	13
Galvin	Buffalo	35	16	127	19	.946	11
White	Cincinnati	33	10	172	16	.924	29
Purcell	Syracuse	9	2	37	5	.888	3
Mitchell	Cleveland	11	3	69	14	.824	10

CATCHERS.

Name.	Club.	Games played	Number put out	Times assisting	Fielding errors (exclusive of passed balls)	Passed balls	Total number of chances	Percentage of chances accepted
Flint	Chicago	38	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	15	252	.888
Snyder	Boston	37	[illegible]	73	24	25	[illegible]	.835
Kennedy	Cleveland	15	9	[illegible]	17		34	.820
Brown	Providence	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	2	[illegible]	.775
Gilligan	Cincinnati	14	8	[illegible]	12	2	138	.783
Clapp	Buffalo	29	12	[illegible]	19	24	[illegible]	.765
J. White	Cincinnati	27	14	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	.760
Holbert	Syracuse	28	[illegible]	36	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	.754
Crowley	Buffalo	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	7		56	.750
Caskins	Troy	6	[illegible]	13	6	1	[illegible]	.728
Kelly	Cincinnati	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	2	110	.718
Kelly	Syracuse	7	[illegible]	7	6		30	.700
Reilly	Troy	29	14		37		[illegible]	.688
Phillips	Cleveland	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	2	[illegible]	.584

FIELDERS.

First-basemen.	Club.	Games played	Number put out	Times assisting	Fielding errors	Total chances	Percentage of chances accepted
Anson	Chicago	38	479	5	13	496	.973
Start	Providence	22	284	8	9	301	.970
Morrill	Boston	33	313	16	11	340	.967
Walker	Buffalo	31	373	16	17	406	.958
O'Rourke	Providence	16	194	1	9	204	.955
Cogswell	Boston	6	65	3	2	70	.955
Dorgan	Syracuse	21	199	8	10	217	.953
Phillips	Cleveland	29	284	13	15	312	.951
McVey	Cincinnati	37	363	2	20	385	.948
Brothers	Troy	14	171	0	10	181	.944
McGuinness	Syracuse	10	99	1	7	107	.934
Clapp	Troy	23	248	4	19	271	.929
Crowley	Buffalo	7	78	0	7	85	.917
Second-basemen.							
Glasscock	Cleveland	23	74	80	11	165	.933
Quest	Chicago	39	108	165	23	296	.922
Burdock	Boston	39	138	148	32	318	.899
Hawkes	Troy	37	123	141	32	296	.891
Fulmer	Buffalo	35	127	140	34	301	.887
McGeary	Providence	39	105	121	31	257	.879
Farrell	Syracuse	29	95	95	27	217	.875
Barnes	Cincinnati	14	47	43	15	105	.857
Gerhardt	Cincinnati	24	90	73	29	192	.848
Strief	Cleveland	13	30	38	13	81	.839
Third-basemen.							
Glasscock	Cleveland	13	29	29	7	65	.892
Morrill	Boston	6	9	7	2	18	.888
Richardson	Buffalo	37	45	76	17	138	.876
Williamson	Chicago	38	45	104	22	171	.871
Hague	Providence	39	38	96	24	158	.848
Gerhardt	Cincinnati	12	21	27	9	58	.841
Allen	Cleveland	14	30	27	11	68	.838
Doscher	Troy	37	42	70	22	134	.835
Dorgan	Syracuse	11	14	29	7	41	.829
Sutton	Boston	35	36	43	17	96	.822
Carpenter	Syracuse	17	33	26	14	73	.808
Warner	Cleveland	13	17	16	8	41	.804
Foley	Cincinnati	21	28	34	16	78	.794
Allen	Syracuse	8	14	5	11	30	.633
Short-stops.							
Force	Buffalo	37	35	144	13	192	.932
Wright	Providence	39	47	165	18	230	.921
Caskins	Troy	27	25	107	15	147	.897
Carey	Cleveland	23	43	120	22	185	.881
Peters	Chicago	38	50	122	27	199	.864
Sutton	Boston	6	2	21	4	27	.850
Macullar	Syracuse	30	49	102	30	181	.834
Houck	Boston	33	47	86	28	161	.826
Barnes	Cincinnati	19	26	69	21	116	.818
Shoup	Troy	10	10	25	9	44	.795
Burke	Cincinnati	18	28	53	22	103	.786
Richmond	Syracuse	8	17	11	8	36	.777
Outfield.							
Jones	Boston	39	73	11	4	88	.954
Eggler	Buffalo	38	56	7	6	69	.913
Mansell	Syracuse	35	102	4	10	116	.913
Evans	Troy	33	71	13	9	93	.903
O'Rourke	Boston	34	78	3	9	90	.900
Richmond	Syracuse	27	66	6	8	80	.900
Hankinson	Chicago	10	17	1	2	20	.900
Gore	Chicago	32	53	4	7	64	.890
Riley	Cleveland	22	55	9	8	72	.888
Hall	Troy	38	68	8	10	86	.883
McGunnigle	Buffalo	20	33	4	5	42	.880
Hines	Providence	42	68	12	11	91	.879
Eden	Cleveland	39	50	9	9	68	.867
Hotaling	Cincinnati	36	60	9	11	80	.862
Hawes	Boston	33	38	7	8	53	.849
Crowley	Buffalo	11	12	4	3	19	.842
Warner	Cleveland	23	34	3	8	45	.836
York	Providence	29	50	6	11	67	.835
Shaffer	Chicago	38	50	20	14	84	.833
McCormick	Cleveland	8	18	1	4	23	.826
Hornung	Buffalo	38	54	8	15	77	.805
Purcell	Syracuse	30	45	4	12	61	.803
Clapp	Buffalo	7	12	0	3	15	.800
Clapp	Troy	8	9	6	5	20	.800
Mathews	Providence	17	14	5	5	24	.791
Houck	Boston	6	9	2	3	14	.785
Carpenter	Syracuse	11	19	6	7	32	.781
O'Rourke	Providence	18	17	4	6	27	.777
Kelly	Cincinnati	21	40	7	16	61	.770
Dickerson	Cincinnati	38	68	5	22	95	.768
Dalrymple	Chicago	36	37	0	12	49	.755
Mansell	Troy	35	59	2	21	82	.743
White, James	Providence	9	10	0	4	14	.714

CHICAGO VS. CINCINNATI.

For the seventh time this season, the Cincinnatis and Chicagos yesterday contested for the possession of a ball in the race for the 1880 pennant. Up to this game each club had won three games,—Chicago winning by 7 to 3, 5 to 1, and 6 to 3, and Cincinnati by 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 9 to 8. The game yesterday shows the Cincinnatis in the lead of won games. The audience was smaller than usual on Saturday, owing, no doubt, to the races. Those who witnessed the struggle yesterday were treated to some good batting, by the Cincinnatis, they hitting hard and too deucedly often for those who wished to see the home nine win.

The toss was won by Anson, and three Cincinnatis walked to the plate, two of whom were unable to reach first owing to good fielding, and one,—Kelly,—after making a safe hit, was caught at second by Flint to Quest. The Chicagos started off well in their half of the inning. Dalrymple was caught on the fly, Peters was given a life by Barnes, and Williamson went out to the same player. Then Anson struck his customary attitude, and sent the ball whizzing over the fence, bringing in Peters. Shaffer dropped a safe one down the centre, on which Anson came home. Flint was sent to first on balls, but he and George were left by Quest's fly to Foley. Two runs at the start was a good send-off; but the game was tied in the next inning by a two-baser by McVey and another by Foley,—Shaffer sparing Barnes at first. McVey and Barnes came in on Foley's hit. The home nine could not get in a tally in their half of the inning. Hotaling started the ball rolling in the third inning, hitting a single, which was duplicated by Kelly. Jim White then waited at the plate long enough to get his base on balls. McVey went out on a fly and Hotaling got caught off third, from Peters to Williamson. Dickerson hit for a couple of bags, bringing in Kelly and White with two runs—one earned. Barnes next brought in Dickerson on a base hit, but the striker was left on Gerhardt's out at first. The Chicagos got one man over the plate in their turn at the bat, Shaffer being the lucky man to tally. He was given first on balls, and Flint sent him scurrying home at a 2:12¼ pace on a two-base hit to centre field. The striker reached third on a passed ball, but Quest allowed him to remain there by striking out, Williamson and Anson having been previously disposed of. Both clubs were blanked in the fourth. The fifth inning yielded two runs on each side, none of them being earned, however. After disposing of the Cincinnatis for a zero in the sixth, the home nine were allowed to tie the score, thanks to Kelly's muff of a fly from Anson after Peters and Williamson had been put out. Anson stole a base or two on W. White, and was brought in by Shaffer on a single. Flint brought the latter across the home base by driving one down in Hotaling's vicinity for two bases. The seventh inning saw the visitors once more in the lead, however, by good, stiff batting, McVey and Dickerson distinguishing themselves with the willow. Three runs resulted, one being earned. This lead was not overcome in the remainder of the game. The home club got in one run—and their last—in that half of the inning. The eighth yielded neither club a run. In the ninth, McVey made his fourth safe hit, and Dickerson his third two-baser, earning a run, and at the conclusion the score showed a defeat for the White Stockings to the tune of 11 to 8. The batting of the visitors was exceptionally good, and Hankinson got the worst punishment he has so far received. The errors were not numerous, considering the heavy hitting, though Peters and Shaffer had a couple of costly ones. Flint did well on his throws to second, being much better in that respect than Parson White. The umpiring was the worst ever seen in this city, and that is saying a good deal. Mr. Houtz does not seem to have any conception of the difference between balls and strikes, frequently mistaking the one for the other. There was also bad judgment exhibited by him on put-outs or not-outs on the bases. At one time it looked as if the Chicagos were obliged to put out five Cincinnati chaps before he would declare the side out. He probably used his best judgment; but it was exasperating to the spectators. Mr. Houtz is not a success in this city, however he may be in the alleged Paris of America. The same clubs play to-morrow the eighth game. The score of yesterday's game is as follows:

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f	6	1	2	3	1	0	0
Peters, s. s	6	1	0	0	3	2	2
Williamson, 3 b	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Anson, 1 b	5	3	1	2	9	0	1
Shaffer, r. f	5	3	2	2	1	0	2
Flint, c	5	0	2	4	6	3	3
Quest, 2 b	5	0	0	0	4	5	1
Hankinson, p	5	0	1	2	0	2	0
Remsen, c. f	5	0	2	2	2	0	1
Total	47	8	10	15	27	16	10
Cincinnati.							
Hotaling, c. f	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Kelly, r. f	5	1	3	3	3	0	1
White, J., c	5	1	0	0	9	0	5
McVey, 1 b	5	3	4	6	9	0	1
Dickerson, l. f	5	3	3	6	2	0	0
Barnes, s. s	5	3	1	1	1	4	2
Gerhardt, 2 b	5	0	0	0	4	3	0
Foley, 3 b	5	0	2	3	1	1	0
White, W., p	5	0	0	0	0	5	2
Total	45	11	14	20	27	13	11

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	—8
Cincinnati	0	2	3	0	2	0	3	0	1	—11

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—McVey (2), Dickerson (3), Foley, Dalrymple, Anson, Flint (2), Hankinson.
First base on errors—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 6.
Bases on called balls—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Double plays—Gerhardt and McVey, Peters and Williamson.
Passed balls—Flint, 2; J. White, 4.
Time—Three hours.
Umpire—Houtz, of Cincinnati.

SYRACUSE VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—The game to-day between the Stars and Bostons was the most brilliant of the season. It was a battle of the pitchers. The victory came to the Stars, McCormick's home run in the first inning closing the work. The hit was over the left-field fence, and was made after two hands were out. The score by innings is as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stars	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Bostons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base-hits—Stars, 5; Boston, 6.
Errors—Stars, 2; Boston, 2.
Two-base hits—Cogswell, 1.
Struck out—Stars, 3; Bostons, 7.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Bradley, of London.

BUFFALO VS. PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—The Buffaloes tackled George Wright and his men for the eighth time this season to-day, and whipped them effectually without the least trouble. Ward was substituted for Mathews, who, it is said, sat back in a corner during the slugging, and laughed until the tears rolled down his cheeks. Kemmeler, the new catcher, took Brown's place, and did splendidly. Start relieved O'Rourke at first.

The home club won the toss. Richardson allowed Start to reach second by throwing wild to Walker. Hines brought Joe in by a hit over right fence, went to third on a sacrifice, and home on Ward's fly to centre. After that the visitors secured five hits, were doubled up twice, and had one man left on third and two on second.

Galvin pitched for keeps, and was supported in the best of style. The only fatal error made by the Bisons is credited to Richardson. He secured a baby hit in the first and ran home on Ward's high throw to Start, the ball bounding under the free stand and getting lost. In the next innings Galvin was unable to hit the ball. Kemmeler dropped it, but recovered it, and was prompt in sending it to Start, who made a square muff. Walker hit safe, and both were advanced by Fulmer's sacrifice. Force then made a timely hit to left, bringing both men home.

Richardson tallied in the third on two singles and a sacrifice, Hornung being left on third base.

In the sixth Walker and Fulmer were left on second and third respectively. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the seventh, when Richardson and Clapp each made a three-base hit and Hornung a single. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base-hits—Buffalo, 12; Providence, 6.
Errors—Buffalo, 1; Providence, 2.
Runs earned—Buffalo, 3.
Two-base hits—Hines, 1.
Three-base hits—Clapp, 1; Richardson, 1.
Total bases on clean hits—Buffalo, 17; Providence, 7.
Sacrifice hits—Buffalo, 4; Providence, 2.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 3.
Struck out—Buffalo, 5; Providence, 3.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 1; Providence, 1.
Wild throws—Richardson, 1; Ward, 1.
Fumbled grounders—None.
Missed flies—None.
Muffed thrown balls—Start, 1.
Passed balls—Kemmeler, 1.
Wild pitches—None.
Balls called—On Galvin, 41; on Ward, 88.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 14; off Ward, 18.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—McLean.

POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—The Troy-Cleveland game was not played to-day on account of rain. They will play two games Monday.

NATIONALS VS. ALBANYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Nationals 4, Albanys 3. The game was called at the end of the fourth inning owing to rain.

A LIE REFUTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Among the base-ball notes in the New York *Clipper* of July 19 appears a statement that two of the present Chicago nine were expelled from a local New York club for "crookedness," and as none other than Messrs. Larkin and Hankinson can be meant, and this assertion from a fossil base-ball tramp is calculated to mar the well-merited reputation of those deserving young players, I wish to say a few words on the subject.

Mr. Larkin played under me in 1876 in the Alaskas of this city, the only New York club either of them ever played with, and I will positively state that he never was expelled, and more, he never was accused of wrong-doing, and only left the club on its disbandment in October of that year. On the contrary, he has since been an honorary member of our club, and played in several games with us when at home.

As for Frank Hankinson, he has played in our club, I may say, from childhood until 1877, when he left the club of his boyhood, where he was only held by ties of friendship, to do better financially. He was thereupon expelled through jealousy and without a shadow of justice, but was almost immediately reinstated and honorably released. The esteem he is held in by his former associates can be judged from the fact that the Alaskas presented him with the silver ball won by them in a tournament on the Union Ground, Brooklyn, last year.

T. W. RALEIGH,
President Alaska Base-Ball Club.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Albanys lead in the National championship contest.

Flint stands at the head of the catchers of the League in fielding average.

Anson has put out more men at first base than any player in the League.

In a recent trial, Shoup and Clapp, of the Troy team, ran the bases in 15¾ seconds.

It is said Jim White uses the identical bat which put him at the head of the list in 1876.

Capt. Anson is at the top of the ladder in batting average previous to last week's games.

Hines, of the Providence nine, has touched the home plate oftener than any other player in the League.

Quest, the Chicagos' second-baseman, is the second in fielding average among the second-basemen of the League.

The boys say that the tailor who measured Meyerle for his duster climbed up on a step-ladder and used a plumb-bob.

A Cincinnati paper says McLean fined the landlord of the Gibson House, in that city, $10 the other day for talking back to him when he said: "Is it not enough for you?"

Bond's hand is a marvel of smallness for a base-ball player. Think of a man after having a base-ball pounded at him for a number of years wearing a six and seven-eighths glove.

A crazy paragraph is going the rounds that Jones recently made two home-runs in one inning. The only professional who ever had the honor of performing that feat was Harry Wright, when he was playing with the old Red Stockings in 1870.

In the depth of the sea, the water is still; the purest joy is unspeakable; the deepest love flows through the eye, and the heaviest grief is generally borne in silence, but when we read that the Utica Base-Ball Club didn't "touch their hits" yesterday we go out and kick the sounding-board of a circus calliope and long for the end of the world.—*Utica Observer.*

SUNDRY SPORTS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The seventy-five-hour walking-match, which begins at the Exposition Building Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the champion cup of America, promises to be one which will be interesting to those lovers of pedestrianism who admire fair play. The contestants are Charles Rier, George Guyon, and John Dobler. The two latter are well-known from recent efforts in this city. Charles Rier is a man who is looked upon as the probable winner; he is a large, muscular man, standing six feet two inches, and weighing 186 pounds. A German, he came to this country in 1856, and in 1863 enlisted, serving till the close of the War, at which time he went to Montana, where he developed his great staying qualities by enduring fatigues and privations of all sorts in the mining country; walking a tramp of 1,500 miles at one season, and afterwards doing 222 miles in sixty hours. He says that his practice is from forty to fifty miles a day. His training quarters are at the South Park Hotel. John Dobler displayed his great prowess during the late contest for the O'Leary belt, and some good work may be expected from him. George Guyon has become well known by his brave attempts to defeat Hessig, the stallion, last winter, and at different times in and around Chicago. All of these men are in prime condition, and will all earnestly endeavor to win the cup, which is now on exhibition at Mayo's. It is of elegant design, and weighs thirty-three ounces, being thirteen inches high, of silver, with three solid gold figures of pedestrians on the bowl. The winner will also receive the gate money in the highest style, and it will be one of the finest tracks in the country. It is valued at $250.

The track is now being prepared of tan-bark and sawdust. The three men will walk on the same track.

ARCHERY.

Chicago always draws the first prize in the world of amusement. No city in America is more liberal in the patronage of worthy sporting enterprises, and for that reason they seek Chicago. The National Archery Association of the United States has just completed the official programme of the first grand national meeting of archers, to be held at the White Stocking Park on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August. The Association has offered prizes to the amount of $3,000, and many splendid prizes have also been donated by English and American dealers in archery. More than 100 ladies and gentlemen will contend for them, and the meeting will be the most attractive one of any sort ever offered to the eyes of the better class of sport-lovers.

Mr. Will H. Thompson, of Crawfordsville, shot the Double York Round with a number of members of the Highland Park Archers over Mr. Carver's range at the Park yesterday. Mr. Thompson led the score with a fine aggregate of 705—shooting a 50-lb. Spanish yew bow, and 5-shilling arrows.

Last Thursday evening was held the election of officers of the Zulu Archery Club, of Chicago, the following being elected: Captain, James Duncan; Lieutenant, Alexander Gairns; Treasurer, Maggie Raffen; Recording Secretary, Henry A. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Eriz. The archery grounds of the Club are at Erie and Bickerdike streets. Target practice is held twice a week.

THE OAR.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 26.—In the single-scull three-mile race to-day, over the lower course at this city, between William Braceland, of the Leisure Boat Club of this city, and Edward Powell, of the Columbia Boat Club, of Pittsburg, for $500, Braceland won by three lengths in twenty-one minutes and forty seconds. The race was witnessed by about 4,000 people.

CRICKET.

The Chicago Cricket Club will play a match next Saturday at the Lincoln Park grounds with the Willow Club, of Milwaukee, the game to commence at 10:30 a. m. The Chicago Club is requested to meet Wednesday afternoon at the Lincoln Park grounds to choose a team and have a practice game.

STREET-PAVING.

How It Should Be Done.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 25.—I have read the article in your paper of Sunday, the 20th inst., on the subject of street-paving, in which you advocate the method of overlaying the ground-surface, when properly prepared, with flags of stone, on which the blocks of wood are to rest.

To this allow me to offer an amendment: that, in place of the stone flags, we substitute a bed of concrete. Years ago I advocated, through the medium of your columns, the use of a layer of concrete between the earth and wooden blocks; but, as far as I am aware, it received little or no attention.

This fact does not in any degree invalidate in my mind the correctness of the conclusions then advanced in regard to the proper manner of paving streets.

Previous to my advent to Chicago, some twenty-three or more years ago, I had for several years been engaged in the engineering department in the construction of several railways; and I there and then became familiar with the use and great value of concrete in almost every branch of construction, especially for the foundations of buildings and bridges. But, on my arrival here, I found not a man among all the large number of contemporary architects who seemed to have any idea of its value, or of its superiority over stone for first courses in foundations; and hence, for a long time, it was not used here for building purposes outside of my own practice. But, being somewhat aggressive in my disposition, I was disposed to criticise what I considered a want of constructional ability, as you will see by reference to your files of some twelve or fifteen years ago, or of the time when the tower and front wall of the Unitarian Church on Wabash avenue were taken down because the architect had somehow omitted to put a foundation under it. Since then, however, the world has been moving; and now there is scarcely a good building built here, or elsewhere on soft soils like ours, without the use of concrete as a first course in its foundations; and flags, if used at all, are placed above the concrete.

On a soil as soft and flexible as that underlying our City of Chicago no competent engineer or architect should jeopardize his good name by attempting to build without it.

It is a well-known fact—or at least one that should be well known—that our street-paving has generally been done in a most unscientific, unmechanical, not to say scandalous manner. Those streets which have been raised since the Great Fire have been filled with all manner of rubbish and refuse material, dumped in and graded to the proper level without reference to making the bed firm and substantial, as should have been done by puddling or ramming, or both; and on the top of this loose material the wooden blocks have been set.

The constantly-impinging force of heavily-laden wheels, as they trundle over them, has soon driven a block here and there down into the soft earth underlying them, and which should, but does not, give them a proper support; and in this way an uneven surface is produced, and the constant pounding of wheels increases these inequalities to large holes, and so the blocks are banged and battered until the street becomes intolerable as a driveway.

I am sorry to disagree with you about the utility of stone flags as a bed on which to set the wooden paving-blocks. While they may be a good deal better than the bare, soft ground, or boards as sometimes used, still they are not the right thing in the right place. They are as much out of place on this soil as were the flags of stone for the foundations of buildings; which were much better than to build without them, but by no means as good as a bed of concrete.

The grand difficulty with all our street-paving is a total neglect or want of care in the preparation of the road-bed. In streets that have been once paved, it is presumably the case that the road-bed has become settled, solid, and compact; but, if a new bed is to be prepared by raising or lowering the grade, the old ground which may have been disturbed, or the new filling which may be necessary, should be puddled both by such as the material is filled in, or, when filled to grade and the surface combed off to its proper form, it will be so compact to the topmost surface that it can never again settle.

Upon the top of this should be placed a layer of good concrete, say six inches thick; and this will be a solid and durable pavement for a long time, or for all time. On this concrete the wooden blocks may be set, and the wheels of Juggernaut—whether they be iron or wide tires—may roll over them in vain; they will not yield, but will still present an even surface for the roadway till worn out; and then we have only to take up the old, and put down a new, on the foundation improved by age, and approved by, as I trust, "the considerate judgment of mankind."

If this first cost is objected to, I can only say that it will be less than the cost of stone flags; and, while it will be a little more expensive at first than the present method, this surplus expense will have to be incurred but once, if well done.

The objection has also been made that cutting-up of the streets, in the laying and relaying of gas- and water-pipes, will destroy this concrete bed.

I reply, that it destroys any paving that can be made; but there is no material that in this respect can be more easily mended and patched than concrete; and if corporations are allowed to dig up the street, however it may be, they should be required to refill and reconstruct it, under the immediate inspection, not of some political bummer, but of a competent engineer or expert, who knows how it should be done, and who is willing to see that it is done.

This is exactly the foundation that is needed, not only for a wooden-block pavement, but for any road-bed built upon this, whether it be of wooden blocks, of stone blocks, cobble-stone, or dry stone and gravel,—macadam,—as no covering, if wholly with its elasticity or tendency to displacement, can long remain permanent and in place, without this covering of concrete to distribute the pressure, and to keep the underlying soil in place, by [illegible].

Such are now, and long have been, my convictions on the proper manner of constructing our street-pavings,—convictions that are based on all the materials proposed, not only for building purposes, but for street-paving; that is, from time immemorial. There is nothing new or original in the ideas here advanced. They are as old as the hills, [illegible] the old Roman roadways, which have stood the test of twenty centuries; and, as I write, I have before me a book written in the days of Augustus Cæsar, by a world-renowned civil and military engineer of that age and date, giving full illustrations of the methods, as well as the text, for the proper construction of roadways of every kind then in use; and we have never been able to improve upon them.

There may be those who will insist that, after the manner of the great English engineer and road-builder, Telford, they would omit the concrete and commence the road-bed by driving stones into the sand, as he did, or by covering it over by a layer of broken stone instead of concrete; but this will not do. Telford did not build roads on Illinois prairies. The underlying soil, as I have said before, is too flexible, too elastic; and the dry stones would soon be forced into the soft soil and mud,—would settle unequally,—which would cause depressions here and there, and consequently displacements of the supporting material, and the road-surface would soon be thrown out of shape and broken up.

Were the subsoil dry gravel or sand, the treatment might be different; but, taking it as we find it here, no satisfactory street-paving will ever be made until there is a permanent concrete bottom to build upon.

O. P. RANDALL,
Architect and Civil Engineer, Chicago.

"Brown's Household Panacea" will stop any pain or ache, or heal any fresh wound. Trial size, 25 cents. Avoid counterfeits.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Sioux City & Yankton Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*La Crosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*La Crosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Winona & New Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Winona & New Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Lake Geneva & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska & Kansas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

C. B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oconomowoc Friday & Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minnesota Ex. (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 83 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington Fast Express & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolono Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
†On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route." Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee [illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

R. W. Miller, Cairo, is at the Tremont.

The Elgin Band are domiciled at the Tremont.

Mark Thurston, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

L. A. Peters, of New Orleans, is at the Gardner.

John Bowes, Baltimore, is stopping at the Palmer.

Clark Gray, Prescott, Arizona, is at the Palmer.

Charles Austin, of Grand Rapids, is at the Gardner.

S. Beckwith, Oshkosh, Wis., is registered at the Sherman.

W. Scott Smith, Washington, is registered at the Pacific.

W. H. Todd, Northampton, Mass., is a guest of the Tremont.

B. H. Robb, San Antonio, Tex., is among the guests of the Palmer.

W. R. Holloway, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, is a guest of the Pacific.

Assistant-Postmaster C. S. Squiers will return home from his Michigan trip to-morrow.

C. R. Winfield, Detroit, Superintendent of the Wagner Car Company, is at the Tremont.

The Rev. W. O. Simpson and Thomas S. Simpson, Bradford, York, England, are at the Tremont.

George C. Hazelton, M. C., of the Third Wisconsin District, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Thomas Penfield, General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is at the Sherman.

A gold hunting-case watch, Appleton and Tracy movement, awaits an owner at Stock-Yards Station.

L. M. Bennett, Omaha, General Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is located at the Palmer.

R. R. Cable and family, J. M. Buford and family, and Hiram Cable, of Rock Island, are sojourning at the Pacific.

Sir Arthur Gordon and a party of eight English tourists, on a trip around the world, are tarrying over Sunday at the Palmer.

Lovejoy, the photographer, has gotten out some new stereoscopic views of fine buildings and street and park views in this city.

The members of Engine No. 25 wish to return thanks to ex-County-Collector L. C. Huck, on account of cashing their June scrip at par.

The Chicago Gun Club held a regular meeting last evening at the Sherman House, and discussed the question of appointing a team to shoot with the Austin Club. No other business of importance was transacted.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 73 degrees; 10 a. m., 77; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.88; 8 p. m., 29.88.

The Race Brothers, oystermen and restaurateurs, No. 114 Madison street, wish it distinctly understood that they are not the Races that are mixed up in the famous match bond case. It is an entirely different family, to whom they are in no way related.

The Rev. Clinton Locke intends to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his rectorship of Grace Church to-day at 11 o'clock. He cordially invites all who have been at any time under his pastoral care to be present at that service. There will be a communion.

The Grand Jury passed yesterday upon twelve cases and found nine true bills, all against minor offenders. They heard nearly a dozen witnesses in the case of Officer John Collins, who shot young Leigh, but no vote was taken on an indictment. To-morrow the Jones homicide will be investigated.

Mrs. Augusta Thompson, of Madison, Mo., is in search of her husband, T. L. Thompson, a painter by trade. She arrived in this city yesterday, but her husband failed to meet her according to agreement. Herself and little 5-year-old son, both in needy circumstances, may be found at the Post-Office news-stand.

An excursion party from various parts of Indiana visited the city last evening. The excursion is for the benefit of the Methodist churches of Evansville, and about 350 people took the opportunity of seeing Chicago. They are domiciled at the Tremont, and will remain for several days, going through the usual round of sight-seeing.

Madison street bridge will be closed from 9 o'clock to-morrow morning until —? The propeller Peerless "touched" it the other day and injured the lock, and swinging the bridge is necessary to make the needed repairs. The Madison street, Halsted street, Blue Island avenue, and Ogden avenue cars will reach the South Side via Clinton and Randolph streets.

The regular examination for positions in the county schools will be held in the Kinzie School, corner of North LaSalle and Ohio streets, at 9 a. m. of Aug. 20. Questions will be proposed in arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, spelling, writing, reading, and method of teaching. County-Superintendent Lane has gone off on a vacation until that time.

At a meeting of the Committee of Officers having in charge the picnic of the Second Regiment, at Woodlawn, Aug. 5, held yesterday afternoon at their armory, the Secretary was instructed to extend invitations to the Hon. John A. Logan, Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, the Hon. George R. Davis, and others. The Secretary read a communication of Gen. P. H. Sheridan, accepting the regiment's invitation to be present unless called away from the city.

Those who may have any curiosity to see a work by one of the "old masters" will find on exhibition at Bauer's music-store a so-called Michael Angelo,—"Christ carrying the Cross." Had this picture been painted by a modern artist it would attract very little attention. Judged by the modern canons of criticism it is a mediocre work. However, its age and reputed parentage will give it some consideration in the eyes of connoisseurs and art students.

The example of the wealthy residents of the North Side in providing open-air concerts in Lincoln Park has been followed up on the South Side, and the Elgin Band, through the liberality of Mr. John A. Rice, of the Tremont House, will give two concerts to-day—the first from 10 to 11 a. m., and the second from 2 to 4:30 p. m. —in Lake Park. The reputation of this band has traveled ahead of it far and wide, and the entertainments to-day will undoubtedly attract large numbers of people to this favorite breathing-spot.

A meeting of the Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for the Irish National picnic, to be held on the 15th proximo, was held last evening at Burke's Hotel. Reports were received from the Committee on Distribution of Tickets, and the Committee on Address. It was stated that Ben. Butler, Sunset Cox, David Davis, and an editor of an Irish newspaper had been solicited to deliver orations, but it appeared that no answers had been received. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening.

Yesterday the following named young men met at the office of Congressman Aldrich, on Wabash avenue, and went over to the office of Dr. T. W. Miller, on Clark street, in a body, to undergo a medical examination preliminary to an examination in respect to their qualifications for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis: Cornelius S. Gardiner, George M. Sibley, John Shannon, Samuel A. Smith, S. Edmund Whitley, Harry Courser, Fred Sargent, Frederick Steele Hartman. The examination will occur at the Atheneum Monday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock.

News has been received of the death by apoplexy of Louis Bullinger, of this city, at the Springer Hotel, Cullman, Ala., July 22. In company with his wife, Mr. Bullinger had been in Alabama for several weeks in the interests of immigration, and when taken ill no one dreamed that his sickness would prove fatal. After about two days, however, his disease terminated as above stated. He was buried at Cullman on the 23d, according to a previous request he had made, and his remains were borne to the grave by the members of the I. O. O. F. and hosts of others.

A dispatch was received here yesterday announcing the death of Mr. Delos L. Filer, one of the prominent lumber men of Ludington. Mr. Filer has been connected with the lumber trade of Western Michigan for about thirty years. He was President of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, besides having extensive lumber interests at other points. He served as Mayor of the City of Ludington, and was one of the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan in the last Presidential election. Mr. Filer was a successful business man, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He died aged about 65.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Mrs. Henrietta Gottke, of No. 91 Fremont street, who died suddenly of heart disease; upon Owen McCabe, 44 years of age, who died at the County Hospital of injuries received by accidentally falling off of a sidewalk at the corner of Thirteenth and Loomis streets on the 22d inst.; upon Carl Schweitzer, 30 years of age, who died of epileptic fits at No. 46 North Halsted street; and upon James W. Nagle, 38 years of age, who was run down on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Leavitt street, while engaged in his business of car-inspecting in the employ of the railroad.

The Congressional Depression Committee got together at the Tremont House yesterday morning, but did nothing beyond deciding to give every one a chance to present his views, the talk to commence at 10 o'clock to-morrow. When it will end no one can conjecture. The Socialists, Communists, Labor-Leagues, Eight-Hour Men, and Greenbackers are to be heard, as are L. J. Gage and George Schneider on behalf of the bankers. It is to be hoped that some of the business men of the city will attend the sessions and give the Committee their views; otherwise, the professional labor agitators will have things their own way, and the Committee will get very erroneous ideas about labor and "depression" in Chicago.

The gentlemen who so successfully managed the recent Old Settlers' Reunion at the Calumet Club have just published a handsome pamphlet containing full and corrected reports of the speeches made on that occasion, the numerous letters received, and a full list of the names of those who signed the veterans' roll, together with their ages, birthplaces, date of arrival in Chicago, and present residences. The pamphlet is printed by Fergus & Co., and is gotten up in excellent taste. Copies can be had of A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 36 Madison street, or at the Calumet Club house, corner of Eighteenth street and Michigan avenue. It is a book which, aside from its typographical beauty, will become invaluable for purposes of reference, and great credit is due to the publishers for having sent it out upon the world.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wirt, a prominent temperance worker, and one of the leaders in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was held at the Centenary M. E. Church yesterday at 2:30 p. m. A preliminary service, under the auspices of the Temperance Union, was held at her late residence, 357 West Washington street, after which the remains were conveyed to the church and public service held. Mrs. Wirt has long been identified with the temperance cause, and was one of the prime movers in the women's crusade some years ago. The Rev. S. H. Adams was the officiating clergyman, and spoke feelingly of the sterling qualities of the deceased. The floral offerings were numerous and elegant, a piece from the Temperance Union being especially prominent. The remains were conveyed to Graceland for interment.

Chicago is to have what will be known as the Chicago Hebrew Association for the purpose of affording facilities, by the founding of a library, for general improvement; opening to the student opportunities for meeting co-religionists having similar inclinations; establishing sections whose object is the pursuit of either literature in general, or science, philosophy, philology, or any other branch in particular; and the formation of branches to alleviate the ills and sufferings of others, etc., etc. It is designed to have a place where both old and young can meet together—a society which shall be open to both sexes. To this end it is earnestly hoped that all will lend their assistance to what cannot fail to be of great benefit to the Jewish population, numbering about 15,000 souls. There is no society of the kind in Chicago at present, and the need of such a one has long been felt. Circulars have been sent to prominent Jews in the city, soliciting an expression of views on the subject, and a general meeting for permanent organization will be held at an early day.

Another indignation meeting was held last evening to protest against the elevated-railway scheme. The meeting was held at the corner of Hanover and McGregor streets, and was very largely attended by the poorer class of property-owners in that vicinity. They lifted up their voices in one accord and as one man against allowing the new corporation to run their tracks on Stewart avenue, as it was understood the Company had obtained permission to do so, or had made application for the privilege of doing so. An organization was formed to fight the thing, legally and otherwise, with John Hickey as President and N. Barzen as Treasurer. A committee was also appointed, consisting of J. Weisbucner, J. P. Eck, L. Franz, C. Moninger, P. Waldorf, N. Steilen, and A. Reifschneider, to present several petitions to the Council remonstrating against the proposed project and to collect money by subscription with which to carry on the war. Speeches were made by Ald. Turner, J. P. Eck, L. Franz, C. Moninger, E. M. McGaery, and others, after which the meeting adjourned for one week, to be called next Saturday night at No. 42 Hanover street.

Yesterday evening at 8 o'clock the Fire-Insurance Patrol gave a special exhibition-drill, going through their full manual in the short space of two seconds, which was received with wonder and amazement by the ladies and gentlemen present, after finding that the horses were hitched and every thing ready for a fire, and the wagon had moved several feet in the above time. Time taken and given by J. B. McDonnald, of California, and Dan Mace, of New York, each holding a timer. The Patrol visitors' register shows only those who were present and registered: John Splan and wife, A. W. Redmund, Dan Mace, Aiden Goldsmith, New York; C. H. Watson, Washington, D. C.; G. E. Perrin, Jr., New York; J. B. McDonnald, California; Col. A. H. Taylor, Orange County, New York; L. L. Bond and wife, Mrs. L. J. Taylor, O. W. Bond and wife, Chicago; D. D. Hall, Kansas City; A. Wigant and wife, Chicago; W. R. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.; E. A. West, J. S. Conger, Chicago. After spending two and a half hours in looking through Patrol quarters, the company left after thanking the members for a sight they never before saw and will never forget.

The Franklin Society, of Chicago, has issued a circular, setting forth its objects and asking for contributions to its library. The work of the Society is mainly for posterity. It is laboring, with the sadly insufficient means at its command, to accumulate and preserve not only the pretentious bound volumes of past centuries and the present, but also the floating waifs, the current issues of the press, relating to bibliography, typography, engraving, type-founding, paper-making, and all the arts which go to assist the printer. The value of its efforts in this direction is attested by its library, now containing several hundred volumes, including many of the rarest works in typographical literature. In pursuance of the object for which it was founded, the Society is now making an especial effort to complete its files of class journals, of which it already possesses a number of bound volumes. To aid in this endeavor, it earnestly asks contributions in any way possible. The circular also contains a catalogue of what the Society already possesses, including a number of duplicates, which it would be glad to exchange for such things as it has not. The offices of the society are at Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe street, to which communications may be addressed.

The flurry about razing the Exposition Building does not seem to have alarmed the managers of the show to any great extent, for a visit to the locality yesterday afternoon developed one of the liveliest scenes to be found anywhere in the city. The vast structure swarmed with workmen putting everything into most complete form for the exhibition, which is to open early in September. Here a corps of carpenters are refitting the immense art halls for the fine collection of paintings secured by the Art Committee, under the leadership of the indefatigable Chairman, Mr. James H. Dole. There are machinists placing the lines of shafting and cleaning up and repairing the boilers and engines which are to supply the motive power for the machinery in operation, which always forms so interesting a feature of the annual exhibition, and which will introduce this year some attractive novelties never before shown in public. Looking upward, the great domes and vaulted ceilings are alive with clinging figures, who, with pails and brushes, are rapidly changing the rafting and roof-trees from dingy wood-color to dazzling white; and on the outside other gangs are decorating the walls, skylights, and roof in varied gay colors. While other Expositions and Fairs are sending their agents up and down the land to secure exhibitors to fill their respective Fairs, the managers of the Chicago show are selecting from the hundreds of applications on file and daily coming in such exhibits as will add to the interest and attractiveness of the display. President Asay, Secretary Reynolds, and the Executive Committee are untiring in their efforts to insure the complete success of the coming Exhibition, with every prospect of seeing the fondest hopes fully realized.

"Things are seldom what they seem." How many of those who nightly watch "Admiral" Bowen come before the footlights, magnificently attired in gold lace and satin, would think for a moment that he was not blessed with wealth untold. But if the action of one William H. Miller, a salesman in the employ of Bradner Smith & Co., can be taken as an indication, his worldly goods are exceeding scarce. Miller bied himself to Justice Hammer's shop and swore out a writ of attachment upon the Admiral's earthly possessions, his coat, his vest, his satchel, and his pants, but not upon "his sisters, nor his cousins, nor his aunts." Will J. Davis, Manager of the Pinafore Company; Bliss Whitaker, Treasurer; J. H. Haverly, Manager Haverly's Theatre; William Munro, Manager Montreal Bank; and William McGill, Treasurer Plymouth Church, were all summoned to appear before Hammer on the 30th, and testify to the amount of money due Bowen. Mr. Miller was not at his place of business yesterday afternoon, and the occasion of the debt, the amount of which is some $150, not could be ascertained. Mr. Davis was called on, but he asserted that everything had been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties concerned. "Captain" McWade was questioned regarding the matter, but said he knew nothing of it, and could not conceal his "amazement and surprise." Mr. Bowen was nowhere to be found, and could not tell his story. This "monarch of the seas" was approached by Constable Wilson, a "monarch of the seize," and the writ served upon him. He is required to appear on the 30th, at 9 a. m., and as the Company are billed at Milwaukee that date something will probably be done to settle the affair in the meantime. The career of the "4 C" Pinafore troupe seems to be blighted by ill-luck thus far.

CABINET-MAKERS.

A mass-meeting of cabinet-makers called by the Furniture-Workers' Union was held at 82 West Randolph street last evening. The Chairman called upon those who desired to speak upon the eight-hour question. Mr. H. Rassmussen said that the workingmen had not acted with sufficient unanimity in this matter of the recent strike. He believed there should be an effort made to perfect the eight-hour organization and bring the matter to a more satisfactory conclusion. All the result of the recent strike had been that some of the best men were without work and nothing had been accomplished.

A grimy old German, who sat in a front seat, shouted that they had had talk enough, and now they wanted action. Several persons spoke in German in advocacy of the movement.

Rassmussen said if the shops continued to run ten hours a day, nothing would be gained by the men working eight hours. This was a trick to get the advantage of the men. As soon as work became pressing the shops would require ten hours' work.

A motion was made to drop the eight-hour question, and leave it hereafter to every shop to work as long as they pleased.

The Chairman put this question, and it was carried, there being only one vote in the negative.

Rassmussen moved that the Secretary of the meeting inform the members of the Eight-Hour Leagues of other cities that the Chicago cabinet-makers were ready to join them, but that they would not again lead off in the movement, to be abandoned by the rest. The motion was carried.

An invitation was extended to those who desired to subscribe to the stock of the new cabinetmakers' factory. It was thought no more than from 10 to 15 per cent of the amount subscribed would be called for.

There will be a meeting of the shareholders and those who wish to take shares of the proposed Co-operative Furniture Manufactory this morning at No. 54 West Lake street at 9:30 o'clock.

PURIFYING THE PRIMARIES.

There being some misunderstanding as to what was meant by the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club in its recent resolution calling on other clubs for co-operation regarding the purification of the primaries, the following letter is published to show precisely what is intended:

CHICAGO, July 26.—*To the President of the First Ward Republican Club*—SIR: By order of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club, I am instructed to invite your club to co-operate with other Republican clubs in the city to devise means for reforming the party, more particularly the expediency of curtailing the power of the various Executive Committees and the purifying of our primaries. The principal reforms recommended by our club are: That the judges of the primaries shall be appointed by the clubs of the different wards in conjunction with the Central Committees; that the judges shall not, under any circumstances, be eligible to serve as delegates at any convention, and should their names appear on any ticket voted at any primary such name should not be counted, but thrown out; that the tickets be printed on plain white paper of uniform size; that the one-man power be done away with; and for the purpose of carrying out these and other reforms, the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club has resolved to call a convention of all the wards in the city, to consist of five delegates from each ward, time and place of holding said convention to be decided hereafter. Your club is respectfully asked to co-operate in this movement. A. G. ROLF,
Secretary Fourteenth Ward Republican Club.

THE CITY-HALL.

Benjamin Killham was yesterday appointed tender of the main street bridge. "No vacancies."

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, is called for to-morrow to consider the Centre avenue improvement.

Moritz Langeloth, late editor of the *Eulenspiegel*, yesterday took out a saloon license. He thinks he will like his new business.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to P. H. Rice to erect a one-story barn corner of Kenzie and Seymour streets, to cost $5,000.

The cobble-stone question failed of consideration yesterday, owing to the want of a quorum. The races were too great a temptation for the public servants.

The receipts for licenses yesterday amounted to about $4,000. The receipts for the week foot up about $40,000, which is larger than ever before for the same period.

James S. Price was yesterday appointed as Superintendent at the new City-Hall, filling a position which has been vacant for some months. He is indorsed by the architects of the city, and is a Democrat.

The City Treasurer received yesterday $5,150 from the Collector, $114,427 from the County Treasurer, of which $50,187, was in scrip, $2,532 from the Water Department, and $1,059 from the Comptroller.

John C. Richberg and John Mattocks met in the City Clerk's office yesterday and had a stare. They looked at each other intently for some minutes, but neither spoke. They are both Democrats, but not very friendly.

Some of the owners of coal-wagons are objecting to paying the $5 license required by the ordinances, and, to avoid the payment, a combination is said to have been made to test the legality of the ordinance on the subject in the courts.

The Fire Marshal, in the presence of the Comptroller and the Chairman of the Committee on Fire and Water, yesterday morning opened bids for supplying the Department with 8,000 feet of hose. There were ten bids, and they ranged from 75 to 97 cents per foot. The bids and samples were examined, but the making of awards was postponed until Tuesday.

In reference to the discharge of Detectives Friday there is evidently a misunderstanding. Capt. O'Donnell authorized the announcement that their places would be filled by patrolmen, but the Mayor takes a different view, and he is boss. He says that "no Democrat need apply," and, since no one disputes his Democracy, it is fair to infer that the salaries paid the discharged are to be turned into the Treasury.

It was announced yesterday as authentic that Larrabee would be succeeded in the Water Department on or before Aug. 1. The Committee having the appointments in charge have sent in the names of Gen. Lieb and ex-Secretary of State Rummell as fit persons for the place "for the good of the party, and between the two the Mayor is to decide. Mr. Larrabee has been informed of his fate. The Committee consists of Messrs. Lowenthal, Brand, Hoechster, Schoeninger, and Miller.

Herbert Higginbottom, all the way from Carroll County, Missouri, wrote to the Chief of Police yesterday inquiring for work. He is apparently of tender age, and his inclinations are to become a blacksmith. His request was very simple,—all he wanted was a list of the blacksmiths of the city, his purpose being to write to them and secure a place as an apprentice. Capt. O'Donnell feels like encouraging young men in industrious habits, and turned the matter over to one of the Mayor's clerks.

The Mayor said yesterday that Officer Topping's resignation had been asked by mistake, and intimated that he would be reappointed. The trouble appears to be that complaints had reached his Honor that Topping had not been paying his debts, whereas the facts are that the debts in question had been contracted before he was connected with the service, and which debts he has been trying to liquidate. There is no doubt but he will be retained, since the explanation has been made, and he need not be astonished if he is so informed to-day.

Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon Mayor Harrison was in consultation with Acting Superintendent O'Donnell. All that the Mayor would say about it was that O'Donnell, although uneducated, knew more about police matters than any man he had talked with. He said he had a big head on him, and that it was filled with good, practical sense. In return, O'Donnell said that he had simply been talking about the matter with the Mayor. Neither could be gotten to answer any questions propounded to them with any degree of satisfaction, but the reporter left them impressed with the idea that the two had had an understanding, and that, acting together in the future, they would take Mr. Seavey's place.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were $270,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday at Collector Harvey's office were $21,492. Of this amount, $16,801 was for tax-paid spirits, $3,441 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,197 for beer.

Col. J. L. Trumbull, the Revenue Agent for this district, having worked up the match-bond swindle until all the crooks have been brought to time except the two, Baxter and Fitzgerald, who are "summering" in Canada, has gone down to Indianapolis to spend a few days with his family.

There was a general exodus of Federal officials last evening for cool, shady spots in the country, where they will spend the Sabbath in peace and quiet. Phil Hoyne went to Oconomowoc, Collector Harvey to Geneva, United States Marshal Hildrup to his home at Belvidere, and Bangs—well, the rumor was that Bangs had once more decided to descend upon Lacon.

The distillers who are exercised over the position of the Internal-Revenue Department and the export question have by their attorneys, Messrs. J. N. Jewett and Joseph Kirkland, drawn up a full and official statement of their side of the case in the form of an argument, and with this they propose to move on the enemy's works in an official manner, all previous efforts having been of an individual, personal, and informal character.

Otto Gesske, the young man who was sent to jail the other day by Justice Walsh to await the action of the Grand Jury in relation to the charges against him of forgery, burglary, et al., turns out to have been the very person whom a United States Deputy Marshal has been looking for some days, armed with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of counterfeiting. When Gesske gets out of jail on the other charges, he is likely to have further trouble on his hands in the United States Courts.

On and after Aug. 1, United States Gaugers in this district are instructed to collect for "rectified" and "distillery warehouse" stamps when used, and to make daily returns on Form 118, accompanied with the money, to Cashier Battershall, of Collector Harvey's bureau. Heretofore the moneys have been collected at the end of the month, and it has been necessary to carry forward a stamp balance on the books. The new regulation will have the effect of running things right up to the handle, so to speak, and to the distillers themselves will really be a matter of convenience.

ACCIDENTS.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

Victor Emanuel Johnson, the 9-year-old son of a widow living at No. 218 Holt avenue, who had been missing for several days from home, was yesterday found drowned in the river at the foot of Crossing street. It is supposed that he fell in accidentally while at play.

Louis Johnson, 10 years of age, was run down at 11:30 yesterday morning on the corner of Lake and Market streets by a horse and buggy owned and driven by T. L. Burch, of No. 235 Randolph street. The little fellow was only slightly bruised apparently, and was taken to his home, No. 278 South Water street.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mr. E. Richter and wife, of No. 139 Cottage Grove avenue, were thrown from their vehicle in front of No. 165 Clark street, and both were slightly bruised. As they were trying to leave the track to make way for a street-car, they were run into by a horse and buggy owned and driven by Dr. W. T. Akins, of No. 387 State street.

James Duggan, an employe in the Galena Elevator, yesterday afternoon fell from a scaffolding into an empty grain-bin, forty feet in depth, and was severely injured, besides fracturing his skull. He was taken to his home, No. 390 Halsted street, and the doctors who there attended him had but slight hope of his recovery. He is 36 years of age, and has a wife and several small children.

Willie Lynch, 5 years of age, whose parents live at No. 69 Waubansia avenue, was severely injured at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a ladder falling upon him. The ladder was against an old barn, which the boy's father was engaged in pulling down, when the structure gave way without warning. A doctor found severe injuries about the head and breast, and was of the opinion that he would not recover.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon a carpenter named Frank Wohlgemuth, while at work upon the new Music Hall at the corner of State and Randolph streets, slipped and fell a distance of thirty-six feet. In his descent he struck some joists, which, to a certain extent, broke the fall, and the doctor who attended him had some hope that his injuries would not result fatally. He was sent to the County Hospital.

Friday night Officer John Collins shot three mad dogs at the request of the owner, Frank Bauersdorf, of No. 906 West Twentieth street. One of the dogs had showed signs of madness for some days, and had bitten the two others so badly that they, too, showed signs of madness. Willie Gullkry, 4 years of age, living at No. 896 West Twenty-second street, was bitten on the right arm by one of the dogs, and his injury was at once cared for by a physician.

LOCAL ITEMS.

There is nothing wilts quicker that overstrung moral courage. Except a white duck vest, when mercury is at par.

George Seltzer has been arrested for embezzlement in New York. Seltzer, water shame!

There was no Orange procession in New York City on the 12th. A picnic was given instead, and, owing to the absence of green, black eyes were at a premium.

Messrs. C. P. Kimball & Co. still continue to sell the best carriages to the best people,—a fact no one will doubt when we state that they have, during the past few days, sold a fine Victoria to the Hon. Joseph Medill; an elegant five-glass landau to J. M. Durands, Esq.; fine four-passenger Surrey wagons to J. B. Lyon, Esq., and A. S. Work, Esq. To Mr. H. B. Lockwood, one of their unequaled Brewster buggies; to Mr. Kadish, of this city, and Edward Bain, Esq., of Kenosha, Wis., fine Kimball buggies; also, some of their beautiful phaetons to Mr. S. R. Howell of this city, and to J. A. Ankeny, Esq., of Des Moines, Ia., and Mr. S. L. Andrews, of Wilmington, Ill.; and a fine rockaway to A. J. Hoagland, Esq. They have nearly 100 large carriages in their repairing department, besides a large number of orders for new work, with force enough to do all that comes, promptly. *That is business.*

We all know the result of the lively emulation between constructors of impregnable ships-of-war and inventors of invincible rams and torpedoes, and, therefore, when we read that a German genius has taken out a patent for boots with flexible quartz soles, warranted to last a lifetime, we do not fear but that Yankee ingenuity will rise equal to the necessity, and invent some substance that can be applied to the bulgy knees of a man's breeches.

Messrs. Fisher & Taylor's stables have a most beautiful pair of spotted carriage horses, that cannot be excelled in America, and the party who buys them will have a pair of beauties.

An exchange announces that "A Texas dog ate up eight dollars' worth of postage stamps, and was mailed to that other clime." What the writer meant was that the dog launched his bark upon the eternal seas.

Now is the time for young men to attend the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Mr. Bryant has charge again, and is putting everything in excellent condition.

An irreverent paragraphist remarks that Mr. Talmage is still exciting great interest in England as the only American preacher who can twist his leg up over his shoulder and use it for a necktie.

Joshua Smith, No. 206 North Clark street, is awaiting the arrival of the grand medal awarded to his photographic exhibit at Paris. The delay is owing to the red tape of the French officials.

Push and energy, if properly weighted with judgment and tempered with a knowledge of the laws governing mental and bodily health, are to be cultivated, and must be brought into use by all.

The fine toilet soap and perfumery counter at The Fair, corner of State and Adams streets, is the centre of attraction at that mammoth establishment. Genuine Huyck's German cologne, worth 25 cents per bottle, is selling for 17 cents.

The undertaker now eyes askance the immature peach and youthful green apple, and murmurs under his breath, as ecstatic visions of small boys, doubled up like jack-knives, dance before his mental vision: "I gather 'em in, I scoop 'em in!"

Another fine lot of Kentucky saddle and harness horses will arrive at Fisher & Taylor's stables, corner Thirteenth street and Wabash avenue, Tuesday morning, and will be sold according to the times.

"It is not all of death to die," sang the old poet. He was right. The greatest part of death—about ninety-eight out of a possible one hundred—is to leave your estate in such a shape that your children will get about as much of it as the lawyers.

The opening of a gents' furnishing department and custom shirt-manufactory by Henry & Co., proprietors of the celebrated Eureka Laundry, at 157 West Madison street, will undoubtedly prove a great convenience to the many patrons of that deservedly popular establishment and to the general public.

In weight and size the trade dollar would seem to be very well adapted for the present style of sleeve-buttons for young men.

Messrs. Gale & Blocki, sole agents for Dr. Ridge's celebrated Prepared Infants' Food, report sales of from seven to ten barrels per week of this excellent preparation in Chicago alone.

When Mad Anthony Wayne was wounded at Stony Point, he said, "Let me die at the head of my column," and the average advertiser says, "Let me lie at the head of the column," and is mad as thunder if he can't.

"Thermometer's up to 90, Mr. Putancall," said a visitor to a State-street broker. "Let 'em go up to par," said the man of margins, abstractedly; "I am not short on 'em."

How man's tastes differ! One dropped into his seat at the restaurant and murmured, "Hot wether!" and his neighbor said "Cold mutton."

A Western paper speaks of "the largest farmer in Indiana," but fails to satisfy a curious world by giving his weight.

HONEST-MONEY MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—A second meeting of those in favor of honest money was held in Ontario-Street Tabernacle to-night. Fully 2,000 people, irrespective of party, were present, among them a large number of prominent business men and representatives of the professions. Addresses were made by Messrs. Virgil P. Kline, M. W. Safford, A. J. Williams, all Democrats; Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest; and Gen. Garfield. A perfect ovation greeted the appearance of Gen. Garfield, who spoke for one hour in his usual eloquent manner on the question of honest money and the faith of the Government. He discussed the dangers now existing on account of the assaults of the inflationists, and looked forward to the future of the country with alarm unless the spirit of the demagogues can be curbed. Their teachings, he said, when reduced to final analysis, are rank Communism.

The skin and the health benefited by opening the pores with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

DEATHS.

NORRIS—Sunday, July 13, at Palmer House, Mrs. Lizzie A. Norris, wife of John W Norris, of this city; daughter of Mrs. O. C. Wiswall, of Lansing, Mich.

☞ New York, New Orleans, and Michigan papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is seldom that there passes from our midst one whose going makes such a breach in the social circle as here. Endowed by nature with a strong, well balanced mind, which had been carefully cultivated, her large experience of life and observation of its various phases had made her a woman of uncommon intelligence and acuteness. A peculiar tact and graceful manner lent to her conversation a peculiar charm, and her kindly, genial spirit made her a delightful companion. With a reasoning capacity which would not be satisfied with "the hearing of the ear," she long sought for truth, and found it on the Rock of Ages. Her sick room, a garden even in winter, with the flowers she loved, was sought by the many kind friends who wondered at her cheerfulness under a mortal illness which opened the grave before her. Watched over by her widowed mother, so soon to be left childless, with a devotion which none but a mother could exhibit, cared for by a cousin with sisterly affection, aided by her husband's tender care, she went down to the brink of the dark river by a path made smooth by low and kindly care, and cheerfully passed into the shadow beyond. Her brave spirit bore her calmly to the unknown. Her unselfish heart breathed itself in those last words, "My poor, dear mother." Farewell, bright cheerful spirit! Thy body lies with kindred dust, and thou, too, the immortal part we loved, art with thy kindred also, and "where the weary are at rest," with thy Father in Heaven.

IRVING—July 26, of cholera infantum, Jessie Rome Irving, only child of John E. Irving and Grace J. Irving, aged 4 months and 15 days.

Funeral from residence, 293½ North Market-st., Monday, July 28, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

"Ere sin could harm or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

☞ Jackson (Mich.) papers please copy.

FROBOESE—George N., son of George H. and Lizzie Froboese, aged 9 months and 13 days.

Funeral to-day at 1 p. m., from the residence of his parents, 364 Centre-av., by carriages to Waldheim. Friends of the family are invited.

NUTSFORD—July 26, at 149 Twenty-first-st., Lizzie, infant daughter of William G. and Mary E. Nutsford. Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

TAYLOR—At Hagansport, Tex., July 20, Col. Marsh B. Taylor.

☞ Lafayette and Bloomington (Ind.) and Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

KEELER—At La Crosse, Wis., Sunday, July 20, Sophia, infant daughter of Herbert E. and Nellie C. Keeler, aged 1 year and 18 days.

CLARK—At Akron, O., July 25, Charles A. Clark, brother of Mrs. J. W. Sykes and Mrs. Dr. Benjamin Durham, of this city.

ORVIS—July 25, at his home in Council Bluffs, Ia., Emerson G. Orvis, formerly of Chicago.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BEARDSLEY—Suddenly, on July 25, after a brief illness, Lawrence S. Beardsley, son of the late Dr. H. H. Beardsley and son-in-law of the Hon. J. C. Haines, aged 37 years and 7 months.

Funeral Monday afternoon, July 28, at 2 o'clock, from the residence 234 Park-av. Friends of the family are invited.

CLARK—At his residence, 208 South Wood-st., July 26, Edward P. Clark, aged 75 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 28th, at 2 o'clock.

PEATTIE—Miss Christina Peattie, aged 27.

Funeral from her late home, 83 West Pearson-st., to-day by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Janesville (Wis.) papers please copy.

HAHN—The funeral of the late P. H. Hahn, youngest son of the late Dr. James A. Hahn, will take place at the residence of his sister, Mrs. E. P. Hall, 1230 Michigan-av., to-day at 2:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATTENTION—COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT Cavalry—All members are hereby requested to be present at Armory on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp; important business.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING HELD AT PURcell's Hall, northwest corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts., this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Catholic Young Men's Total Abstinence and Literary Society. A. L. Morrison and others will address the meeting. Admission free. COMMITTEE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republican Club Thursday night, at No. 335½ Blue Island-av., at 8 o'clock. All members are invited to be present.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

From the Hon. WM. TAYLOR, State Senator of Massachusetts.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen:* To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. ——, of East Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed five hundred arsenic pills, 5-20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, besides all the external applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cured, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of CUTICURA, and some Cuticura Soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of this remedy, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted, and told them to get the CUTICURA and it would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1878.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded.

CUTICURA is the great external remedy for all Humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, and Old Sores.

CUTICURA SOAP is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to CUTICURA for all external affections.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Hundreds of little Nerves and Muscles respond to the Electrical Action of these wonderful Plasters, the moment they are applied. They instantly Annihilate Pain, Strengthen Weak and Painful Parts, Draw Poisons from the Blood. Prevent Fever and Ague, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

A STITCH IN TIME.

TELLING TESTIMONY.

Several Well-Known Gentlemen Take the Stand

And Give Their Experience at the Garden City Institute, at No. 103 State-st.

Where the Infirmities of the Body Are Met and Overcome.

Should a Case Occur Where Treatment Fails, the Money Will Be Refunded.

"The Garden City Institute," established at No. 103 State-st. by the enterprising gentlemen, Drs. Wolgamott and Hewitt, for the treatment and cure of Rheumatism (either Chronic or Local), Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Gout, Neuralgia, etc., is one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the country. In conversation with a reporter a few days since one of the gentlemen named said: "We recently determined upon making an exceedingly liberal offer to the afflicted public, to the effect that we would in every case guarantee a complete and satisfactory cure or cheerfully refund all money paid us. The offer was accepted by a large number of well-known citizens who have suffered for years with chronic complaints, such as Rheumatism, Liver Disorders, etc., and the result of this offer was not only satisfactory to us, but to those gentlemen who had accepted our invitation, as will be observed from these testimonials."

The reporter inspected the testimonials submitted to him by the Doctor, and found that

MR. W. H. COOK,

a gentleman well known by reason of his connection with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, had only the highest praise to bestow upon the Institute as a result of his treatment. He said: "I have been a victim of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, and in my endeavors to find relief I spared no expense. At various times I consulted with physicians of the highest standing in both New York and Chicago, only to be informed by them of their inability to effect a cure. I was induced to try Dr. Wolgamott's Blood Purifier; accordingly I placed myself under the Doctor's treatment. At that time I had a large swelling in my stomach and an acute inflammation. In three weeks' time I was greatly improved, and to-day (much to the surprise of my numerous friends) I am a well man."

MR. W. A. LIGHTHALL,

one of the firm of J. N. Lighthall & Bro., manufacturers of "Lighthall's Anti-Incrustator," makes the following statement: "I have had Inflammatory Rheumatism for twenty years, during which time I have suffered indescribable torture. I consulted good physicians, and paid out large sums of money for advertised remedies. My efforts for relief were fruitless, however, until I called on Drs. Wolgamott & Hewitt, who said: 'We will refund your money if we fail to cure you.' On that assurance I took ten bottles of their Aperient and Blood Purifier, and to-day, as you can see, I am a sound, healthy man, and I will myself guarantee that their medicine will cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, or Blood trouble."

J. O. P. ROGERS,

Lost-Car Agent of the Pan-Handle Road, states: "I have had a chronic case of Inflammatory Rheumatism for six years, the greater part of which time I was a helpless cripple; (7) seven bottles of Wolgamott's Blood Purifier have made me a well man." S. J. Doggett, Cashier of the Pan-Handle Road, and B. F. Tilden, Ticket Agent of the same corporation, certify to the correctness of Mr. Rogers' statement.

MR. A. L. COE,

of Mead & Coe, Real Estate agents, 155 LaSalle-st., says: "I was troubled from time to time with bilious attacks. I took one bottle of Wolgamott's Aperient and Blood Purifier, and I can say it did its work effectually. I can recommend it to all who are troubled with Biliousness, Blood trouble, etc.

MR. B. F. TILDEN,

officially connected with the P., C. & St. L. Road, and well known in social circles by his association with the Oriental Quartette, *now* singing in St. Paul's Church, states: "A short time ago my voice became broken. I had severe pains in my chest, back, and sides; my entire system was deranged. In this condition I called at the office of Drs. Wolgamott & Hewitt; their explanation of the cause of my disease and its proper treatment was very simple. I took their Aperient and Blood Purifier, and am now in perfect health."

FULLY CONVINCED OF THE EFFICACY

of this wonderful Aperient and Blood Purifier, the reporter was about to acknowledge conviction and bow himself out when the Doctor said: "We desire it to be known that our Aperient and Blood Purifier will cure anything in the shape of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face or Body, Chronic Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Bilious and Malarial Fevers, and, lastly, rheumatism, of no matter how long standing or what character. And we positively guarantee to effect a permanent cure, or we will refund all money paid us. These remedies are not patent humbugs, and will not churn nor rock the cradle: they are not for sale in any drug-store in America; their ingredients are purely vegetable. You cannot cure yourself with it by wearing the bottle over your stomach, carrying it in your pocket, or standing it on the parlor-table. But if the directions are followed, we will guarantee to cure any or all the diseases mentioned, or gladly give back the money. We can be consulted at any time free of charge, and parties in the country desirous of availing themselves of our opinions and treatment can consult us free by sending a postage-stamp for reply."

Call on or address Messrs. Wolgamott & Hewitt, 103 State-st., Room 29, Chicago, Ill.

EXCURSIONS.

Steamer Faxton

Leaves Clark-st. Bridge as follows:

Sunday, July 27, at 10 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., for SOUTH CHICAGO. Round trip, 50c.

Monday, 2:30 p. m., EVANSTON and return. Fare, 50 cents.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 a. m., for

KENOSHA AND WAUKEGAN,

Calling at Evanston each way. Round trip, $1; from Evanston, 50c.

Wednesday and Friday, at 9:30 a. m.,

MICHIGAN CITY

And return. Round trip, $1.

Saturday, Aug. 2, 9:30 and 2 p. m., EVANSTON and return. Fare, 50c.

Grand Moonlight Excursion

Every evening at 8:15. Fare, 50c.
JOHN A. MARSHALL, Manager.

WATCHES.

STEM WINDING WATCH

Genuine WALTHAM or ELGIN. Guaranteed BEST Watch in the World for the money.

STEM WINDING WATCH FOR $10

Hamilton Shourds & Co.
66 State St.
Cor. Randolph.

TEAS AND FLOUR.

THE BEST

OOLONG TEA

Now on the market is just received at the

HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT PERFECT FITTING Our specialty; skilled help and ONLY best material. It PAYS to "climb" for Low Prices! S. F. CONE. No. 202 Wabash-av.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

CATARRH A SPECIALTY. DR. PEIRO, 83 East Madison-st., Hershey Music Hall. Hours 10 to 3.

"THE FAIR."

E. J. LEHMANN, THE FAIR,

Will offer next week the following goods at prices that will astonish every close buyer in the city:

$10,000 worth of Fine Gold and Rolled Plated Jewelry at less than it cost to manufacture.

4-Bottle Casters at 53c, worth 75c.

Butter Knives only 8c, worth 25c.

Black-Handled Knives and Forks 43c a set.

Plated Napkin Rings at 8c, worth 20c.

Rogers & Son's best 12-oz. Silver Plated Knives $1.49.

Opera Glasses from 95c to $1.88.

Envelopes only 40c a box, 500 in a box.

Hoyt's German Cologne only 17c a bottle.

750 24x34 Chromos, in an elegant Embossed and Enameled Frame, only 88c.

The Patent O. P. D. Corset, a rich Embroidered Bust, Side Steel and Lacings, Cooley Clasp and Shield Protector of Cork, at 85c, usual price $1.25.

1,000 doz. Gents' 36-inch Folded Lawn Ties at 10c per dozen.

1,500 doz. Dusters at only 4c each.

1,500 doz. Scrub Brushes only 4c each.

1,500 doz. Shoe Brushes only 4c each.

1,000 doz. Horse Brushes only 10c each.

A fine Leather Lunch-Satchel for 43c, worth 75c.

Pure White Stone China Plates from 4 to 70c.

CANDY DEPARTMENT.

Broken Candy, 12c pound.

Fine Mixed Candy, 16c pound.

Best French Mixed Candy, 28c pound.

Whitman's Best Marshmallows, 25c per pound.

KNOWN AS THE

Largest, Best, and Cheapest House of its Kind in the United States.

HEADQUARTERS AT ALL TIMES FOR THE LOWEST PRICES.

E. J. LEHMANN,
"THE FAIR"
196, 198 & 200 STATE-ST.,
61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 & 73 Adams-st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

LOAN OFFICE.

LIPMAN'S

LIPMANS

LOAN OFFICE,
122 RANDOLPH-ST.,
One door east Clark.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Diamonds for sale very cheap.

Watches and Jewelry will be sold 25 per cent less than regular store prices. Will repair Watches and set Diamonds, with full guarantee, cheaper than regular dealers.

All goods WARRANTED as REPRESENTED.

CADET SCHOOL.

CHICAGO CADET SCHOOL.

For Military Drill and Discipline for Boys and Young Men from 12 to 18 years of age. Drill hours from 2 to 5 p. m. School year to commence Sept. 15, 1879.

Refer by permission to
Lt.-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, U. S. A.
Maj.-Gen. A. C. DUCAT.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. TORRENCE.
Col. E. D. SWAIN, 1st Regiment I. N. G.
Lt.-Col. W. H. THOMPSON, 6th Bat. I. N. G.,
And other prominent officers and citizens.

LICENSED BY GOV. CULLOM.

Circulars sent on application.

RICHARD ROBINS,
Late Captain U. S. A., Principal.
Office at Armory 6th Bat., 274 Wabash-av.

HUNT'S REMEDY.

RELIEF IS Felt at once after using HUNT'S REMEDY. Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, and Liver Diseases are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Pains in the Back, Side, or Loins, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, and Incontinence or Retention of Urine are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. Sold at wholesale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

HAIR SWITCHES, SARATOGA WAVES, braids, wigs, frisettes, jet combs, ornaments, etc., 20 per cent less than any other house in Chicago. Goods sent C. O. D. Wholesale and retail. J. HALL, 109 State-st.

SEALS.

SEALS FOR CORPORATIONS, Courts, Notaries, Lodges, etc., etc. Wax Seals for Packages. S. D. Childs & Co., 76 WASHINGTON ST.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RUSTIC GOODS.

RUSTIC Chairs, Settees, Vases, and new Lawn Sprinklers. HOVEY, 88 Madison-st.

RELIGIOUS.

Shakspeare's Wonderful Familiarity with the Scriptures.

Dogma versus Reason---The Conflict Between Religion and Science.

Another Essay on Biblical Inspiration---Old Testament Contradictions.

The Crucifixion as Described in the Odinic Mythology—The Rootless Tree.

General Notes, Personals, Sunday Small-Talk--Services To-Day.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIBLE.

HIS EXTRAORDINARY FAMILIARITY WITH THE SCRIPTURES.

Shakspeare lived at a time when the Bible began once more to be eagerly studied, and he seems to have been fully alive to the new impulse. This is shown not merely by his direct quotations from Scripture, but far more impressively by his indirect allusions. There are many passages into which Shakspeare (without quoting) has compressed the essence of portions of Scripture which could only have been the result of a careful meditation of the sacred page. Besides this, there is almost everywhere a recognition of the other world and invisible things, proving that his mind had been in familiar communication with the chief source of religious truth. It is not too much to say that in Shakspeare religion is a vital and active principle, sustaining the good, alarming the wicked, and influencing the heart and life. For example, in "Measure for Measure," *Isabella's* character is based upon religion as containing the only principles equal to the task of overcoming her temptation. On the other hand, *Angelo*, who makes a profession of strict moral purity, is destitute of religious principles, and therefore falls.

We could find in Shakspeare allusions to passages culled from almost every book in the Bible. The references to the earliest historical characters of Scripture—Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel—are very numerous and very varied. In "Much Ado About Nothing," we find *Benedick* saying of *Beatrice*: "I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed." This owes its force to the effect it has on our imagination. We recall an image of the bliss and profusion of good with which Adam was surrounded before he fell. In the forest of Arden, the *Duke* says:

Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam—

in reference, no doubt, to the curse, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread."

In "Henry V.," Shakspeare makes a fine figurative use of Adam's expulsion from Paradise. The *Archbishop of Canterbury* is describing the change in *Henry V.* from a frolicsome youth to a wise King:

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him,
Leaving his body as a paradise,
To envelop and contain celestial spirits.

But the idea here that paradise became the abode of celestial spirits is extra-Biblical and derived from tradition.

In "Richard II.," the *Queen* thus upbraids the *Gardener* for bringing the news of the *King's* deposition:

Thou old Adam's likeness,
Set to dress the garden, how dares
Thy harsh, rude tongue sound this unpleasing news?
What Eve, what serpent, hath suggested thee
To make a second fall of cursed man?

Here the three or four earliest pictorial sketches of the Bible are combined in one view, and that in very strong colors.

Falstaff makes a very witty allusion to Adam's fall in excuse of his own offenses: "In the state of innocency Adam fell; and what should poor Jack Falstaff do in the days of villainy?"

These are but a few of Shakspeare's references to the earliest historical records of the Bible. The allusions to Cain and Abel are not less numerous and striking. *Constance* thus speaks of *Prince Arthur*:

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday suspire,
There was not such a gracious creature born.

The *Bishop of Winchester* when threatened by the *Duke of Gloster* thus speaks (1 "Henry VI.," i., 3):

Nay, stand thou back, I will not budge a foot;
This be Damascus, be thou cursed Cain,
To slay thy brother Abel, if thou wilt.

(An irritating mode this of claiming relationship, and yet at the same time superiority).

In "Richard II.," *Bolingbroke* charges *Mowbray* with the murder of the *Duke of Gloster*, and says:

Which blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries
Even from the tongueless caverns of the earth,
To me, for justice and rough chastisement.

The words of *Northumberland*, in the second part of "Henry IV.," reveal his agony of heart when he hears that his rebel army is defeated, and that his son, *Henry Percy*, is slain. Thoroughly aroused from his apathy by grief and desperation, he now resolves to hazard all, and ends his fierce invocation thus:

Now let not Nature's hand
Keep the wild flood confined! Let order die!
And let this world no longer be a stage
To feed contention in a lingering act;
But let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms!

We don't know whether people, in reading the account of Noah in the Book of Genesis, think of him as a sailor, yet a sailor he certainly was; and in "Twelfth Night" we have *Sir Toby* saying: "Judgment and reason were grand jurymen before Noah was a sailor." In the "Comedy of Errors" one of the "great unwashed" is spoken of as having a "fault that Noah's flood could not mend." *Falstaff*, who is a little too fond of quoting Scripture, makes in his self-defense an allusion to one of Pharaoh's dreams: "If to be fat is to be hated, then Pharaoh's lean kine are to be loved." In another play there is a rather unique allusion to the plague of darkness: "There is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more puzzled than the Egyptians in their fog."

The commandments are thus alluded to. *Lucio*, in "Measure for Measure," says to a gentleman who has used a somewhat tricky argument to suit his purpose:

Lucio. Thou concludest like the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments, but scraped one out of the table.
Gentleman. "Thou shalt not steal!"
Lucio. Ay, that he razed.

Passing by the numerous allusions to be met with to Jephthah, Samson, Saul, David, and others, one example may be given of *Falstaff's* curious way of putting together texts from different parts of the Bible: "I fear not Goliath with a weaver's beam, because I know also life is a shuttle."

Shakspeare has made liberal use of the Book of Job. There is no need to recall verbal references, such as the phrases, "As slanderous as Satan," "As poor as Job," "As wicked as Job's wife." But in "Othello" we have half a dozen lines which give us the substance of the second chapter of Job. *Othello*, bewailing the supposed infidelity of *Desdemona*, says:

Had it pleased Heaven
To try me with affliction; had he rain'd
All kinds of sores and shames on my bare head,
Steep'd me in poverty to the very lips,
Given to captivity me and my utmost hopes,
I should have found in some part of my soul
A drop of patience.

Here, and in many other places, Shakspeare reverses the process of the preacher. The preacher expands and dilutes Scripture. Our poet compresses it, and gives the essence of large portions in a line or two. In one of his sonnets Milton has done the same with the Parable of the Ten Virgins.

In another place ("Henry V.," iii., 3) there is the following reference to Job's leviathan:

We may as bootless spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send precepts to the leviathan
To come ashore.

In the Book of Job it is: "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" "Will he speak soft words unto thee? Will he make a covenant with thee?"

The numerous allusions to the book of Psalms must be passed by. But a few quotations may be given of some of the very striking parallels to passages in the Proverbs. The fool in "King Lear" says to *Kent*: "We'll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there's no laboring in the winter." (Proverbs, vi., 6, etc.) *Falstaff* thus addresses *Prince Henry*:

Falstaff. An old Lord of the Council rated me the other day in the street about you, sir: but I marked him not; and yet he talked very wisely, and in the street, too.

Prince Henry. Thou didst well; for wisdom cries out in the streets, and no man regards it.

The nineteenth verse of the twenty-seventh chapter of Proverbs is rather obscure, and the commentators very much differ in their interpretation of it. "As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." But Shakspeare seems to have explained it as well as any of them, if not better. In "Julius Cæsar" *Cassius* thus speaks:

Therefore good Brutus, be prepared to hear;
And, since you cannot see yourself
So well as by reflection, I, your glass,
Will modestly discover to yourself
That of yourself which you yet know not of.

That seems to be the exact meaning of Solomon in the above passage. One man's heart is as a mirror, in which another may see a reflection of himself. One more illustration must suffice. In Proverbs, xxiii., 34, the drunkard is thus addressed: "Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast." Shakspeare has drawn out the image more fully in the exclamation of *Hastings* on finding himself betrayed by *Richard*:

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast;
Ready with every nod to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep.

We now turn to the New Testament for a few specimens of Shakspeare's Scriptural knowledge. There are many allusions to that King Herod who occupies such a conspicuous place in the early part of St. Matthew's Gospel. One example must be sufficient. *Henry V.* at Harfleur is warning the inhabitants of the town of the dire consequences that will follow should they refuse to open their gates to him:

Therefore, you men of Harfleur,
Take pity of your town, and of your people,
Whiles yet my soldiers are in my command. . . .
If not, why, in a moment, look to see. . . .
Your fathers taken by the silver beards,
And their most reverend heads dash'd to the walls;
Your naked infants spitted upon pikes;
Whiles the mad mothers, with their howls confused,
Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry
At Herod's bloody-hunting slaughtermen.

This forcible description shows that the poet had powerfully realized this savage work of Herod's. The allusions to another New Testament character, notorious for his wickedness (Judas the traitor), are very frequent and varied. *Richard II.* thus speaks of his three favorites who had betrayed him:

Three Judases, each one thrice worse than Judas!

Gloster, afterward *Richard III.*, having, in pretense of affection, kissed the young Prince that he afterward murdered, thus speaks aside:

To say the truth, so Judas kissed his Master,
And cried, All hail, when as he meant—all harm.

Again, of a dissembler it is said: "His kisses are Judas' own children." And speaking of the flattery that abounds in the world, one says: "Who can call him his friend that dips in the same dish?" The *Duke of Gloster* (before mentioned), after saying, aside, that by his misrepresentations he has induced *Stanley* and others to whet him on to be revenged on *Rivers*, *Dorset*, and *Grey*, adds:

But then I sigh, and with a piece of Scripture
Tell them that God bids us do good for evil.
And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stolen forth of Holy Writ;
And seem a saint when most I play the Devil.

This owes its pungency to the juxtaposition made between the mind of the arch-villain *Richard* and the sentiments and spirit of Holy Writ. So *Macbeth* refers to another clause in the same verse ("Pray for them which despitefully use you") when he is urging an assassin to murder *Banquo* in retaliation for the wrongs done to him:

Are you so gospell'd
To pray for this good man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave?

Cardinal Beaufort is very appropriately addressed as "Thou wolf in sheep's array," considering that the words in the Gospel are applied to false prophets, and to those who for wicked purposes assume the office of Christian teachers.

Again, we find *Hamlet* saying, "There's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow." The allusion is obvious; and very beautifully is the same passage introduced in "As You Like It." *Adam*, like a faithful old servant, in dissuading his master, *Orlando*, from plunging into an evil course to get a living, says:

But do not so: I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I saved under your father,
Which I did store to be my foster-nurse
When service should in my old limbs lie lame,
And unregarded age in corners thrown:
Take that: and He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age.

In contrast with this, here is a sentiment of *Shylock's* steeped in gall:

There be the Christian husbands: I have a daughter—
Would any of the stock of Barabbas
Had been her husband, rather than a Christian!

Numerous other passages, equally or even more striking, might easily be quoted. But, after all, the most interesting illustrations of Shakspeare's use of the Bible are those which cannot be referred to in one or two texts, but are steeped in Scriptural sentiment and religious truth. There is, for instance, that grand prophecy of *Archbishop Cranmer's* at the end of "Henry VIII." concerning the *Princess Elizabeth*: "This royal infant (Heaven move still about her!)" etc. Then, again, there is that well-known appeal of *Portia* to *Shylock*: "The quality of mercy is not strained," etc. A similar sentiment occurs in *Isabella's* appeal to *Angelo* on behalf of her brother, who, *Angelo* says, has become a forfeit to the law:

Alas! alas!
Why, all the souls that were, were forfeit once!
And He that might the vantage best have took
Found out the remedy. How would you be
If He, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? Oh, think on that,
And mercy then will breathe within your lips,
Like man new-made.

These are sentiments that could have come only from a soul in love with goodness. They are genuinely religious, and the state of mind they imply could hardly be assumed for the occasion. On the whole, we may say that for inspiring a true detestation of vice, and a genuine love of goodness, no human writings can surpass Shakspeare's. No wonder, then, that Shakspeare, whilst intelligible to the understanding of a child, and fascinating to the youthful imagination, should still be the friend of the full-grown man, and the sharer of his most serious feelings; and when many authors once admired have ceased to charm, no wonder that this author still retains his hold upon us.

DOGMA VS. REASON.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The purpose of Mr. Gladstone's last article in the *Nineteenth Century*, on "Probability as the Guide of Conduct," is evident. By giving prominence to a doctrine which is little known except among well-educated people, he intends to benefit the cause of truth in general and that of religion in particular. Examining the nature of evidence, and pointing out the fallibility of the percipient faculties of man, he shows conclusively that, strictly speaking, man cannot be certain of anything, and that in no conceivable case can he obtain more than probable evidence as a guide for his conduct. In the course of the article, he says:

> Certainly that which is fallible does not therefore always err. It may, in any given case, perform its duties perfectly, and as though it were infallible. The fallibility of our faculties, therefore, may not prevent our having knowledge that in itself is absolute. But it prevents our separating what may be had with such knowledge from what we grasp with a hold less firm. In any survey or classification, of what we have perceived or concluded, since the faculty which discriminates is fallible, the reservations which its imperfection requires must attach to the results we attain by it. So that, although we might have this knowledge, if we consider knowledge simply as the exact coincidence of the percipient faculty with its proper object, we could not make ourselves conscious of the real rank of that knowledge in any given case; we could not know what things they are that we thus know, nor consequently could we argue from them as known.
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> Since, then, nothing can be known except what exists, nor known otherwise than in the exact manner in which it exists, knowledge, in its scientific sense, can only be predicated,—first, of perceptions which are absolutely and exactly true; and, secondly, by a mind which in the same sense knows them to be absolutely and exactly true. It seems to follow that it is only by a license of speech that the term knowledge can be predicated by us as to any of our perceptions.
>
> It is desirable that we should fully realize this truth in order that we may appreciate the breadth and solidity of the ground on which Bishop Butler has founded his doctrine of probable evidence. He was engaged in an endeavor to show to those who demanded an absolute certainty in the proofs of religion, that this demand was unreasonable; and the method he pursued in this demonstration was, to point out to them how much of their own daily conduct was palpably and rightly founded upon evidence less than certain.

These paragraphs, pointing out the immense importance of "Probability as the Guide of Conduct," are, at the same time, sufficient to illustrate a peculiarity which is observable throughout the whole article, viz.: that, in his endeavor to strengthen the cause of religion, Mr. Gladstone pursued a method strictly scientific; he reasons, he does not dogmatize.

The present is an age of widespread doubt as to the truth of religion. A large class of men has arisen—an intelligent class, a class which is steadily increasing in number—who demand proof for whatever they believe. The "good old times" when heretics were speedily disposed of at the stake have passed away. The age of reason has dawned. Freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press have opened the most sacred subjects to public discussion. Religion has been called into court, and must prove the truth of its doctrines. In popular language, its opponents are "skeptics," its advocates "believers." Skepticism, after a long and forced silence, is allowed to speak freely, and, as might be expected, has become daringly aggressive. The "believer" cannot afford to remain silent while the truth of all that he holds most sacred is called into question. And so the literature of our day teems with religious controversy, not merely, as herefore, between one religious sect and another, but between religion on the one hand, and open, unblushing infidelity on the other. Controversy cannot long be carried on in a spirit of calmness and fairness. But between the extreme parties who often drop argument entirely and fall to downright abuse of each other there is another class of people, who, perceiving the truth of science and believing the truth of religion, try and bring about a reconciliation between the two. The goodness of their motives is above question, but, in the nature of things, their efforts can never be productive of any great results. In religion there can be no middle course. As Mr. Gladstone says, "It is either true or false; this on all hands will be admitted. If it be false, we are justified in repudiating it so soon as we have obtained proofs of its falsity, such as the constitution of our minds entitles us to admit in that behalf. But we are bound by the laws of our intellectual nature not to treat it as false before examination."

He who is accustomed to read between the lines will easily perceive that these sentences imply a great deal more than they express. If religion is either true or false, how is its truth or falsity to be established? Science says by any method of investigation which is conformable to the known laws of reason. Until we know that religion is true we know that it may be false; our mind is in doubt. We examine its doctrines in precisely the same manner as we would examine the doctrines of any other theory, and, finding them either wholly without proof or without sufficient proof, we refuse to accept it. Now this position no "believer" will admit. Religion must ultimately depend, not, like true science, upon self-evident truth, but upon dogma. The position of Christianity in the present controversy has been well stated in a recent article, in which the writer says: "The assumption that the teachings of the Scriptures stand upon a common level with the teachings of science, and are to be called in question as any other subjects of human thought, cannot for a moment be admitted by the Gospel preacher. His duty is to set before the people as infallible verities the great doctrines of the Scriptures——."* In arguing to the infallibility of the Scriptures from their inspiration, the "believer" argues to a conclusion from a premise which is not a self-evident truth, and which is not ultimately based upon self-evident truth. This is in direct contravention of the laws of reason.

The illogicalness, the narrow-mindedness, the utter absurdity of such a position, can be fully comprehended only when we come to compare one form of religion with another. All religions may be false. All cannot possibly be true. If any one form of religion, Christianity, for example, be true, then all others, as Brahminism or Mohammedanism, must be false. Therefore some religions are false. Again, then, we have the question, How is the truth or falsity of any religion to be established? Again science replies, "By the test of reason." Again religion says "Dogma." And so, in the perennial controversy between science and religion, "skeptics" and "believers" are utterly at cross-purposes.

What is to be the upshot of all this? From what we know of the past and present, what may we expect in the future? Between science and religion there may exist a quasi-friendship, but at heart they are, and must be, bitter enemies. What religion sanctions, nay, more, says is just and right, science says is absurd. In any science, "strictly so called," the most complex forms of knowledge may be traced back through simpler forms of knowledge to axioms. These are the simple, self-evident truths upon which that science is built. Such science has a firm foundation,—a foundation in reason. In theology, the doctrines of Christianity depend upon the infallibility of Scripture, and this in turn depends upon the inspiration of Scripture. But the inspiration of Scripture is very far from being a self-evident truth.

Every advance in science is a witness in favor of scientific methods of investigation, and in that sense every such advance must injure religion. The "skeptical culture" of the day is confessedly due to the influence of science, which, on the authority of its greatest exponents, is still in its infancy. What will have become of religion when science has reached its maturity, when people understand in its full force and meaning the favorite aphorism of Sir William Hamilton:

In the world there is nothing great but man,
In man there is nothing great but mind.

DUNCIAD.

BIBLICAL INSPIRATION.

THE CONTRADICTIONS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 20.—When giants are hurling rocks, it might be well for pigmies to hide in caves; but when great minds discuss questions in which the feeblest are as much interested as they, little people may ask questions. What troubles me, in the controversy between the great infidel and his orthodox critics, is their apparent agreement that to give up the infallibility of the Bible is to give up Christianity. Prof. Swing, Dr. Thomas, and Robert Collyer have not made this mistake, but "hold the fort," while yielding much that others regard as its essential outposts; and in this have rendered, and are rendering, untold service to the race; but even these advance teachers do not seem to me to have discovered the ground on which the Church of the future must stand.

This must not merely accept truth when thrust upon it by sharp criticism, but must search for and proclaim it. While the believers in an infallible Bible owe it to themselves and the world to give us a clear definition of the word "inspiration," those who are bridging the chasm between the dogmatism of the dark ages and Christianity of all time to come should not wait for infidels to drive them into concessions which must be made.

What has Christianity to lose by being proved to be "the heir of all the ages," the outgrowth of all religions which existed before it, and the teacher of all that is best in those which have been established since? Is it less divine for being a thing of growth and development, whose roots spread over the ancient world, than as a hybrid, propagated by Jewish gardens in a Royal conservatory, under letters-patent from the Deity?

We are told, on what seems to be good authority, that long before the days of Moses the Phœnicians knew God as Jehovah, and ascribed to him the same attributes that we now do; told that Baal and Baalpeor were but other names for the Creator of Heaven and earth, the just and merciful Father of all men.

Philosophers and historians inform us that four thousand years ago Brahma was worshiped as a being "infinite, eternal, immaterial, and round, who, at one time, separated the male and female faculties which were in him, and performed an act of generation of which the Lingham becomes an emblem; and this first act gave birth to three divine persons,—Brahma, Bichen or Vichnow, and Chrib or Cheren, whose functions were, the first to create, the second to preserve, and the third to destroy or change the form of the universe. Brahma, having made the world and the eight spheres of purification, thought himself superior to Chrib, his equal. In their battle the celestial globes were crushed like a basket of eggs! Brahma was vanquished, and Vichnow, the God mediator, was incarnated in nine mortal forms of animals. In the shape of a fish he saved from the universal deluge a family, who repeopled the earth; as a black shepherd, and under the name of Chrisen, he delivered the world from the venomous serpent, Calengam, and crushed his head, after having been wounded by him in the heel."

The Brahman authorities also tell us that "The angels were created to sing the praises of God; but part of them revolted under an ambitious chief, who strove to usurp the power of God, but He plunged them into a world of darkness, there to undergo the punishment of their crimes."

This faith claims to be far older than the Jewish Scriptures, yet even it is said to be a plagiarism on the ancient Paganism of the Occidentals. The Lama of Thibet teaches that their "self-existent God, having passed eternity in the contemplation of his own being, created matter, and breathed on the face of the waters, which swelled, like an immense bubble, in form of an egg, which, unfolding, became the vault of heaven, inclosing the world." Having made the earth and bodies of men and animals, this God, essence of motion, breathed into them a part of his own being. The soul of all that breathes is a part of the universal soul, and no one can perish. A man may become God by piety. Twenty-eight centuries ago Kachenien was born, from a royal virgin, who did not cease to be a virgin for being a mother. The King of the country ordered a massacre of all the males born at that time; but Kachenien was saved by shepherds, lived in a desert until he was 30, when he entered upon his mission, and began to enlighten men and cast out devils. He performed a multitude of miracles, and in his book says: "He that leaveth his father and mother to follow me becomes a perfect Samanean (heavenly man). Whoso dies without embracing my religion returns among men until he embraces it."

Add to this the hymns of the Uga, breathing the same spirit of sublime devotion which we find in Isaiah and the Psalms, and claiming to be many centuries older, with the Buddhist account of creation made familiar by Mr. Ingersoll's lecture on Moses, and we must either prove that the Bible is of greater antiquity than those old writings, or give up the claim to its originality. Whether this be essential to its "inspiration" depends on our idea of this word.

May not—nay, does not—God inspire many minds with the same idea? And the fact that devout men, living far from each other, both in time and space, have had similar ideas is a strong proof of this truth. In all these accounts we find an infinite, all-wise Creator, a divine Savior, man's sin, God's forgiveness, the incarnation, the miraculous birth, immortality, the Trinity. To admit that there is inspiration in the old heathen Bibles is, of course, to puncture the little balloon of Jewish and Christian self-importance; but Buddist, Brahman, and Pagan must have copied from the Jews, or the Jews from them, or all must have learned from "the Spirit which hath appeared unto all men!"

The similarity in the faith of nations seems to prove that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the whole earth;" and that He did not, purposely, keep them all for centuries in profound ignorance of their origin, and of His own existence, that He might, at last, make these things a subject of special revelation to Abraham. Not only outside history, but the Bible itself, proves that the Creator was not thus partial; for, while the Jewish writers set up a claim for their nation as the only people who knew God, they give us a candid account of Melchisedec, a priest of the Lord to whom Abraham did obeisance, and of Balaam, a prophet of the very people whom they went to conquer, as heathen, who was in quite as close communion with the Deity as were the prophets of the peculiar people.

The general idea of the Jews was that God was their God, their personal property; that they had Him hedged about by ordinances so that He was quite unapproachable to the outside world; but this idea is so effectually disposed of by their own account of these two characters, and the inference of the people whom they must have represented, that we must conclude that the Jews had not at any time any very decided advantage over the Gentiles in the matter of revelation.

Their account of creation is so much like half a dozen others, claiming to be older, that it requires a peculiar mental fibre to believe it to be a special and divine revelation, and the effort to spread those six days over millions of years, while resting the claims of the Sabbath upon them, is quite as belittling to revelation as to the human intellect. It is in every way an improvement on all other accounts of creation,—a growth, a development; but, in the light of science, it is impossible for a very large portion of the race to regard it as a history of facts; and, if it is not the exact truth, the God of Truth never dictated it.

It is thought to be horrible blasphemy to say that the Bible is not the word of God; but is it less blasphemous to say that God wrote a book, for the education of his children, and wrote it in such a way that they have found it utterly impossible to understand it; utterly impossible to come to any general agreement as to its meaning? It is beyond dispute that, after centuries of most earnest, prayerful research, the most devout believers in the theory of Inspiration find it impossible to agree as to the principles it teaches.

When I was a little child it occurred to me that it was very wicked to read a Commentary on the Bible, and thus assume that God could not write so as to be understood. I thought that if He wanted me to understand His book He had written it so that I could; and if He did not want me to understand it I had no right to try. As I grew up, entered on the active duties of life, and reverently strove to make it my rule of action, the conviction was forced upon me that nobody understands it, and that any general agreement about its teachings is absolutely impossible.

The next step was to inquire into the grounds for assuming that God ever did write a book; or that anything in the law of His nature required Him to do so. To assume that it was any part of the Eternal plan to reduce the divine will to written human speech, is to open a wide door for imposture; and no wonder we have had so many sacred books, and so much fraud and bloodshed to establish their authority and define their meaning.

Looking abroad one is impressed with the idea that nothing less than an infinite being could have made a blade of grass! No man has ever made one, but men have made millions of books; and, when any book contradicts the testimony of the rocks, the book must be wrong! I cannot see what religion has to lose by the discovery of the fallibility of the Bible.

That it contains sublime truth is beyond question. No poet has conceived a state of society more perfect than one governed entirely by laws to be found in it; but no fiend could desire one more depraved than some which have existed, and have found in it a warrant for every crime! The mixing up of the contents into a general jumble and labeling it "Divine Revelation," "God's Word," etc., has certainly been a fatal mistake.

Life is a lame and impotent conclusion, if we may not believe in "one only living and true God, who is infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in His being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth." Its dark hours are dark indeed without a Divine Redeemer and Comforter; and why is it that our religious teachers would shut us out from the Divine presence if we cannot believe that this God contradicts Himself by writing one history of creation on the everlasting hills and another on parchment; that he ordered armies to exterminate peoples who had never injured them; to capture women and take them for concubines; to slay infants and mutilate prisoners of war; that, time and again, he killed thousands of innocent people because some one or two men had offended him; that the Jews killed more men in special battles than could have stood on the battle-ground; that the priests at Jerusalem butchered 60,000 oxen in a day, and burned the entrails, when there was no coal or petroleum and great forests near; or that God could have required such destruction of life?

Dr. Clarke, the great Methodist commentator, says the historical part of the Bible is contradictory and unreliable; and must we give up belief in the very existence of God, or believe he wrote falsehoods?

What need was there for divine inspiration in writing a history of facts? And it is preposterous to assume that God had any part in writing romances!

Christian teachers owe it to the cause of truth to prove conclusively that the Bible is true in every particular, or to give up the idea of its inspiration as anything different from that which breathes in the utterance of all truth, which, like gold, among sand, and clay, and rock, is found both in and out of the Bible, mixed with error and human inventions.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

NORSE MYTHOLOGY.

THE CRUCIFIXION, AND PROPHECIES OF A DIVINE REAPPEARANCE.

The Jewish World.

The current number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains an exceedingly interesting article from the pen of Karl Blind, on "The Discovery of Odinic Songs in Shetland." Comparative philologists and students of ancient folk-lore are only beginning to justly estimate the wealth that is hidden in the few old Norse and Germanic myths that have survived the vast social upheavals and changes of the last 2,000 years. Karl Blind, in the paper before us, calls attention to a fresh discovery in the poetry of Northern mythology, in the shape of what he terms "a most striking bit of folk-lore, containing a strange relic of the grand old myth" of the Teutonic tree of existence. The discovery was made in Unst, and the relic in question is stated to be "a Christianized version of the Rune Rime of Odin from the Havamal, curious for the way in which the Rootless Tree is confounded with the Cross." The following is an ordinary English translation of the relic in question:

Nine days He hung on the Rootless Tree;
For bad was the folk, and good was He.
A bloody mark was in His side—
Made with a lance—that would not hide (heal).
Nine long nights in the nipping rime,
Hung He there with his naked limb.
Some they laughed;
But others wept.

Karl Blind interprets the "nine long nights" as nine maturing months or cosmogonic periods, and that this tale, as it is given in the fuller version of "Odin's Rune Song," is a "poetical rendering of the evolution of mind from matter."

The question uppermost in our mind is whether the above ancient Northern legend has been made to wear a Christian garb, or whether it is not a genuine relic of pre-Christian times! "The mystic tree itself, on which Odin hung, certainly needed no transfiguration" into Christian language, for trees or crosses "were frequent all over the world, from China and Egypt to Mexico and Peru." "Tree of Our Life" and "Tree of Our Flesh" were the names given to the Mexican cross symbol by the native priests before the arrival of Cortez. The cross or tree of life was a religious symbol thousands of years before the Christian era, and "on Scandinavian runic stones the cross is found depicted before the conversion of the Northmen." Karl Blind proceeds to show that "at the time of the conversion of the Germanic tribes, the tree in which Odin hung, wounded and suffering, and the several hammer symbols of Thor, easily became confused with the symbol of the new religion." Like the religions of India and Egypt, the ancient Teutonic faith appears to have contained elements which, to put it mildly, "could be used for transition into the new creed." "Besides the mystic tree, the sign of the cross, and the institution of infant baptism, the Teutons had the tradition of a great flood, even as the Indians, the Greeks, and other nations had . . .

"They further had a Queen of the Heavens, Frigg, whose son, Balder, destined to die, was called 'the blood-covered God.' They believed in twelve divine personages, among whom a thirteenth, Loki, played the traitor. They believed that the God who had been slain by treachery would come back at the end of time, when the golden age, or millennium, would follow. They had lays in which that return was prophesied in words remarkably similar to those contained in the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, when the world's end and the coming of the son of man are prophesied." (1099.) The modern sciences of modern philology, mythology, theology, are certainly making havoc with cherished religious beliefs; nor is it possible to say what may yet be the results of these explorations into the legends of the past. We recommend a perusal of Karl Blind's contribution to our scanty knowledge of the Odinic legends.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

ITS INDEBTEDNESS ALL PAID OFF.

It was mentioned in the papers a few days ago that Plymouth Congregational Church had entirely wiped out its indebtedness, funded and floating. It now takes a new lease of life and usefulness, and, free from the handicap of outstanding promises to pay, it has before it a career which its most sanguine members dared hardly to think of. Following is the list of subscribers:

E. F. Cushing...	$550	F. S. Hanson....	$1,050
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S. A. Irish....	1,000	Charles Shedd..	100
Thomas Orton...	1,000	C. P. Libby.....	100
P. L. Underwood	105	Mrs. Geo. K. Park	100
Wm. Chisholm..	1,500	H. H. Adams....	500
George F. Cook..	200	P. D. Armour...	10,500
David Keeley....	3,000	J. F. Armour...	10,500
E. B. Stone.....	105	Rev. C. H. Everest	1,100
R. Strahorn....	1,050	Allen Manvel....	250
Ladies' Aid Soc.	500	Crane Bros. Mfg.	200
H. F. Steel......	105		
S. B. Barker....	535	Total........	$50,836

Smaller contributions, aggregating in all about $10,000, were also raised, thus completely wiping out a debt of about $60,000.

GENERAL NOTES.

The clergymen of the English Established Church still refuse to commune with church-members who have married the deceased wife's sister.

The Jesuits are said to be quite prepared to be turned out of their colleges, and even out of France, and they have, consequently, purchased three establishments abroad,—one at Jersey, another at Fribourg, and a third at Monaco.

It is estimated that over 200,000 colored people have been added to the Methodist Church since the War. They have caused more than a thousand churches to be built, and more than 3,000 colored young men are in their aid schools in the South.

At a festival in the Province of Posen a girl vowed that she saw the Virgin Mary in a poplar tree. The people went at the tree with such vigor that leaves, branches, and bark soon disappeared, and only a drenching rain put a stop to the enthusiastic proceedings.

The St. Louis Baptists have not that peace which passeth all understanding. The close-communion wing is very indignant at the idea of the Rev. Dr. Boyd holding a joint religious service with a Jewish Rabbi. A very windy newspaper correspondence has grown out of it.

The Methodists at Lincoln, Del., are so determined to increase their parsonage fund that they have announced a religious entertainment with extraordinary features. In addition to addresses by two Methodist ministers, there will be a balloon ascension and a horse-race.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* some time ago contained a list of all the ministers in the United States convicted of immoralities, and the number is just fifty. In other words, out of 65,000 ministers in the country, fifty, or one-thirteenth of 1 per cent, have been guilty of known immoralities.

An Iowa clergyman recommends that the editor of a religious paper, published not a thousand miles from Chicago, should take a vacation, because he has been over-worked in getting out the "raciest, spiciest paper" in the Church. Some clergymen have a funny idea of spice and raciness.

A clergyman at a Methodist camp-meeting at Bucyrus, O., prayed that God would kill one member of every anti-Christian family in the county. This excited the wrath of the sinners in the congregation, and they tore down the tent, whipped the minister, and would have tarred and feathered him if he had not fled.

Among other articles found upon the Prince Imperial's neck was a so-called piece of the Cross of Christ, which had been in the possession of Charlemagne. Since Charlemagne's time it has been the property of several Royal personages in France, and finally passed into the hands of the Bonaparte family, where it is likely to remain as long as the family lasts.

The Lutheran Church thirty years ago had only a few scattered people in this country west of Ohio. Now it numbers in the same region twenty-seven Synods, 1,702 ministers, 3,001 churches, and 367,180 communicants. In the entire country less than a century ago there were only twenty-four Lutheran ministers. The present number is 3,150, with 5,600 congregations and 725,000 communicants.

The Baptist Missionary Union has increased its total of members in Europe and Asia enormously during the past ecclesiastical year. It reports no less than 80,475 members in its mission station,—a clear gain of 13,586. Its greatest gain was in India among the Teloogoos, 15,537. In Burmah it has 20,811 members, and in Europe it has 42,009 members. It employs 141 missionaries and 984 native preachers.

The British Wesleyans are surprised and alarmed at the decrease in their numbers, as shown by statistics just collected. It appears that, though upwards of 30,000 new members were received last year, there is a net decrease of 3,308, which is shared by nearly all the districts. The losses are largest in agricultural sections and manufacturing centres, and are attributed to emigration on account of financial depression and strikes.

The *Catholic Telegraph* contains an official circular, under date of the 18th inst., from Archbishop Purcell, announcing the suspension for one year at least of St. Mary's of the West, one of the most celebrated Catholic educational institutions in the country. The reasons assigned are the financial condition of the diocese, the absence of any need for missionary priests, and the illness of the President, the Rev. Joseph Pabisch. Last year the expenses of the seminary exceeded its income by $6,000.

"One Sermon a Sabbath" is the subject of the *Evangelist's* leading editorial article. "One-third of the Congregational churches in Massachusetts have only one preaching service on the Sabbath." "The second-sermon question may be said to be fairly up for discussion and experiment, but that time-honored service is not to be set aside lightly, and until we are quite sure that we have hit upon something better to put in its place. As now, the service is lightly esteemed in many places, and the apparent results in attendance and impression seem to ill requite the pastor's labor in preparing for it."

Talk about the difficulty of understanding the Origin of Evil! We do not think it "holds a candle" to the difficulty of understanding the career and success of the charlatan and ecclesiastical mountebank, Talmage, in England. Tremendous excursion trains run from London, taking 30,000 people to the Sydenham Palace, to see this nondescript, if they could not hear him. Marquises and Earls preside over the meetings. Is it simple cheek? Is it marvelous power of humbuggery? Is it an admiration of vulgar American humor, like that trait of the Englishman in the "Lady of the Aroostook," which makes him rejoice so greatly when he hears some queer slang out of an American mouth? Is it the national love for the tricks of the circus? Oh, what is it? We hope we may live to see this mystery explained.—*Living Church.*

In 1868 George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, was suspended by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church for singing other hymns than paraphrases of the Psalms and for communing with other Evangelical Christians. Thereupon the Reformed Presbytery of Philadelphia suspended relations with the General Synod. Then the General Synod declared the Presbytery outlawed by its own act and recognized minorities in three of its congregations as constituting in each case the legal church. This has led to lawsuits for the possession of the church property concerned. Two of the churches receiving verdicts in their favor, they were appealed by General Synod to the Supreme Court of that State, which has rendered its decision sustaining the Presbytery and the churches, adjudging the property in dispute to the majority of the congregation in each case (the Second Church, Dr. Sterrett's, and the Fifth Church, Dr. A. G. Macauley's), and the action of the General Synod is pronounced arbitrary and unconstitutional. The third case—that of the First Church (the Rev. Mr. Wylie's)—is of like tenor with the others. This ends a long and unhappy controversy, and the issue, without doubt, will have an important and favorable influence upon the Reformed Presbyterian body.

The Roman Catholic Church in the eastern countries of Asia, where Protestantism has a comparatively feeble footing, and where a little more than half a century ago it had scarcely any at all, now reports at its missions no fewer than 109 Bishops, 5,630 priests, and 2,835,663 nominal converts. Of these converts there are 887,447 in India, 792,412 in China, and 16,622 in Japan. More than 9,000 additions were made in China last year. The early missions of the Church in these countries from the days of Francis Xavier were very successful; but at the close of the last century, by the breaking up of the societies in France and Italy, they declined until little life remained in them. Since then a Society for the Promotion of the Faith has labored very zealously to recover ground that has been lost, and the figures here given illustrate the splendid success which has followed the work.

ANOTHER CASE OF HERESY.

A few years ago, during the pastorate of the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett with the Plymouth Congregational Church, the Rev. H. F. Campbell was the spiritual leader of the Third Unitarian Church, both in this city. The latter pastor, after preaching for some time, became dissatisfied with many of the doctrines which he was teaching, and each succeeding Sabbath found him nearer orthodoxy. He called on Mr. Bartlett, and a free and frank conversation took place. The upshot of the matter was that Mr. Campbell seceded from the Unitarian Church, and, having been found orthodox, was admitted to membership in Plymouth, and granted a license to preach the faith of the Congregationalists. Shortly afterwards Mr. Campbell went East and settled in Nashua, N. H., as pastor of the First Congregational Church. His ministry was very acceptable to the frequenters of the church, but after a couple of years or so some of the active members became dissatisfied with his liberal views. These developed towards Unitarianism, and the strictly orthodox brethren remonstrated. The church was divided into two factions,—one siding with the preacher, the other opposed to him. He was asked to resign, but declined,—the majority of the frequenters of the church sustaining him in his action. Charges of heresy were accordingly prepared against him by the orthodox brethren, and these were laid before the Plymouth Church of this city. At the request of the latter, a council of the church in the vicinity of Nashua was called to consider his case. All the facts were submitted, and the Council decided that his views and teachings were contrary to the discipline of the Congregational Church, and that he should step down and out. The finding of the Council has been sent to Plymouth Church, but no action has yet been taken on it.

MACKONOCHIE'S CHURCH.

The celebrated Mr. Mackonochie, whose name has been so prominently before the public as the ritualistic Rector of St. Alban's Church, London, is a quiet and genial gentleman, especially celebrated for the work he has done among the poor. His church is in a crowded district of disagreeable slums and courts north of High Holborn, where the state of the neighborhood is considerably worse than that of the worst tenement-house neighborhoods of this city. The church was built and endowed by a wealthy banker, and is an exceedingly beautiful building, furnished with all the accessories for the most advanced ritualistic worship. The "Sisters of St. John the Baptist" work among the poor of the neighborhood, under Mr. Mackonochie's direction. They occupy a large building close by the church. Although most of them are wealthy ladies living in stylish houses in Belgravia, they spend much of their time in personal visits to sick and distressed people. One branch of their charity is the maintenance of a nursery for the care of children of women who go out to do days' work. A bountiful dinner is spread once a week for poor people who are out of work. Night schools are kept up for the young men and women, and are managed by about eighty teachers. In the large working-room mothers are permitted to spend evenings and sew garments for themselves and their children. Every Sunday morning a breakfast is given to poor boys. Coal, blankets, clothing, and other comforts are liberally distributed to those who need them. In winter a soup-kitchen is open every day in the week. Mr. Mackonochie has hitherto taken no notice of the various decrees of suspension which have been pronounced against him, but has steadily gone on with his work. The decree some time ago granted by Lord Penzance is now confirmed by the Court of Appeal, and according to its terms Mr. Mackonochie can neither officiate nor receive any emolument from St. Alban's for three years. It is supposed by some that both the church and its Rector will separate from the Church of England and go on independently.

DR. CUMMING AND HIS PREACHING.

London World, July 9.

Dr. Cumming, 72 years old, compelled to give up all mental work, poor, and with the Elders of the church in Crown-court making a public appeal for means to provide him with an annuity of £300 to £500 a year, presents a pathetic picture to those who, like myself, sat under the Doctor in his vigorous and prosperous prime. A quarter of a century ago there were few more popular preachers in London, and none who attracted more constant, more crowded, or more remarkable congregations. Every Sunday morning all available standing and sitting space, including the pulpit-stairs, in the church he enlarged was crowded; and statesmen, well-known women of fashion, and notabilities generally were among the people attracted by sermons and colloquial expositions of Scripture which were singularly persuasive and practical. For Dr. Cumming's pronounced theories concerning the approaching end of the world, and the personal applications of mystic passages in the Book of Revelation to the Papacy of his day, were, so far as I remember, confined to books published under his name and to contributions to periodical literature. Polemics had but small place in the famous Sunday morning addresses, and the Gospel I heard him preach was always one of love and peace. True wisdom and courage, comfort in affliction, inward calm, moral strength, and unfailing protection in the weary struggles of life were offered freely and in accents of deep conviction to all who would accept them, and I cannot be wrong in saying that many a troubled heart has been lightened and many a toil-worn, anxious man and woman made happier and better by an eloquence which was unfailingly convincing and sweet. These people cannot all have joined the majority or forgotten their old teacher now that he has fallen upon evil days, and in the belief that some of my readers will recall the silver tongue as I do, I beg leave to announce that I shall be happy to receive subscriptions for the Dr. Cumming Annuity Fund, which shall be duly forwarded and acknowledged regularly in the *World*. The *World* list has been commenced by a donation of £20 from F., an old member of Dr. Cumming's congregation.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Joseph Cook is taking his summer vacation at Lake George.

The Rev. John Hughes, of Joliet, has seceded from the Universalist denomination.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler writes to the *Evangelist* that "perhaps David is a choir-leader in Heaven."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., is gradually recovering his health, which had been shattered by overwork.

The Rev. W. H. Utley has been suspended for grave reasons by the Eastern Congregational Association of Michigan.

Some of the English cities are offering Talmage $500 to $650 for a single lecture. Those English always were a peculiar people.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, a strong Sabbatarian, has induced the Legislature to forbid the running of trains on the State railroad.

Mr. Sankey was announced to sail from England on the 17th of July "to join Mr. Moody for the autumn and winter campaign in America."

The Rev. Dr. Beard, of Syracuse, has started on a horseback trip through the White Mountains and neighboring country. He expects to be gone six weeks.

When the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of New York, reached Liverpool on June 30, he found that his brother, who had been some time ill, was already dead and had been buried three days before his arrival.

The Rev. Augustus Seward, D. D., LL. D., nephew of the late William H. Seward, has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Middletown, N. Y., after a service of twenty years. The resignation will take effect on Oct. 1.

The Rev. O. P. Gifford, of Boston, says that "the theatre is a common sewer," and that it is not his duty to aid in the elevation of the stage. Moreover, he is too busy to correct plays, and has neither time nor inclination to attend performances.

The Scotch Evangelist, Dr. Somerville, is laboring among English-speaking people in Paris, and has his son to assist him. He is encouraged by the results already reached, and intends to hold meetings in many other cities on the Continent by and by.

The Rev. J. C. Burruss, editor of the *Universalist Herald*, published in Alabama, thus alludes to the Rev. C. A. Crook: "This circuit chicken-eater in his prowlings, vents his impotent spleen against Universalism, which he understands about as much as a Hottentot does the forty-seventh problem of Euclid."

BEFORE SERVICE.

In the country:

My! what a steep hill! And see those ten or eleven wretches packed in one wagon that the poor staggering horse can hardly draw!"

"Wretches? Them are all Christians, mum, goin' to the camp-meetin'."

During a revival of religion last winter in one of the churches near Suffolk, Va., the minister of the congregation, in the course of a fervid exhortation, said: "Oh, my beloved brudders, don't ye want to go wha' de watermelons is always ripe, wha' ye don't hab to plant 'em, wha' ye don't hab to hoe 'em, nor wha' ye don't hab to put nuffin under 'em to make 'em grow, nor wha' ye don't hab to steal 'em, but ye jis set on de ribber-bank an' eat for ebbermo'? Does you heah? Ole Jason tells you dah is sich a country, and you'd better be startin for it, shush!"

A Washington street preacher, who is supported by contributions from religious people, went to Bob Ingersoll's office, the other day, to leave some of his tracts. "Mr. Ingersoll," said he, "a man of your great talents could be of such service to our cause if you would only repent and follow the Lord, instead of being His enemy." "I am not His enemy," replied Ingersoll, "for if the Lord was here upon earth to-day, and should come right here to Washington, I'll venture I'm the only man in the city who would indorse His note for a hundred dollars."

At a Southern camp-meeting, held many years ago, were two ministers who were mutually antagonistic. One of them, Brother Davis, had a wooden leg, and, when he was especially wrought up, would emphasize every word by thumping it on the platform. During one of the sessions of the camp-meeting, when the public tent was crowded and Brother Davis was exhorting with all the energy in his power, Brother Jones appeared with a gold-headed cane. Pointing his long, bony finger at him, Brother Davis exclaimed, "Brother Jones, there'll be no gold-headed canes in Heaven!" "No," said Brother Jones, angered by the sudden attack, "and no wooden-legged preachers there, either."

While a French ship was detained at a Southern port on the coast of Georgia, the officers amused themselves by fishing and hunting, making their rendezvous at the house of an old farmer, where they cooked their game and slept. The old man watched their foreign ways with intense curiosity, and listened eagerly to the bewildering tongue they so fluently discoursed in, and after some days had passed he picked up some of the phrases most agreeable to his ear, although he could not catch the pronunciation, or may have scorned to imitate it. He had been fond in holding forth in prayer, night and morning, for many years, with no audience but his wife, and now that Providence had provided a congregation who were necessarily compelled to sit around his fire for rest after the day's hard work, his outpourings began to stretch far beyond the patience of his guests, and soon they showed no hesitation in dropping off in the midst of his exhortations. Noticing and resenting this, he commenced the usual nightly exercises earlier one evening, before any of the party had left, and, after enumerating every sin of commission and omission they had been guilty of while under his roof, besought pardon for them. "But if," he prayed, with fervor, "their godlessness and sinfulness are past forgiveness, then, O Lord, I beseech you to look with a sang froid on their daily life." It is hardly necessary to say that the French words were pronounced with all the hardness his voice was capable of enunciating, and each letter dwelt upon with fervid distinctness.—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine.*

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

Cathedral Free Church, SS. Peter and Paul, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The Rt.-Rev. W. E. McLaren, S. D. T., Bishop. The Rev. J. H. Knowles, Priest in charge. Choral morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. Choral evening prayer at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Rector, will officiate in St. James' Church, corner of Huron and Cass streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison will officiate in Trinity Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke, Rector, will officiate in Grace Church, Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, at 11 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

—The Rev. William H. Knowlton, Rector, will officiate in St. Andrew's Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Bredberg, Rector, will officiate in St. Angarius' Church, Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, pastor, will officiate in the Church of the Ascension, corner of North LaSalle and Elm streets, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Rector, will officiate in St. Mark's Church, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. J. D. Cowan, will officiate in St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie, Rector, will officiate in the Church of Our Savior, corner of Lincoln and Belden avenues, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee, Rector, will officiate in Calvary Church, Warren avenue, between Oakley street and Western avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Holy Communion at 7:45 a. m.

—The Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., Rector, will officiate in the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. John Gordon, of Montreal, will preach in the First Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

—The Rev. E. A. Ince will preach in the Second Church, corner of Morgan and West Monroe streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—There will be the usual services in the Michigan avenue Church, near Twenty-third street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. E. B. Hulbert will preach in the Fourth Church, corner of West Washington and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. Galusha Anderson will preach in the University Place Church, corner of Douglas place and Rhodes avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. R. P. Allison will preach in the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Perrin will preach in the Western Avenue Church, corner of Warren avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. N. E. Wood will preach in the Centennial Church, corner of Lincoln and West Jackson streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. H. Parker will preach in the Coventry Street Church, corner of Bloomingdale road, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. R. De Baptiste will preach in Olivet Church, Fourth avenue, near Taylor street, at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. L. G. Clarke will preach in the South Church, corner of Locke and Bonaparte streets, at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. E. O. Taylor will preach in the Central Church, No. 290 Orchard street, near Sophia street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry will preach in the Dearborn Street Church, corner of Thirty-sixth street, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. L. G. Clarke will preach in the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. Swift will preach in the Evangel Church, Rock Island car-shops, Dearborn street, near Forty-seventh street, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—The Rev. W. J. Kermott will preach in the Halsted Street Church, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at 11 a. m and 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Walker, will preach morning and evening in the Reunion Church, West Fourteenth street.

—The Rev. O. A. Hill, of Allegheny, Pa., will preach in the Eighth Church, corner of West Washington and Robey streets, at 10:30 a. m. No evening service.

—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will preach in the First Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, at 10:30 a. m. Evening service held at the Railroad Chapel, No. 715 State street, at 8 p. m.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach in the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Hickman, of Hanover College, will preach in the Third Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. R. Thomas will preach in the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, in the morning.

—The Rev. E. N. Barrett will preach in the Westminster Church, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. H. M. Collisson will preach in the Fullerton Avenue Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning subject: "Aaron and Christ." Evening: "The Pharisee and Publican."

—The Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Pittsburg, Pa., will preach at the Fifth Church to-day at 10:30 a. m.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach at the Forty-first Street Church at 10:45 a. m.

—The Rev. W. T. Meloy will preach this morning and evening in the United Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets.

—The Rev. Alexander Jackson preaches this morning and evening at the Jefferson Park Church, on Throop street.

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*Princeton Review, January, 1879, p. 146.

METHODIST.

Prof. Fisk, of Evanston, will preach morning and evening in Centenary Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Alling will preach at Simpson Church, Bonfield street, near Archer avenue, morning and evening.

—The pastor, the Rev. F. P. Cleveland, will preach morning and evening at Grant Place M. E. Church, corner of Grant Place and Larrabee street.

—The Rev. J. M. Caldwell will preach this morning in the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. E. M. Boring, pastor, will preach morning and evening at the State Street Church.

—The Rev. S. M. McCheeney will preach morning and evening at the Park Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, pastor, will preach morning and evening at Grace Church, corner North LaSalle and White streets. Morning subject: "Some Conditions of Salvation." Evening subject: "Minding One's Own Spiritual Concern."

—The Rev. W. F. Crafts will preach in the Ada Street Church, between Lake and Fulton streets, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. S. H. Adams will preach at 7:45 p. m.

—The Rev. William H. Holmes will preach in the Fulton Street Church, corner Artesian avenue, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

—The Rev. F. Porter will preach in the Milwaukee Avenue Church, 926 Milwaukee avenue, at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. A. Worsdell will preach at 8 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Joseph D. Wilson will preach morning and evening at St. John's Church.

—Bishop Fallows will preach in the morning and the Rev. Edward Wilson, D. D., in the evening at Christ Church. Evening subject: "The Danger of Playing at Religion."

—The Rev. T. W. Adams will preach morning and evening in St. Matthew's Church, North Clark and Centre streets.

—The Rev. E. Wilson, D. D., will preach in the morning and Bishop Fallows in the evening at St. Paul's Church, West Washington and Carpenter streets.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan streets, at 8 p. m.

—The Rev. Dr. Cooper will preach this morning in Trinity Church, Englewood, and this evening in the Church of the Good Shepherd, corner of Jones and Homan streets.

—The Rev. R. H. Burke will preach this morning, and the Rev. Mr. Parker this evening, in Grace Church, corner of Hoyne and Le Moyne streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. E. F. Williamson will preach morning and evening in the South Church, Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard.

—The Rev. C. Cavano preaches morning and evening at the New England Church, corner Delaware place and Dearborn avenue.

—Prof. James T. Hyde will preach morning and evening at the Clinton Street Church.

—The Rev. Prof. F. W. Fisk will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. in the First Church, West Washington, corner of Ann street.

—The Rev. A. L. Frisbie, of Des Moines, Ia., will preach at 10:30 a. m. in the Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. No evening servic.

—The Rev. C. A. Towle will preach in Bethany Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron streets, at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Divine Sympathy." Arnold Heap and Mr. A. Paxton, of the Citizens' League, will speak at 7:45 p. m.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. Charles H. Caton will preach morning and evening in the Second Church, Oakley avenue and Jackson street.

—Morning services will be held in the South Side Church, on Oakwood boulevard.

—The Rev. George W. Sweeney will preach morning and evening in the First Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—The Rev. E. Stewart will preach in the morning at the church corner of Western avenue and Congress street. Sunday-school temperance concert in the evening.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. W. F. Pendleton will preach in the chapel corner of Clark and Menominee streets at 11 a. m. He will also preach at the church corner Washington street and Ogden avenue at 3:30 p. m.

—The Rev. [illegible] Mercer, pastor of the Union Swedenborgian Church, will preach at 11 a. m. in Hershey Music Hall. Subject: "The Key to the Divine Miracles."

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. E. Belfour will preach this morning in Trinity Church, Dearborn avenue and Erie street.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. J. Straub, of Marseilles, will preach this morning at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets. No evening service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The woman's and men's reunion will be held at No. [illegible] West Madison street at 2:30 p. m.

—There will be preaching in the Baptist Tabernacle, Van Buren street and Wabash avenue, at 8 p. m.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach morning and evening in Ogden Avenue Church, corner of West Washington street.

—The Rev. R. P. Allison will preach in the Washingtonian Home at 3 p. m.

—The Rev. J. K. Applebee will preach in the Free Religious Church, 802 Cottage Grove avenue.

—The Rev. S. T. Curtis will preach this evening at Park Union Chapel, 784 Walnut street.

—The Rev. D. Youker, of Iowa, will preach morning and evening in the West Side Tabernacle, Indiana and Morgan streets.

—[illegible] V. Wilson will lecture in West End Opera-House, 431 West Madison street, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

—The Disciples of Christ meet at 4 p. m. at 229 West Randolph street. We invite all who are so inclined to come and worship God.

—The Liberal Association will meet at hall No. 33 South Halsted street at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Question for discussion: "Would Socialism Advance Civilization?"

—Sermons will be held this morning in the Advent Christian Church, No. 91 South Green street.

—There will be a conference meeting of Spiritualists and Free-Thinkers at 10:30 o'clock this morning in Castle's Hall, No. 619 West Lake street.

—Maj. Whittle will lead the railway men's meeting to be held this evening in the reading-room at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

—W. O. Lattimore will lead the Gospel temperance meeting in Farwell Hall this evening.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

July 27—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Aug. 1—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

July 27—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.
July 28—SS. Nazarius, Celsus, and Victor, MM., and Innocent, P. C.
July 29—St. Martha, V.; SS. Felix and others, MM.
July 30—SS. Abdon and Sennen, MM.
July 31—St. Ignatius of Loyola, C.
Aug. 1—St. Peter's Chains; The Machabees, MM.
Aug. 2—St. Alphonsus Liguori, B. C. D.; St. Stephen, P. M.

NATURE'S THEOLOGY.

Nature's great temple stands open forever,
All star-domed and radiant from portal to shrine—
With anthems eternal from God's chorus-singers,
And sermons proclaiming their Author Divine.

Listen, O mortals! the Teacher is teaching!
From ocean to ocean, from mountain to glen;
Preaching—yes, preaching!—Jehovah is preaching
His Gospel of Love to the children of men!

The trees bow them low in the hallowed old forest,
As souls may be swayed by the pathos of prayer:
O Nature! thy chantings are sacredly holy,
And freely bestowed as the ambient air.

The shadows of nightfall, and splendors of morning,
With all their effect on the God-written scroll,
And all the wide world with its wondrous adorning,
Are speaking as God speaks, direct to the Soul!

The murmur of brooklet adown through the meadow—
The [illegible] of the insect, the bird, and the bee—
Harmoniously sweet as the Gospel of Jesus
That fell on His hearers around Galilee.

And though the dread tempest, with all its loud thunder,
May hold its great revel in Nature's domain,
Yet God governs all with a purpose in wisdom,
And suffers no shadows to darken in vain.

How often the breath of the sweet, gentle zephyr
Comes with its whisper, so pensive and dear,
Like blessings of Angels that hover about us,
With their benedictions to fall on the ear.

O Nature! thy Gospel is sacredly charming—
And well for earth's children that bow at its shrine;
For they shall all find they have heavenly manna,
Who eat of its bread and partake of its wine.

And then, when God's pilot comes over the river
To guide them across to that radiant shore,
Their loved ones shall meet them and Angels shall greet them,
And joys shall extend them yet more and still more.

For there is that mating—that blessed soul-blending!
That bond that is welded to never untie!
That journey of life that shall never have ending,
And never the sadness of saying "Good-bye!"

DR. D. AMBROSE DAVIS.

The Champion Workman of Connecticut.

New Haven Register.

The hardest working man in the State lives in Norwalk. By birth he is a Swede, and by occupation an iron moulder. He is occupied in a Norwalk foundry, and every day does what is considered a fair day's work for two men. Beginning at 4 o'clock in the morning, he keeps busy until 7 at night, not even stopping for his meals. When he goes to his work in the morning he carries with him a pail containing soup and black bread. This pail he places on a shelf over his bench, and when hungry he grasps the pail in his teeth, and, throwing his head back, drinks the soup. While he is drinking his fingers are busy packing the sand into the mold, and when he stops for a bite of black bread it is but for an instant. His day's work is always 200 molds, while 120 molds is considered a good day's work for a first-class workman. This man seems to have no interest in anything but his work, makes no unnecessary acquaintances, and discourages all of his companions who show a willingness to associate with him.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Weddings, Past and Future—Other Local Events.

The Exodus for Rural Retreats Keeps Up Unabated.

New Styles of Hair-Dressing—The Colors of the Season—Hints for the Toilet.

CHICAGO.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miss Kittie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, was married at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Mr. George W. Wilcox, at the residence of the bride's parents, Norwood Park.

A very delightful wedding was celebrated Wednesday evening, July 23, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Winn, No. 967 West Congress street, Miss Josephine Hurley being united to Mr. Frank Hohenadel. After the ceremony the relatives and a number of invited friends sat down to an elegant wedding supper. After partaking of the bountiful supper provided for the occasion, music and dancing occupied the attention of the guests for the balance of the evening. A very fine collection of music was rendered by Mr. F. O. Meinhard.

Married, in Boston, Monday, July 21, Mr. Alfred Wilkie, well known in Chicago as a tenor singer, and Miss Josephine E. Varrell, of Boston.

On Wednesday evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, occurred the marriage of Miss Fannie R. Carses and Mr. James T. Maher, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Theo. Briggs, No. 516 Fulton street, the Rev. Dr. Hulburt officiating. After the ceremony congratulations were in order, after which the guests partook of an elegant supper. The happy couple left on the 9 o'clock train for Lake Zurich, to spend their honeymoon. They will be at home to their friends at No. 699 Monroe street after Aug. 15.

Tuesday last, Mr. H. M. Dickson, the well-known elocutionist of this city, was married to Miss Frankie Dye, at the residence of Dr. Thomas, by that divine. The happy couple left on the Lake Shore Road for an extended trip.

The marriage of Edward L. Parks, M. A., and Miss Isabella Webb, daughter of W. S. Webb, Esq., will be solemnized Wednesday morning, July 30, at 11 o'clock, at the Congregational Church, Kelley's Island, O. The groom was for several years a Professor in the Northwestern University at Evanston, and the bride is a graduate of the same institution.

BON AMI CAMPING CLUB.

The "Bon Ami" Camp at Lake Geneva continually grows in popularity and increases in numbers. The Rev. Dr. Worrall and the Rev. Dr. Noble, of Chicago, have each paid the camp a visit, and expressed themselves as delighted with the comfort of its arrangements and with the charms of the surrounding scenery. Another large tent, making nine in all, has been added, in order to meet the increasing demand for accommodations. Several families from the city are rusticating here for the season, prominent among whom are the families of Judge Loomis, Thomas Walkup, County Treasurer McCrea, Marc Sherwood, S. H. Crane, Sherman Hall, T. B. Wells, Edwin Norton, George Sherwood, Frank Gould, and L. D. Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have returned to the city. This is the largest of the many camps on Lake Geneva, and its President, Judge Loomis, spares no pains to make it deserving of the extensive patronage it enjoys. He is the "right man in the right place," always courteous, helpful, and obliging. He is ably seconded in his efforts for the comfort of his guests by the Vice-President, Mr. Ed Norton, and the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Marc Sherwood.

SOCIAL AND CLUB NOTES.

The first of a series of promenade concerts was given in connection with the regular hop at Riverside last evening, and the affair was a complete success.

A very pleasant surprise was tendered Mr. George G. Wells Tuesday evening last, in celebration of his 23d birthday. About fifty of his friends presented themselves, and an enjoyable evening was spent in dancing and other festivities.

The Dickens Association were delightfully entertained last Friday evening by Mrs. Maynard, at No. 990 Indiana avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bell entertained a number of their friends at their home, No. 542 West Lake street, in honor of their guest, Mrs. J. H. Beattie, of Cincinnati, who charmed those present with her exquisite singing, as well as by her manner. This lady has already acquired an enviable reputation as a vocalist. Mrs. Hervey Sheldon and Mrs. L. D. Powers also added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by some well-chosen recitations.

A very pleasant social gathering took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bliss, No. 1616 South Dearborn street, on the 11th inst., the occasion being the celebration of the crystal wedding of the host and hostess.

As is customary in Hebrew circles, the celebration of the 13th birthday of a youth brought up in this faith is quite an event, and to aid in its celebration relations and friends from near and far are generally invited, and in keeping with this custom a brilliant reception and family reunion was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hermann, on Carpenter street, last Sunday, in celebration of the 13th birthday (or Bar Mitzvah, as it is called in Hebrew) of their son, Master Louis Hermann. Great preparations were made for the event, and the guests were numerous. The presents were profuse, including everything imaginable, from a writing-portfolio to a suit of clothes, and sufficient to equip the young man in his start in life for some time to come.

Tuesday evening last a pleasant party of friends assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hurbert, 607 West Twelfth street.

A very pleasant private picnic was given by a number of young ladies and gentlemen at Central Park last Saturday week.

Miss Jennie Paul delightfully entertained a company of picnickers at her residence, No. 653 West Monroe street, Friday evening. Among those present were the Misses Rogers, Myers, Moore, Mallory, Terhune, Higgins, Hall, Tomblin, Cronkite, Lattimore, Glover, and Dillon, and Messrs. Moore, Vandevere, Warde, Sharpe, Myers, Lattimore, Rogers, Lobdell, Fisk, McCoy, Coldwell, Chipman, Terhune, and Thair.

A Chicago club numbering thirty members has purchased the grounds of Mr. Willie, on the west bank of Fox Lake, and will build a club-house there.

A very pleasant dance was held at the residence of Mr. Williamson, at Lawndale, last Friday evening. At about 12 o'clock the ladies of the Petris Club served the refreshments, after which dancing was resumed and kept up until a late hour. Fitzgerald and daughter furnished the music for the occasion.

The congregations Sinai and Anshe Maarib will hold their annual school picnic on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The preparations are going on for the grand summer-night festival and concert to be given by the First Regiment Infantry at the Base-Ball Park on Saturday evening, Aug. 16. The Board of Officers voted to leave the arrangements, etc., in the hands of Quartermaster-Sergt. F. G. Hoyne and Ordnance-Sergt. A. L. Bell. Mr. Hoyne is out of the city at present, but will be back by Aug. 1, when all of the arrangements will be completed. It is a novel idea, and no doubt will be appreciated and well attended by the people, as it should be to help support the regiment.

Company C, Sixth Battalion, will picnic at Woodlawn next Tuesday. The affair will be purely social.

Lady Washington Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S., will give their second musical and literary entertainment Tuesday evening at their hall, Nos. 220 and 222 South Halsted street.

Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, will picnic at Glencoe next Thursday. Trains leave Chicago & Northwestern depot, Kinzie and Canal streets, at 9 a. m.

The twentieth annual picnic of the French Mutual Aid Society will take place to-day at Taylor's Grove, South Chicago.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Fred Root and Frank Bennett, of Hyde Park, have just returned from a trip to the East.

Mr. Reed Taylor, who has been to Kentucky, has returned to the city.

Miss Clara Brown, of Englewood, has returned from a three-weeks' visit at Waukegan.

Mrs. J. Frank Foster, of Englewood, has gone to spend the summer at Mt. Joy Pa.

Messrs. Jay Barney, B. B. Redfield, and Hal Foster have returned from a trip to Geneva Lake, Wis.

Mr. H. B. Lewis and family, of Englewood, are visiting in Massachusetts.

Mr. Aaron Fuller, for many years inspector at the Boston Store, left last evening for the Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his health, to be absent about three months.

Mrs. N. Anderson and daughter Eva are rusticating at Geneva Lake.

Misses Lena and Susie Ogle, of Belleville, Ill., are visiting their cousin, B. F. Butler, No. 700 West Monroe street.

Mr. Henry W. Magee started for Denver Thursday morning, to join his wife, who has been visiting there for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Waldow Howe, having returned from their bridal trip East, are at home at No. 99 South Park avenue, where they will be happy to receive their friends.

Mr. John R. Hoxie, of Hyde Park, is expected home Monday from Texas, where he has been on business.

Miss Hattie Dougherty is visiting friends in Ravenna, Mich.

Mrs. M. A. White, Miss Lillie White, J. W. Parmelee, George Phelps, G. H. Murphy, and C. G. Hammond, of this city, are at the Excelsior House, Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. A. E. Curtis, Miss May V. De Luce, Inez De Luce, Miss Nellie Woodward, and Miss Amy Burtis were among the visitors at Kaye's Park last week.

Mrs. George A. P. Kelsey, of the Palmer House, is at Manhattan Beach for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Vaughan start Monday next for a tour of the Eastern States. They go by way of the lakes, and return by rail.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Howell, Mrs. Thomas Walkup, Mr. Marc Sherwood, and Mr. Ed Morton left the city last Friday for the Bon Ami Camp, Kaye's Park, Geneva Lake.

Miss Agness Ingersoll and Miss Mary Lewis, who left Hyde Park two weeks ago for a trip to Europe, telegraphed their friends on Friday that they had arrived safe in Queenstown.

Ed and Will Madden are regaling themselves for two weeks on the beach at Coney Island.

The following-named gentlemen left last Friday for a two-weeks' camp at Geneva Lake: George L. Tilton, Al Hellmann, C. G. Launder, A. L. Baldwin, and George Lautenschlaeger.

Miss Mabel Treat is visiting her sister, Mrs. Aubery, on Throop street.

Miss Frank Williams is the guest of Miss Helen Roberts, on Adams street.

Miss May and Master Willie Hunter have gone to the country to spend the vacation, and will remain until the 1st of September.

Miss Sophie Kellogg, of Bethlehem, Pa., is visiting her father, the Rev. H. H. Kellogg, at Mount Forest.

Mrs. S. K. Martin, of Mount Forest, has returned from a visit at her sister's, Mrs. Babcock, in Michigan.

Harry Morgan, from Knox College, is spending his vacation here with relatives in Mount Forest.

Messrs. Darling and Litner have departed from Mount Forest and gone to Mankena, in this State.

Miss Ida C. Rowell, of St. Louis, and Miss Georgia Flanders, of Plainfield, N. J., will spend the summer with the family of J. H. Taylor, Esq., Evanston.

Mrs. W. H. Stone and Miss Georgie Wood, of Adrian, Mich., are visiting Mrs. F. L. Blake, of Highland Park.

Miss Hattie Ehle left last evening on the steamer Sheboygan for Manitowoc, and points in Wisconsin, to be absent about a month.

Mrs. A. S. Dean, of No. 230 Marshfield avenue, has gone to Minneapolis for the summer.

Miss Harie Harrell, of San Jose, Cal., is a guest of Miss Cora Bedford, of Hinsdale.

Mrs. Butts, of South Bend, Ind., is visiting Mrs. William Cochrane, of No. 641 West Adams street.

Miss Ada J. Mullane has returned to her home, No. 427 West Van Buren street, after a two-months' visit in Michigan.

Mrs. S. H. Sweet and daughters, Carrie and Helen, have just returned after a two-weeks' sojourn with friends at DeKalb, Ill., and Kenosha, Wis.

Mrs. George D. Woodworth, Miss Ruth Woodworth, and Miss Lurinda Pratt left on the steamer Lake Erie Tuesday evening for several weeks' absence.

Miss Mary Wallwork, of Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rose at Highland Park.

Miss Carrie Bingham, of Pittsburg, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Threw, having returned from their tour through the East, will be pleased to receive their friends on Thursdays at their residence, No. 109 Centre avenue.

Mrs. Philo Beveridge is visiting friends at the Marengo Park at Geneva Lake.

Mrs. Philo Allen and daughter left Thursday to visit relatives in Buffalo.

Miss Ada McClellan has returned to the city after a sojourn with Mrs. John Williams at La Grange.

Mrs. P. C. Hanford, of 83 Calumet avenue, left early in the week for Brighton and Rye Beach, where she will remain through the summer.

Miss Ida L. Strong left Friday for Crystal Lake, where she will visit Miss Minnie Gates for several days. She will also visit in Beloit.

Miss Enders, of New York, is a guest of Miss Ducat at Geneva Lake, Wis.

Miss Belle Becker, who has been sojourning at her grandfather's country seat, Fruitport, Mich., arrived in the city Tuesday and will remain until September.

Mrs. J. S. Wheeler and daughter, Miss May Wheeler, of Mason City, Ia., are the guests of Mrs. C. S. Squires, No. 1613 Wabash avenue.

Mrs. John Maxwell and sister, of Lake Forest, have gone for a three-weeks' visit to Independence, Ia.

Judge Lambert Tree and family, of Chicago, are spending the summer at the Fountain Spring House, Waukesha, Wis.

Miss Carrie M. Irvin and Miss Nellie Stone, of Sycamore, Ill., are among a small party spending a week at Fox Lake, Wis.

Joseph N. Barker, of Kenwood, left last evening to spend a few days on the banks of the Mississippi River.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Ovington, Jr., start next Tuesday with a camping-out party for Northern Michigan, where they expect to remain during the month of August shooting and fishing.

Miss Jennie Hatfield, of Chicago, is visiting friends in Lombard.

Miss Anna Brouse is the guest of Mrs. E. N. Hill, No. 686 West Monroe street.

Mrs. J. N. Woltz and Miss Ella L. Edwards have returned from their visit to Norwood Park.

Mrs. W. S. Watrous is spending her vacation at the seashore.

Miss Minnie Sweet, of Detroit, is visiting Mrs. W. Cahoon, Jr., of No. 260 Ontario street.

Miss Maggie Culton, of No. 168 Ellis avenue, has just returned from a four weeks' visit at Richmond, Ind.

Miss Eleanor Gallagher, of Pittston, Pa., who has been the guest of Miss Rose Sullivan for several weeks past, left on Thursday last for Kansas City, where she intends to spend the rest of her vacation.

Mrs. E. A. Warner and daughter, of 128 Cottage Grove avenue, have gone on a visit to Madison, to be gone a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert Hunt, of Valparaiso, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Dunning.

Miss Mollie Randlett, of Boston, is visiting the Misses Slocum, at No. 181 Park avenue.

EVANSTON.

The entertainment to be given under the auspices and for the benefit of the Congregational Church on the grounds of Edwin Lee Brown, Esq., next Thursday evening, promises to be the great event of the season. In the afternoon refreshments will be served, and from 5 until 7 in the evening a grand supper will be given. The grounds will be brilliantly lighted in the evening at 8 p. m., under the direction of Mr. Richard Gunn, a dramatic entertainment will be given by a party of Evanston ladies and gentlemen. The platform which has been erected as a stage will then be cleared and dancing will ensue.

THE FASHIONS.

SMALL FANCIES OF THE TOILETTE.

Harper's Bazar.

The belt is the objective point to which are attached many pretty things for use or for ornament. The fan, the bag, the chatelaine, with watch, tablets, and vinaigrette, are all grouped amid the flowing ribbons that hang from the side. A buckle of cut silver or of pearl fastens the wide belt in front, or else there is a mammoth bow quite as large as the Alsacian bow that is worn upon the head. The corsage bouquet is stuck in the belt also, and is larger than at any previous season. White Spanish lace scarfs are worn in a variety of ways; they serve as a most becoming veil for the head during evening strolls, or when on the piazza; they are draped around the shoulders as a fichu-scarf; and they are bunched up in sashes over silks of plain color. Lace sleeves are seen on all dressy silks used for dinner and evening. When these are white, they are usually of Valenciennes, but if the scarf or sash is white Spanish lace, the sleeves should correspond. Black grenadine dresses are relieved by transparent sleeves of black Spanish lace, and there are beaded sleeves with vest to match worn with heavy black silk trained dresses. The brilliant iridescent beads are used by young ladies, while their chaperons have finely cut jet beads sewed in lengthwise stripes on black Brussels net; of this the entire sleeves are formed. White China crape shawls of the style so much in vogue a generation ago are utilized now in pretty ways that do not look like the make-shifts they sometimes are. They form panier mantles with pleated fullness in the middle of the back, or else fichus with the long narrow ends tied in front. They are also used as sleeveless panier polonaises over colored silk slips with colored sleeves. Those nearly covered with embroidery and draped in soft full folds are very handsome. The mantles retain the Canton fringe with its deep netted beading, but this is cut off when the shawl is used for an overdress, and a fringe is tied and knotted in the hem, or else the trimming is blonde silk Spanish lace fully gathered or finely pleated.

HAIR-DRESSING.

There is a great variety and individuality of tastes shown in the styles of hair-dressing, yet three kinds of coiffure most generally prevail. First among these is the chatelaine of two loops, which is so becoming to slender oval faces. This is made of two very thick braids, plaited each in three tresses, and, after being tied very high, allowed to fall in two loops behind. This is accompanied by a waved bang on the forehead usually, though some ladies find a straight bang, like a fringe, more easy to manage in the hot days of midsummer. A cluster of three to five small puffs or else two long loops of hair are placed at the top of the chatelaine. To make this coiffure more dressy a serpentine knot of hair is used instead of the puffs that have been worn so long. This is made of a small switch of hair simply tied in a loose knot, and worn directly on top of the head. For variety's sake a bow of hair may be made of this switch, or else a gay Alsacian bow of ribbon may be used. Ladies with full round faces use the high coiffure. The back hair is combed straight up from the nape of the neck, that about the temples is carried back to meet it, and the whole is massed in two or three long puffs, or in a serpentine knot, into which a comb, or dagger, or trident of tortoise-shell, or silver, or gold, is thrust so that both ends show. The front hair shows the parting down to the forehead, and falls in little creve-cœur half rings on the sides, or else it is parted on the left side, and thrown up in Pompadour fashion in the middle. Gold-headed pins are worn stuck in dark coiffures to the extent of six or eight. There are also many side-combs worn; when these are of gold, with beads for heading, they are as often stuck in the front of the dark puffs as in the sides; when of shell, they are worn on the sides to keep the hair back. A great deal of bandoline is used to paste down the curves and locks about the temples. Invisible nets are also very useful for both the front and back hair. The third fashion is the simple classic coiffure, with the Greek coil very low at the back, while the front is plainly parted, and perhaps slightly waved, or else the hair just above the forehead and temples is allowed to fall in short curves. The low coil is first braided in a plait of three tresses. This requires very little hair; but the head should be very finely shaped, as this severe style discloses its entire outline.

THE COLORS OF THE SEASON.

After the white muslins and gay Pompadour dresses, those of very pale blue are most used by young ladies. When made of organdy they are of solid color and richly trimmed with Breton lace; of less expensive lawns or of batiste, they have stripes or arabesque traceries of white in the flounces, and the basque and overskirt are ornamented with Russian lace in arabesque pattern. Prettier still are the morning and afternoon dresses of pale blue French bunting worn at the seashore. Sometimes the entire short suit is of the bunting, but in other cases there is merely a panier polonaise over a black velvet skirt. A Frenchy combination is a trimming of black and white striped satin on a light blue French bunting, which is fine as the nicest camel's-hair. The skirt is short, with four pleated flounces covering the front and sides, and each flounce is edged with a four-inch pleating of black and white stripes sewed on perpendicularly. The coat opens over a striped vest that is seen only at the throat and below the waist line. There are also tabs of the striped silk in the back. The deep turned-over collar is shawl-shaped, and is also of the white and black mixture. The bouffant drapery of the back is very high, and curves in festoons to the foot. The hat worn with this suit is a rough straw English turban of creamy white shade. The spreading brim is turned up all around, and faced with the striped silk; a scarf of the same is around the crown, and there are drooping white and black ostrich plumes.

Gray and cardinal red are seen together in some of the most stylish costumes. For instance, a gray grenadine is trimmed with lengthwise bands of cardinal satin on the front of the lower skirt. The short wrinkled apron of gray barege is bunched behind with red ribbons, and the basque has shirred surplice drapery on the front extending down to a red satin belt made up of folds.

MUSLIN POKES.

Ladies with blonde hair use dark tortoise-shell pins in star or Marguerite shape, while the silver ornaments are preferred by brunettes. Flowers, so elaborately worn on ball dresses, are very slightly represented in the coiffure. A small bouquet is stuck on one side, or perhaps on top just in front of the puffs, and a trifle toward the left. If the flowers are artificial, they are sometimes set in a rosette of lace; but this must be carefully done, or it will look too much like a cap. The silk turbans are no longer worn, or at least they are laid aside until winter. Natural flowers are more worn than artificial ones, and each young girl adopts a flower, and introduces it into every toilette with which she wears flowers. Daisies are worn by many; mignonette in large clusters accompanies every costume worn by a pretty blonde; and pansies are chosen by a refined demi-blonde who delights in ecru, mauve, and mastic gray dresses.

SOCIETY TOPICS.

At an evening party one lady was very bitter in referring to an absent acquaintance, of whom she said vehemently that there was not such another for everything that was unladylike or unwomanly. "Sh-sh, my dear," whispered a friend to her, "you are forgetting yourself!"

"I wish to be a friend to the friendless, a father to the fatherless, a widow to the widowless," said a gushing young speaker at a recent meeting.

The Giles Bros.' silver cup, shot for by the George H. Thomas Post Rifle-Club on yesterday, is unique and appropriate in design, as it is elegant in finish.

The modern bride, according to a sentimental writer, strives to look like a dewdrop instead of a lily, and therefore wears lustrous satin and irridescent beads or pearls, and mixes jasmine, clematis, and heather with her orange blossoms.

W. W. Kimball's mammoth piano and organ warerooms, corner State and Adams streets, are filled up with the finest stock of instruments ever brought to this market.

Shirring is becoming very popular, and many new costumes are seen with the front and back of the basque or polonaise shirred. These dresses are only becoming to slender figures.

Ladies will be interested in a new department at the "Parlor Bazaar," 113 State street, opened by Mrs. S. M. Bartlett. It embraces dress-reform underwear to order, Union under-flannel, stocking supporters, corsets of all kinds, including Bortree's duplex skirt-supporter, etc., etc.

Sir Edward Thornton made a speech at a dinner the other evening, and the band at its conclusion, instead of playing, as usual, "God Save the Queen," struck up, "For he is an Englishman."

Parents need not send their sons to boarding-school to give them the great physical and mental benefits of military drill and discipline, as the Chicago Cadet School, under a thoroughly competent Principal, will be opened Sept. 15. Advertisement is on eighth page.

An Arab writer says: "A woman will make as long and patient a tug as a camel if you will only give her a kind word and show her a bit of green comfort at the end."

The most eminent medical authorities in Europe and America are agreed that the best preparation known for all nervous diseases is Dr. D'Unger's Cinchona Rubra. Call on or address Dr. D'Unger, Room 27 Palmer House.

A Home-Rule editor writes: "It is evident that the apple of discord has been thrown into our midst, and unless nipped in the bud it threatens to burst forth into a conflagration that will deluge the whole land."

Mr. H. B. Bryant, founder of the chain of colleges, is now giving his whole time to the Chicago Business College, with a view to making it the great practical institution of the country. Many applications are being made by business houses for young men for office work.

There were 835 notable works of art exhibited by the lady artists in London at a recent exhibition.

General artists' materials, including Winsor & Newton's and Lacroix's colors, at F. R. Avery's, 46 Madison street.

In a letter to a friend a young lady says that she is not engaged, but she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.

First-class custom-made ladies' boots furnished at low prices, from stock on hand, by Keller, Monroe street, Palmer House.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove, and earth below, and heaven above," but it never sewed a gray patch on a husband's black trowsers. That isn't love. That's revenge.

The train leaves Central Depot for Martine's Riverside parties at 7:15 p. m. every Saturday.

The Princess of Wales wears a red rose just below her left ear, looking as if it had fallen on her white ruche.

Ladies' superior underwear in stock and to order, very low. 236 Wabash.

The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark corner of the doorstep when he goes to see a young lady will make a good husband.

Mail a dozen Chicago views to friends. Sent for $1.75. Lovejoy, 88 State street.

It is now the fashion for ladies to wear, instead of the eternal diamond lizard, a jeweled heraldic animal—griffin, unicorn, lion, etc.—borrowed from the family coat-of-arms. If you have no family coat-of-arms borrow the animal from somebody else.

Furniture coverings are of thick cretonne; the colors are olive with yellow, slate-color and blue, tan with rose, and dark-blue with white. Only two colors are shown in the new combinations.

Feathers, carpets, mattresses renovated by steam, very low. Thomas Griffin, 262 State.

No lady objects to seeing a description of her costume in print. On the contrary she likes it. Women dress for women; a man may have a general idea that a lady looks very nice on some particular occasion, but the why and wherefore is beyond him.

THE GAME OF CHESS

NOTES BY CORRESPONDENTS.

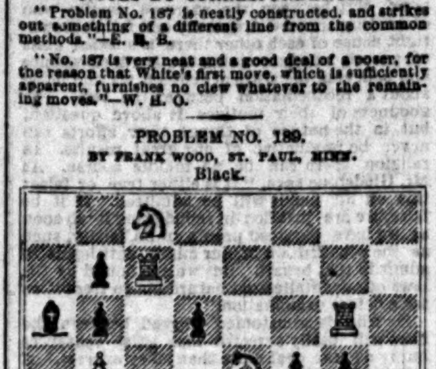
"Problem No. 187 is neatly constructed, and strikes out something of a different line from the common methods."—E. R. B.

"No. 187 is very neat and a good deal of a poser, for the reason that White's first move, which is sufficiently apparent, furnishes no clew whatever to the remaining moves."—W. H. O.

PROBLEM NO. 189.

BY FRANK WOOD, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Black.



White.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 187.

White.	Black.
1..R to Q 8	1..P moves
2..B to Q Kt sq	2..P moves
3..R to Q 3	3..K moves
4..R to Q 5 mate	

Correct solution to Problem No. 187 received from W. H. Ovington and E. R. B., city; T. M. Hubbard, Roberts, Ill.; Ed L. Swem, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Kt., Turner, Ill.

NOTES.

Moscow has signally defeated St. Petersburg in a correspondence match.

La Nature, an illustrated scientific weekly in Paris, has started a chess department.

The first Congress of the new German Chess Association assembled in Leipzig last week.

In the City of London handicap tourney, Mr. Heppel won the match with Mr. Bird by a score of 2 to 1, and one game drawn; Mr. Heppel received the odds of Rook. He has thus secured first prize in the tourney, while Mr. Bird takes second prize.

At an informal meeting of chess-players held at Room 8, No. 184 LaSalle-st., on the evening of the 22d inst., a committee was appointed to look after an appropriate chess-room. The object for which the meeting was called appeared to be in harmony with the views of every one present, and it was agreed to adjourn until Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at 8 p. m., when all chess-players are invited to attend.

The proposition to hold an American Chess Congress during the coming fall or winter has been received with general favor, not only by the chess press, but by all the prominent players who have been heard from. The *Turf* of the 18th inst. contains the following pertinent remarks on the subject: "The only thing needed to bring about the much-desired result is united and intelligent action by the proper persons. Every precaution should be taken to avoid petty local jealousies; these are sure to arise if any one city assumes to itself the prerogative of engineering the whole affair. We saw how this operated some years since to the detriment of a like project. It seems to us that the place of the meeting should be selected with reference to the greater convenience of the greater number of those who are likely to participate; that alone should be the basis of the selection. We would suggest that each chess club in the country appoint one of its members to act for it on a consulting committee, which shall organize by correspondence, and every member report at once to its Secretary his views upon the questions involved; by an interchange of ideas among those thus authorized, a conclusion can readily be come to as to which is the most eligible place for the Congress, and then a working committee can be formed to carry the matter to a successful issue. The preliminary committee should be appointed at once, and it should ascertain from each of the leading players in the land whether he will take part in the Congress, and request an expression of his views concerning the time and place. We hope those who may have the charge of the arrangements will take steps to have duly accredited delegates appointed who may act with authority in organizing a respectable National Association, and overhaul the laws of the game and remedy some glaring defects which are to be found therein. If this movement for a grand Congress can be so guided as to bring out all the talent in the land, some of which has long been latent, it will result in a memorable contest in a tourney which doubtless will be its principal feature. We shall omit no effort, on our part, to effect a consummation which ought to be favored by every lover of the game."

Chess, which used to be supposed to afford a boundless scope for intellectual enterprise, is now found to be one of the narrowest fields in which the brain can work. The style of play inaugurated by Morphy is rapidly becoming extinct; and it is extremely doubtful whether he could repeat the feats which have made him famous. The mode of play which the modern school affects has been called a "peddling" style, and there is this amount of truth in the accusation, that it partakes but little of the inventive or the brilliant. This arises from the fact that inventiveness and brilliancy have been found not to be winning qualities. One player may make a beautiful combination of twelve moves, and the other player may see nothing of it until it arrives within his normal range of sight, which may be about seven moves all round. In nineteen cases out of twenty the seven-move range will prove amply sufficient for nullifying, if not for profiting by the opponent's deep-laid scheme. Hence the moderns aim rather at striving for beneficial positions than to risk the uncertainties attending single lines of attack.—*Land and Water.*

The above paragraph has called forth the following comment from the London correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald*: "I have repeatedly heard of a modern or post-Morphean school, which despised combination (supposed to be introduced by Morphy) and played for position. The distinction appears to me a somewhat vague one: but in as far as it exists I can only regard it as marking degeneracy and not progress. If two players commence to play chess for the first time together, neither of them can have any conception of the range and power of combination of the pieces he plays with. Their ambition will be limited to making single attacks and captures. By-and-by the power of combination will dawn upon them, and from this time the aim of their play, according to the genius which inspires it, will become more and more subordinate to the principles which render chess a game of position. This I think essentially differentiates the game of combination from what can be called single lines of play. But whence arises the distinction between playing for position, which is an end, and playing with combinations, which are means? Simply, I believe, in this: A player who lays profound schemes will often beat himself without any assistance from his adversary. It is equally certain that when this happens the adversary will commonly take ample credit to himself for the result. Hence arises from experience a wholesome sense of the weakness of human foresight, leading to a style of play resulting from what I long ago described in an *Encyclopædia* article on chess as a 'hand-to-mouth philosophy.' But this restriction of the field of intellectual exercise is a purely voluntary and individual one; and the doubt whether a Morphy could perform his feats against the style of play which it inaugurates exists only in the absence of a Morphy. A player who has a superior faculty for combination will never be deterred from using his faculty by the risks attending its exercise, and whatever may become of particular combinations, he will, with reasonable prudence, prevail in the long run against players of inferior capacity. I may add that a player whose range was seven moves all round would have little reason to complain of want of capacity for combination. I have reason to believe that even first-class players not infrequently fail to see one move all round."

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following (the first and second) are the only games which have come to hand in the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter, the scores of which we find in the Glasgow *Herald* of the 5th inst.

First game, played at the Divan June 16, 1879.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

White—Mr. Mason.	Black—Mr. Potter.
1..P to K 4	1..P to K 3
2..P to Q 4	2..P to Q 4
3..P takes P	3..P takes P
4..Kt to K B 3	4..Kt to K B 3
5..B to Q 3	5..B to Q 3
6..Castles	6..Castles
7..Kt to Q B 3	7..Kt to Q B 3
8..B to K Kt 5	8..B to K Kt 5
9..B to K 2	9..B takes Kt
10..B takes B	10..Kt to K 2
11..Kt to K 2	11..P to Q B 3
12..Kt to Kt 3	12..R to K sq
13..B takes Kt	13..P takes B
14..Kt to R 5	14..Kt to Kt 3
15..Q to Q 2	15..B to B sq
16..Q R to K sq	16..R takes R
17..R takes R	17..Q to Q 3
18..B to Kt 4	18..Kt to K 2
19..P to K B 4	19..B to R 3
20..P to K Kt 3	20..K to R sq (1 hour)
21..Q to K 2 (1 hour)	21..R to B sq
22..B to B 5	22..R to Q sq
23..Q to Kt 2	23..P to Q B 4
24..Q to R 3	24..B to Kt 2
25..B takes Kt	25..B P takes B
26..R to K 6	26..Q to B sq
27..Kt takes B	27..K takes Kt
28..Q to B sq	28..P takes P
29..Q to Kt 5	29..Q to B 2
30..R to K 2	30..P to Q Kt 3
31..Q to R 4	31..P to Q 6 (2 hours)
32..P takes P	32..Q to Q 2
33..Q to Kt 4	33..R to B 2

And the game was drawn. Time, 3¼ hours.

Second game in the match, played June 18, 1879.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

White—Mr. Potter.	Black—Mr. Mason.
1..P to Q 4	1..P to K B 4
2..P to K 3	2..K Kt to B 3
3..Kt to K B 3	3..P to K 3
4..B to K 2	4..B to K 2
5..Castles	5..Castles
6..P to Q Kt 3	6..P to Q Kt 3
7..B to Kt 2	7..B to Kt 2
8..P to Q B 4	8..Q to K sq
9..Kt to Q B 3	9..Kt to K 5
10..R to B sq	10..Kt takes Kt
11..B takes Kt	11..Kt to Q B 3
12..Q to Q 2	12..Kt to Q sq
13..K R to Q sq	13..Kt to B 2
14..Kt to Kt 4	14..Kt to Q 3
15..B takes Kt	15..B takes B
16..P to B 5	16..B to K 2
17..Kt to K 5	17..P to Q 3
18..P takes P	18..P takes P
19..Kt to Q 3 (1 hour)	19..Q to Q 2
20..Kt to B sq	20..Q R to B sq
21..R takes R	21..R takes R (2 hours)
22..R to Q B sq	22..R takes R
23..Q takes R	23..P to Q 4
24..P to K B 4	24..B to Q 3
25..Kt to B 3	25..P to K R 3
26..P to Kt 3	26..Q to K 2
27..P to K R 4	27..K to B 2
28..K to B 2	28..Q to Q B 2
29..Q takes Q	29..B takes Q
30..K to K sq	Drawn game.

Time, 3½ hours.

SANITARY.

Another Batch of Reports of Volunteer Inspectors.

Nuisances which Need the Prompt Attention of Landlords.

One of the Sources of Our Milk Supply—Slop-Fed Cows.

SANITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER INSPECTORS

of the Health Department submitted their reports to Dr. De Wolf yesterday afternoon. Many of them show that steps are being taken in many of the districts heretofore reported upon to improve the condition of affairs. New regions have also been visited and inspected, with the results as given below:

THIRD WARD.

E. F. Gaston reports as follows: "With the exception of the few places reported during the past week, my section of the Third Ward is in a very fair sanitary condition. A liberal use of disinfectants and a praiseworthy care of 'little things' on the part of most of the owners and tenants is tending to prevent the development of disease in their homes. Have found but two cases of acute sickness this week."

Mary L. Vincent reports: "The sanitary work of the tenement-houses of the Third Ward has been so thoroughly attended to previously that there is very little to be done by inspection."

SEVENTH WARD.

T. K. Ross reports: "I have examined fifty tenement-houses in the Seventh Ward, on Barber street, from Halsted street to the river. I found most of the houses, yards, and out-houses clean. I should mention a very filthy privy in the rear of No. 122 Barber street. The tenement No. 112 is occupied by five families, and is very dirty. The house should be white-washed. I found on the north side of the street, from Jefferson to Canal Street, no sewers, and no drains at all. This property is owned by Mr. John Wentworth. At present it is but moderately dirty. The occupants are obliged to throw their filth in the alley or into the street. The ditches are all filled up. If we were to have wet weather they would be in a swamp. They complain, also, that when it rains these privies fill up. At No. 57 I found a woman whose sickness was caused by the dampness. The basement of her house has been flooded for some time. The yards of Nos. 30, 32, 24, and 15 (where they have pigs and chickens) are dirty."

F. Moore reports: "Some of the houses on Liberty street, reported by me last week as in bad order, have been greatly improved, while others have had nothing done yet. The roof at No. 77 is in very bad condition in the back part of the house. Some of the families in the house would like to have things kept in better order. They complain of a bad smell around the hydrant, and that slops are thrown around the privy. At No. 80 the privy which I reported as in bad condition has not been cleaned. The last rain caused it to overflow and smell fearfully. Several complaints are made that garbage is not called for as often as it should be."

Dr. Charles Gaylords reports: "I find a decided improvement generally since last report. With few exceptions the houses visited are now in a good sanitary condition. I would especially mention Nos. 299 and 301 Blue Island avenue, occupied by poor Germans. In contrast to these, I regret to direct your especial attention to Nos. 519 and 521 Canal street. No improvement since last report. These premises are occupied by thirty-eight human beings, twenty-one of whom are children. The whole premises are reeking with filth. Only one privy to the ten families. The whole thing, in its present over-crowded condition, is a pest and nuisance to the neighborhood. No. 561 Canal street is still filthy. Have failed to clean back yard, as promised last visit. Got a severe blowing-up at No. 312 Blue Island avenue by a lady inmate for reporting on last visit that stagnant water was found in her basement. The abuse, however, was received with the best possible grace when I found that the basement had been nicely cleaned. At No. 573 Canal street no improvement since last visit. Back yard and alley filthy."

EIGHTH WARD.

Dr. Odelia Blinn reports: "Foster street south of Harrison is paved, and if the swill-cart, ash-cart, and scavenger were not strangers here it would even be a desirable street. I have visited seven houses in this portion, containing twenty-two families and 102 persons. The families average from two to five rooms each. The garbage is either burned, given to friendly cows, or thrown into the yard or street. The street north of Harrison is not paved, and inhabited only on one side. This part of Foster street is made up of mountains of rubbish and ashes. The swill-cart comes several times a week. I visited six houses here, containing seventeen families and sixty-five persons. Throughout the entire street the majority of the families are scrupulously clean, the ventilation superior. They are more sinned against by the city and landlord than sinning. Only two privies have covers, and are connected with the sewer. The majority of the privies are too old for the safety even of the children. They should be torn down and replaced. The vaults are merely holes in the ground, seldom emptied, and the ground for yards around their circumference has become so saturated with the contents that the boards leading to them, the flooring, and the stoops about the back of the houses are contaminated with the sickening mass. The old vaults should be filled up and new ones made.

"Nos. 68, 72, 76 Foster street have small yards; need cleaning; alley very dirty; privies full and foul; hydrants in back basements, surrounded with manure, the water trickling through constantly. Consequence, entire basement wet and unhealthy.

"No. 98, yard very dirty with ashes and loose rubbish; no alley; water stands around hydrant: privy old, unsafe, and foul.

"No. 102, yard in good condition; but house needs repairing at once.

"No. 104, large yard, full of ashes and litter; water stands around hydrant; no alley.

"No. 108 has six families and eighteen persons; house needs cleaning; privy very foul; water around hydrants.

"No. 56, yard filled with water which ought to be removed; privy old and unsafe.

"No. 32 has a deep green pond in the yard, and a more shallow pond in the basement; a large steaming heap of manure from its neighbors on Desplaines street, and an old, unsafe, foul privy to contend with. Up-stairs is a family of three children just emerging from the grip of measles.

"No. 68 has a case of consumption in the last stage."

Dr. T. P. Shanahan reports: "Nos. 80 and 92 Ewing street have stagnant water in yards; No. 157, water under the house; No. 160, sewers stopped; Nos. 168 and 170, sewers, yard, and privies filthy. These last two are very filthy. They should be looked after at once. No. 171, the yard is very dirty, and a bad smell from the barn. No. 203, sewers and alley filthy. No. 246, stagnant water under the house. No. 248, yard requires to be cleaned. Ewing street, from end to end, requires to be cleaned very much, as it is in a very filthy condition, and water and garbage stand in the gutters. The occupants of the second and third floors of the Halsted Street Opera-House ought to be prosecuted for disobedience regarding the throwing of rubbish out of the rear windows into the alley. The neighbors complain daily."

Henry Sherry reports: "No. 79 De Koven street is in a sorry condition; there is stagnant water; Nos. 78 and 80 use the same privy; it is frequently compained of by the neighbors. The inhabitants of No. 80 are very negligent of sanitary matters. The sewer-pipe to the hydrant is out of order, and the waste water flows unrestricted. No. 103 is not in good condition. No. 17 Bunker street is a dwelling. Drain from catch-basin opens into open ditch on street. Privy drain leads on to vacant lot, and is badly drained at that. Manure from stable needs removing. No. 18 is in fair sanitary condition, but found one case of scarlet-fever on upper floor, and one of diphtheria on first floor. The scavenger fails to collect the garbage either on De Koven or Bunker streets between Canal and Beech. The complaint is that he has not been around it this summer."

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Dr. Wells Andrews reports: "The vacant lot between Nos. 350 and 354 West Chicago avenue is in a terrible condition, stagnant water in and garbage about which, by the smell, indicates good old age."

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dr. W. G. Goff reports that No. 143 Burling street and Nos. 152 and 245 Dayton street have very bad privies, and should be cleaned and disinfected at once. Provisions should be made for draining the ditch on Orchard street, just north of Willow, and the small pond of stagnant water on the west side of Orchard street near North avenue; also, the one on the corner of Dayton and Clay streets, as they are the source of very disagreeable and unhealthy odors.

NINTH WARD.

Dr. J. W. Akers reports that the drain at No. 95 Peoria street, leading to the catch-basin, should be looked after. Yard very filthy. Basement contains water. A young lady with consumption, and alone with her father, occupies apartments there. Should the kind and benevolent visit and assist her they will be doing a charitable act. At No. 172 Jackson water comes up through the floor. At No. 48 Jackson the occupants say the neighbors throw their garbage on the vacant lot. The back yard of No. 145 Jackson is very diry. So is No. 113 Jackson. At No. 93 Jackson the privies under the sidewalk are in a fearful condition.

SWILL MILK.

HOW CITY COWS ARE FED AND TREATED.

Milk has for some years been one of the growing industries of Chicago. The pasture lands adjacent to the city and lying farther on where the daisy-covered prairies wave with grass furnish excellent grazing lands. Theoretically, there is where all the fragrant, sweet new milk consumed by Chicago comes from, on which the adult population thrive and the babies grow fat. There the cows are supposed to browse and feed all day long on clover-blossoms and breathe the Arcadian air of those salubrious regions.

Then comes the tripping milk-maid humming a vesper-song, to relieve swelling udders of the sleek-looking kine of their foaming contents. These are ideal lands, clover-blossoms, and cows. But these are mere creations of the brain. The real cows are lean, lank, perspiring kine, shut up in steaming sheds, fed on hot, unwholesome slops from the still, with udders and teats covered with the slime of the stall, and milked by men, nude to the waist, with frowzy hair and short clay pipes in their mouths. Such is the difference between facts and fancy.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday visited the dairy of George Kirchoff, on Twenty-second street, near South Halsted, for the purpose of seeing where the milk really came for. This place is probably as well kept and cleanly as any of the rest of the kind. About 280 animals were found here crowded together as close as they could stand within a low shed. The warm sun beating down upon the low roof caused the poor cows to pant with heat. The floor was covered with liquid filth, and in the troughs in front was

THE OFFENSIVE SLOPS ON WHICH THEY FED.

One poor creature had succumbed to the heat, and stench, and bad feed, and lay in one of the narrow walks between the long rows of cows, half covered by the rising tide of liquid manure. The animals looked uncomfortable enough with no place to lie. They are hitched up here from one week's end to another, with no exercise, no fresh air, and no fresh grass. Some barefooted wretches, with nothing on but a pair of pants, wade around in the filth and milk them twice a day. Some of the cans into which this milk is poured were observed near the entrance of the shed, with a few quarts of greenish-looking fluid in them, and swarming with flies. One who wishes to experience for the first time the nausea of sea-sickness, just to see how it would seem, might get a very good idea of how he would feel in a hurricane on the ocean by looking into one of these milk-cans.

IT WAS WORSE THAN A PILL,

and the reporter resolved thenceforth to take his tea and coffee clear. The æsthetic features of the dairy business are not numerous, one might infer from these observations. Cows used for this purpose have few facilities for enjoying themselves, and no opportunity for extending their acquaintance or for surreptitious visits to neighboring corn-fields.

When the milk is once deposited in the cans, and the cans are placed in the gayly-painted wagons, and the nobby driver draws the reins over the prancing horse and dashes madly away, one is struck with the stirring grandeur of the milk trade. But this show and glitter is a hollow delusion for the purpose of ensnaring unsuspecting stomachs. Every milkman is an aqueous fraud, and every milk-wagon, however gaudy, is a whited sepulchre. In spite of Milk-Inspectors they water their milk. In spite of sanitary regulations they keep diseased cows; and with a scorn of public sentiment which is really heroic they put the fluid into stinking cans, and mix with it the dripping nastiness which falls from uncleansed udders while milking. Citizen, beware of your milkman! Otherwise he may dilute you tea with nauseating flavors and your stomach with pollution. Ugh!

DOUGLAS.

Where level shores of Michigan
Go winding in and out,
How quick the morning-sun doth put
Night's shadowy forms to rout,
And, springing lightly from the wave,
Meets Douglas' steady gaze,
When lights his face as we have seen
In well-remembered days.
Now looks he on the beaming waves,
As many a time and oft
He looked upon the beaming sea
Of faces held aloft,
Where looking in, reflected there
As in a mirror then,
He saw how fitly-chosen words
Could stir the hearts of men;
And, bright as ever shone their eyes
His honest face to greet,
The merry waves of Michigan
Run gladly to his feet.
Between the waters and the sky
He sees the sun go up
Until the rosy mists of morn
Are gathered in his cup;
Then white ships leave the stream behind
To win the breezy bay,
And, spreading out their snowy wings,
Go softly on their way.
Then comes the early morning train
To cut the scene in two;
With smoky breath it blots the sun
And hides the lake from view.
To right of him and left of him
The Garden-City lies;
Where he hath seen a wilderness,
Her costly temples rise.
Now, gleaming in the morning-light,
The city lies so fair;
The waves that chose her for their Queen
Reflect her image there.
Soon come the voices in our streets,
Oft swelling to a roar;
But what are ways of men to him
Upon the sounding shore?
Yet children, coming here to play,
Shall hush them unawares,
So sure are they that he can hear
Each little word of theirs.
And men shall come in after years,
With children by their side,
To sit beneath his monument,
And, with a father's pride,
Shall tell their sons how Douglas came,
When he was but a boy,
From far Vermont to rough it in
The wilds of Illinois.
And how he taught a school by day,
And studied evenings,
And how he won the sure reward
That merit ever brings.
How, in his country's hour of need,
He strove with might and main
To stay the dreadful tide of war—
Alas! he strove in vain.
He lived to hear the thunders which
Began with Sumter's guns,
And died amid the wailings of
Fond mothers for their sons;
Yet, had he lived to see the end,
He would have kissed the rod
That smote his own beloved land,
As in the hand of God.

It needeth not this monument
To keep his name alive;
His name shall live within our hearts
In yonder busy hive
Of youths who come with thirsty souls,
Bright-eyed and sunny-browed,
To drink the waters from the fount
That Douglas hath endowed.
So men shall tell, in after years,
The story we have told,
Till in young minds the thought doth come,
And like a flower unfold:
It is not what a man believes
That makes him low or high—
But how he lives toward God and man,
That we should judge him by.

JIM PANTON.

HAIR GOODS.

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THE STAGE.

THE DRAMA.

CHICAGO.

THE UNION SQUARE ENGAGEMENT.

A dramatic event of more than usual importance is always the reappearance of the Union Square Company. It is invariably prolific of agreeable anticipation, and that anticipation is rarely disappointed. This organization and that of Wallack's Theatre, New York, are the finest we have in America. The latter, of course, has never been here. On Monday evening the company begins an engagement at Haverly's in a play entitled "The Banker's Daughter," the work of A. R. Cazauran and Bronson Howard, and founded upon a play produced at McVicker's Theatre during the season of 1877-'78, entitled "Lillian."

The consistency and reliability and uniform fairness of the *Dramatic News'* criticisms need no comment from us. An extract or two from a notice in that paper, dated Dec. 7, 1878, will give our readers some idea of "The Banker's Daughter," built out of "Lillian" by Messrs. Bronson Howard and A. R. Cazauran. "So important a production as this," says the *News*, "written by two American authors, warrants us in making some slight digression from the usual form of criticism to discuss the motif of the work. It is happily one which appeals to every husband and father, every wife and mother, in the community. The subject of the *mariage de convenance* has often been treated in novels, and well treated, too, but never before have we seen it presented so tersely and forcibly as in 'The Banker's Daughter' (a poor title, by the way). Two women in this play marry not from choice but for money. In the one case the coquette of 20 marries the man of 78 avowedly for his money-bags. In the other, the girl who loves a poor man marries a rich one to save her father from impending bankruptcy. We have here the two extremes of that atrocious system which is nothing else than legalized prostitution. The effects of such prostitution become evident in the play. The woman (a good woman, too,) who has married to save her father, after seven years meets the man she originally loved. Her heart yearns for him, but her purity forbids. This man became involved in a duel with a practiced *spadassin* about this wife; and her husband, who has heard rumors of the cause, arrives upon the ground, to find the wife bending over the murdered body of her first love, utterly forgetful of conventional restraint. We have a noble touch of nature in his taking her gently from the dead man, and wrapping his cloak about her form, as if to protect her from calumny. All this leads up to the keynote of the play, when the husband and the wife meet alone. . . . It is, indeed, a play in which the two excellencies of two writers are most admirably blended, Mr. A. R. Cazauran in the emotional and Mr. Bronson Howard in the comedy. The one equals the other. It is no more Mr. Cazauran's play than it is Mr. Howard's, and vise versa, and it is the union of these two excellencies which makes the general success."

This morning the company will arrive from New York, the majority of whom will put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Most of the people are known here. They are: Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., John Parsell, J. H. Stoddart, W. J. Lemoyne, Joseph B. Polk, M. V. Lingham, Walden Ramsay, C. W. Bowser, Harold Forsberg, H. F. Daly, J. W. Thorpe, H. W. Quigley, Miss Ellie Wilton, Miss Maude Harrison, Miss Ida Vernon, Mrs. E. J. Phillips, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Sara Cowell, Miss Ella McCarthy, and Miss Hattie Anderson. The management, we understand, come prepared to present six plays if necessary during the engagement, which will last five weeks. Besides "The Banker's Daughter," "Lost Children," "Mother and Son," "A Celebrated Case," "The Mother's Secret," and "The Danicheffs." Manager Haverly has wisely concluded to make no advance in prices. There will be matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but the Union Square Company will not play on Sunday night.

QUITE ANOTHER ARTICLE.

Announcement is made that on Monday evening "Wallack's New York Combination" will appear at Hooley's Theatre. The similarity in names, and the manner in which the posters are worded, may lead many people into the belief that this is a company specially selected, organized, and supervised by Mr. Wallack, of Wallack's Theatre, New York. If any one is under that impression, we may assure them that James W., the manager of the troupe underlined for Hooley's, and Lester, the Eastern light comedian and manager, are two very different persons, artistically, managerially, and otherwise. Mr. James W. Wallack is the gentleman who has been for several seasons associated with Mr. John Dillon, and Lester Wallack is the actor who recently drew the play-goers of the town to Haverly's in crowds when he appeared in "Ours," "My Awful Dad," and "Rosedale." Not for a single moment do we imagine that Mr. James W. Wallack would intentionally in any way, shape, or manner mislead the public into thinking that he is the genuine New York article, or that he has the simon-pure company from Broadway. Banish the thought. Therefore we are certain that Mr. James W. Wallack will thank us for putting him right before the public, and making clear his position, which was so apt to be misconstrued owing to the adroit mixing up of these two managers by the efforts of the editor of his three-sheet posters. The engagement at Hooley's will last two weeks, and the opening play will be "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," with a cast comprising the following people: Frank E. Aiken, Owen Fawcett, Harry Rainforth, W. H. Cogswell, Randolph Murray, Charles S. Coon, Miss Coral Dufour, Edward Powell, Philip Hawley, Mr. James, Miss Genevieve Rogers, Miss Alice Sherwood, May Wallack.

RAILROADS AND COMBINATIONS.

For some time past there has been considerable of a flutter among actors, managers, and agents of theatrical companies over the reported determination of the railroad magnates to abolish the reduced rates of travel allowed dramatic troupes. This flutter caused a meeting to be held last week at the Westminster Hotel, New York, largely attended by managers and agents, for the purpose of taking some steps to stop any movement on the part of the railroad companies that may be detrimental to the profession. A protective association was formed, and a Committee of Conference was appointed consisting of Mr. J. H. Haverly and Mr. Robert Miles. The prospect of this change in the price of tickets has brought forth no small quantity of indignation from the profession and a good deal of newspaper discussion—useless discussion. According to Gen. F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, there is not the slightest cause for all the hubbub. When he read the account of the New York meeting in THE TRIBUNE the other day, he at once telegraphed East. A reply came that there was no contemplated change in rates for the profession upon the Pennsylvania Road, nor upon any of the other lines between here and New York. The difficulty that has caused all the trouble and talk originated on the Bound Brook Line between New York and Philadelphia, and of course any regulations they may make upon that road will not affect traveling combinations either one way or the other.

The Chicago managers of the leading lines of the country, however, have been compelled to combine against a scheme of robbery brought about by an abuse of the cheap-rate theatrical-ticket system. Formerly they would sell one ticket to a man or woman who happened to have the indorsement of some irresponsible manager as an actor or an actress. The impecunious element saw a scheme here with money in it. They easily secured tickets, say, from here to New York at two-thirds the regular price, and as easily sold them to the "scalpers," making $2 or $3 through the transaction. This game has been stopped by the companies agreeing to give reduced rates only to parties numbering not less than six.

LOCAL NOTES.

W. J. Coggswell, of New York, is at the Palmer.

Adele Belgarde is underlined for Haverly's on August 18.

The stage manager of "Doc" Mitchell's combination will be J. H. O'Neill.

Miss Grace Roth has been engaged for Gus Phillips' "Under the Gaslight" company.

The juvenile business in Oliver Doud Byron's company has been intrusted to Harry B. Hudson.

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company organized by Jim Nixon will take the road, opening on Tuesday at Grand Haven, Mich.

Webb T. Dart, manager of the Exposition Company, Des Moines, Ia., is in town looking for attractions for that building during the coming State Fair.

H. R. Mitchell and a number of his company reached the city on Wednesday without a scar and with money in their pockets. They have been through Texas.

Mr. Isadore Davidson, a former member of McVicker's company, recently dramatized Farjeon's novel of "Grif," and last Monday, at the National Theatre, it received its first representation. Although the work is full of blemishes, arising from inexperience, there is no reason why, with a judicious revision, the play should not be made serviceable.

Blanche Correlli, the *Josephine* of the Laurent "Pinafore" combination, had a husband in San Francisco. She got a divorce from him last summer while playing at the Metropolitan in this city.

The Emma Willard combination has reorganized, and will open in Atlanta on or about the 1st of September. Scott Marble, the much-engaged actor, has been secured as business manager. This makes his third engagement so far.

Mr. Alfred J. Knight, the well-known elocutionist, of this city, has just closed a contract with the American Literary Bureau of New York for a professional tour in Nova Scotia. The trip will extend through August and September.

For the forthcoming week Gilbert's "Engaged" will be the feature at McVicker's, and a fine feature it is. The piece has ran three weeks, and no work from the pen of that gifted British dramatist has, in this city at least, won more favorable consideration. Of course, "Pinafore" is not included.

George France and his combination, as already reported, came to grief at Kansas City. His hose-carriage was attached. The troupe couldn't come home "on their baggage," the baggage having been seized by a voracious landlord. The dogs Bruno and Romeo unfortunately escaped Sheriff's sale by being shipped by express to St. Louis.

"Playing the Mischief," a farcical comedy, and a face entitled "Smoke" are underlined for Haverly's this evening. The players include Harry Webber, Marcus Moriarty, Harry Pearson, Joseph Clifton, James Ryer, Miss Eva French, Miss Marion Lester. We understand that the entertainment is under the management of Messrs. Blaisdell and Blanchett.

Mattie Vickers and Charles S. Rogers will commence a season of six nights and two matinees at the Academy of Music, Cleveland, on Monday. The Salsbury Troubadours have had a good many imitators, and Miss Vickers and Mr. Rogers are upon the same tack. They play in a musical extravaganza entitled "Our Picnic." The company, in addition to the principals, consists of Miss Bida Vickers, Miss Ella Baker, Mr. E. W. Lester, Mr. Edward Williams, and Mr. E. J. Genung.

It can be said with certainty that the Megatherians—the minstrel speculation of Messrs. Hooley & Emerson—in this city have done a paying business. The engagement has been for five weeks, and during that period there has been opportunity offered, and well improved by the managers, to get the fifty black-birds into harness. Now they will travel, and they mean to rake in a colossal fortune before the season is over. Uncle Dick deserves one. The troupe is, as we have frequently pointed out, superior to what we generally get in the way of negro minstrelsy. To-night the curtain will descend upon the engagement at Hooley's. The troupe will rest four days, when, on Friday and Saturday, they will appear in Milwaukee; on Monday at Joliet, on Tuesday at Davenport, on Wednesday at Rock Island, on Thursday at Peoria, on Friday at Bloomington, and on Saturday at Lafayette; on the following Monday and Tuesday at Indianapolis, and on to Boston, where, on the 25th of August, an engagement will be commenced.

NEW YORK.

THE CHAMPION BLOWER GONE UP.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Levy, the great cornetist, is in trouble, according to report. And this time it is something out of the ordinary run of trouble for him. Hitherto, I believe, his botherations have been more or less intimately connected with matters of a strictly financial character. Everybody always knew that Levy could jerk more wind out of a cornet than any other blower in America; but there was at the same time a popular superstition among tradespeople generally, and the purveyors of wet goods in particular, to the effect that he was not a desirable customer. The belief was engendered, if my information is correct, through divers and sundry experiences in which Sheriffs' officers played prominent parts, with results that were conspicuously saddening to themselves. In short, Levy has always been considered as the sort of chap to do business with only on a cash basis. But in this case neither sagacity nor cash can help him out, unless the business is enormously exaggerated.

CORNET PLAYERS

are occasionally afflicted with a disease which is to them about what the pen-palsy is to a man who writes. It is known as the "frozen-lip," and is a sort of paralysis which attacks the upper section of the orbicularis oris. (I charge nothing extra for that, even if I did learn it from the Rev. Jo Cook.) Men who play on wind instruments dread its approach, because when it once fairly tackles them they may as well look about for something else to do. Its causes are over-exertion and the reckless abuse of power. Few men are more unceasing in their work than Levy is. He commands a big salary, and is almost always in demand, winter and summer. In the cold months concert managers are after him in battalions, and when hot weather approaches there is invariably a sharp rivalry among the keepers of watering-place hotels as to which shall secure his melodious horn. This year he has been playing with Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore's Band at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island. His contract with that establishment provides that he shall perform several times eachafternoon and evening, and there is little doubt that he has been one of

THE VERY GREATEST ATTRACTIONS

about the place. The minute he is seen at the music-stand, crowds from all over the premises flock to hear him, and he is always encored just as many times as the law allows.

That is a very different sort of business from playing in concerts once or twice of an evening, and it isn't any wonder that he should give out in time. People who knew him of old imagined his "lip" could stand anything on earth. But they were not thinking of Coney Island. That blessed spot would break any well-regulated scheme this side of Hades' back-kitchen. I think it would fetch the Cardiff Giant or the Count Joannes. It did the business for Levy, anyhow. Several weeks ago he was threatened with the "frozen-lip," but he pluckily stuck to his contract, determined, like Grant, to "fight it out on that line if it took all summer." It didn't take so long, however. The trouble grew more serious as time advanced, and at last Levy had to pull out, so the story goes. He was succeeded by a Cuban named Salcedo, whom the intelligent newspapers hereabouts have been wildly praising, under the impression that he was Levy. It is said that the trouble which has overtaken the great cornetist is

A GENUINE CASE OF "FROZEN-LIP,"

and, if that is so, why, there's the end of Levy as a player. Countless people will be sorry to hear and loth to believe the reports. But it comes to me from a source which I have every reason to rely upon as wholly truthful. And, after all, if the absence of the great soloist keeps people away from that double-barreled, abnormally inflated, and sand-ribbed fraud, Coney Island, Levy may congratulate himself upon not having lived in vain. I don't know that he is the sort of a chap who can reconcile himself to the pleasing frame of mind which makes one glad if their loss is somebody else's gain. But there are plenty of missionaries who will be willing to "labor" with him on that topic and take chances on his conversion.

Of course you remember D. S. Wambold, the central member of the firm of Birch, Wambold, & Backus, who run the San Francisco Minstrels? Well, he is now in Saratoga seriously ill. He has been in delicate health for a number of years, but has attended to his duties nightly with great courage, although suffering at times the keenest torture from his ills. The most malignant type of rheumatism has long and industriously assaulted him, and when he went away from New York several weeks ago to seek recreation and renewed health, he was in a most lamentable condition physically. Mr. Wambold has one of the sweetest tenor voices ever heard, and his ballad singing is peculiarly pathetic and effective. Kellogg and many other operatic artists often visit the San Francisco Minstrels' opera-house when here to listen to him. And, aside from his artistic ability, he is one of the most widely-liked men connected with any branch of the theatrical profession. Everybody will be sorry to hear of "Dave" Wambold's painful illness.

MRS. EDWIN PRICE

has been successful in procuring a divorce from her husband. The work was done with a neatness and dispatch which nobody expected, and the gentle and guileless Edwin is "as free as a mountain bird." When the family row first loomed up it promised to be about as lively an affair as ever graced the pure pages of stage history. There was believed to be in the case of Price vs. Price more scandal than anybody ever heard of before. But some kindly influence got in its fine work, and the whole business quieted down until it was as calm as a bar of soap. Mrs. Price went ahead with her divorce proceedings, her husband agreeing to make concessions in view of her promise to substitute certain details in her complaint for others of a nastier and more sensational variety. With her decree the plaintiff now gets a large sum of money down as alimony, and is to receive stated amounts at intervals hereafter. It is probably just as well that the plan of action which was first talked of should have been abandoned, although it would have produced no end of business for the newspapers. Mr. Price was Fanny Davenport's leading man last season, and has been engaged to fill a similar position this winter. Mrs. Price resumes her maiden name, and will hereafter be known professionally and otherwise as Katie Baker.

The more I look into

THAT INTERVIEW OF CAZAURAN'S

the greater is the number of inaccuracies I discover. Among other things was his announcement that Steele Mackaye wasn't going to have a Madison Square Theatre this season. If anybody relies upon that statement he will get sold, because Mackaye and Eno—who is the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Hall property—have come to terms, and are under contract one to the other, in genuine earnest. Not only that, but the architect's plans are fully drawn, and the main part of the company is already engaged. The work of tearing out the interior of Fifth Avenue Hall is to be put under way early next week, and the house is to be opened as a theatre about Oct. 15. The place will not be the largest of its kind in the city by any means, but the plans indicate that it will be one of the most sumptuous play-houses on the continent. It is to cover more ground than that occupied by the present structure, and every detail of its construction will be carefully elaborated. The company thus far engaged is remarkably strong, and rather knocks into a cocked hat the theory that there weren't enough first-class players in the country to make up a company which could successfully compete with existing New York organizations. Among those already secured are Alfa Merrill, Effie Ellsler, Gabrielle Du Sauld, Blanche Galton, Annie Ellsler, C. W. Couldock, Tom Whiffin, Frank Weston, A. C. Dacre, Ed Coleman, and Joseph Frankau. Negotiations are pending with several others whose names were given me in confidence to-day. Mr. Mackaye will act from time to time as suitable parts come along, although he intends to devote his time chiefly to the careful production of plays,—a pursuit which few stage-managers can at all compete with him. I "rayther" think that company is pretty nearly up to most of the stock-organizations in Gotham; and when it gets into smooth working order if it don't knock the socks off from some of the others, I am "off my cobase," as it were.

KATE GIRARD

has adopted the prevailing fashion, too. Which is to say, she has sued her husband for divorce. Her husband's other name is George Fawcett Rowe, and hereafter the pair will Rowe their boats separately,—paddle their own canoes, so to speak. The grounds upon which the suit was brought by Miss Girard were adultery and desertion,—which seem to be the most popular in arguments at law among dramatic families. George Fawcett has been a real bad, naughty man, according to Mrs. Rowe's affidavits, and he has had the audacity to tacitly acknowledge the corn by not fighting against his indignant wife's efforts to secure her freedom. The referee in the case, Mr. Nathaniel Cox, has been for some time taking testimony, and the other day gave a decision in favor of the plaintiff. Yesterday Judge Van Hoesen sustained the referee's opinion, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowe were declared untied. The family disturbance all goes to show the truth of the old adage which remarks that there's no Rowes without a thorn.

And speaking of thorns,

NED THORNE GAVE A JOLLY PICNIC

at his Tom's River ranch last Sunday. Among the people present were John W. Norton and wife, John Chamberlain, Emily Thorne, Mabel Jordan, Prof. Harry Wall, M. Herrmann, Charles R. Thorne, Sr., and wife, Gus Heckler, of the *Dramatic News*, and Ned Thorne's wife, who is professionally known as Jennie Murdoch. The affair was a most enjoyable one from first to last, and those who took part in it will be likely to long remember the cordial hospitality with which they were entertained. The host, it will be recalled, was formerly leading man at McVicker's Theatre.

The "Banker's Daughter," which is to be produced next week at Haverly's, in Chicago, I believe, will no doubt be much better played than it was in New York, owing to the substitution of Ellie Wilton for Sara Jewett. Miss Wilton is a very clever actress, and Miss Jewett is not. That's why the Chicago performance is likely to be an improvement upon the one given here. Somebody says the "Banker's Daughter" isn't identical with the "Lillian" which was played years ago at Hooley's and McVicker's. Well, it isn't. But there's not enough difference in them to scare anybody out of a year's growth.

THE CHANGES THAT WERE MADE

in the play before its Union Square production consisted chiefly in lifting the weight of the piece from *Lillian's* shoulders, and placing it upon *Strebelow's*. It didn't improve the drama itself, but it enabled the company to do it justice. Miss Jewett could never in this wide, wide world have properly played the original part of *Lillian*, and it was a tacit admission of her weakness for the management to order the changes. When the play in its new dress was first done in New York I had occasion to say that it was neither improved as a drama nor in the way it was played. And I don't see any reason now why that judgment should be recalled. Indeed, I imagine that the Chicago people who see the "Banker's Daughter" next week at Haverly's will be united in thinking that "Lillian" as it stood when first performed in Chicago, was a stronger and better play, and was, on the whole, better acted than it is by the Union Square company. I am not given to poetry, as a rule; but, when I say that Hooley's and McVicker's stock organizations in those days were no slouches, I know all rhythmic souls will appreciate the soaring tone of my statement.

SARA BERNHARDT IS COMING.

There is no doubt about it now. The business has been all planned and laid out, and Sara's ethereal presence will be felt here early in the season. She is to come under the guidance of Ullmann, an old operatic manager, and Henry C. Jarrett,—the London Jarrett, not the American. A French company will be imported to give her the proper kind of support, and she proposes to sweep the country. All this talk about giving her $200,000 for a season in the United States is "taffy." She is to be paid $750 a night for a season of 150 performances, or $112,500 for the entire trip. Sara will undoubtedly make the tallest kind of a sensation here, unless she concludes to give us some of the kick-up entertainments which were incident to her London engagement. I don't know as even that sort of thing would injure her American success, however, because our people, as a rule, are overgenerous in their treatment of artists' freaks.

Irving, it is definitely settled, will not come over this year. He has concluded that he has a good enough thing where he is, and that America will keep. I reckon he is right on both points. There would, without question, be a good deal of interest in seeing him here, but there is room for a serious doubt as to his financial success this side the pond.

HERRMANN, THE MAGICIAN,

treated the *Dramatic News* corps to a little seance in mesmerism the other day, Mlle. Verona Jarbeau furnishing the subject. The fair *Hebe* sat in Byrne's official chair, and Herrmann very soon had her under his control to a most extraordinary extent. She answered his questions unhesitatingly, and submitted with the utmost nonchalance to the pleasant process of having pins jammed into her arms and cheeks. And when she returned to consciousness it was without the minutest remembrance of what had passed. Herrmann is what Artemus Ward would have called a "festive kuss." He is always taking cigars out of your hair, jack-knives from your neck, and $20 gold pieces from your lips, until you wonder if you aren't a hardware store, or something of the sort. And this mesmerism business rather caps the climax of his achievements. Next time I go to call on Mary Anderson, I mean to bribe Herrmann to tackle Dr. Hamilton Griffin. If he can mesmerize Miss Anderson's stepfather for half an hour I'll be his slave for life.

CHARLES POPE

is in New York filling time for his new theatre in St. Louis. I am told that the structure when completed is going to be one of the best play-houses in America. It is centrally located, and will be conducted to the very best of Mr. Pope's ability. He means to arrange for the appearance of the best dramatic stars in the profession, and I think there is every chance of his making a success.

GENERAL NOTES.

The yellow-fever outbreak in Memphis has created a most decided scare among dramatic people this way. The fall season in the South was pretty thoroughly made up, but there is a general stampede among the agents of companies intending to go down there in the early autumn. In consequence, Joe Brooks has canceled all dates at the Memphis Theatre up to Dec. 1, and the other Southern houses will doubtless fall into line soon.

Haverly's Genuine Colored Minstrels continue to be the attraction of the town, and the financial result is far ahead of anything that was anticipated by the management. The company will remain a fortnight longer before proceeding to New England. Harry Mann, the treasurer of Haverly's, smiles a kind of cheerful smile as he hauls in the cash, and the Frohman boys are in a congratulatory mood. They are running a good show, that's certain, and they are running it well. The Genuine Colored will be succeeded by Adele Belgarde—her real name is Rosenthal or something of that kind, but Adele Belgarde is prettier for the bills. She is going to whoop us up with *Romeo, Hamlet, Julia*, and other high-strung parts. Later the Criterion Comedy Company will play at Haverly's for three weeks in a new piece.

ITHURIEL.

PHILADELPHIA.

PEOPLE FANNING THEMSELVES THROUGH "FATINITZA."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The theatrical season has begun again, where it left off, with "Fatinitza," which has been brought out with two steam fans, at the North Broad Street. The company was pretty much the same as that of last season, Laura Joyce being the *Fatinitza*. She sang fairly, but acted the part as if she was a woman masquerading in top-boots and spurs. Mr. Clarke's *Correspondent* was a gross libel on the profession, for which he deserves most condign punishment. Such a slow and stupid reporter as he pictured to us would have been left on a five-cent fire for a country weekly. Seymour made the part of *Pasha* funny, but there was altogether too much low comedy about it. The most humorous feature was the ballet. It was under the direction of Mr. George W. Smith, who was probably the first ballet-master in this country. He recollects when William Penn used to go behind the scenes and chuck the ballet-girls under the chin, and was a gray-haired man when Washington stopped in this city to see the sights on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental army. Most of the ballet date back to that early period of the country's existence. They were in their prime long before the days of Elssler and Taglioni, and they forcibly reminded us that the ballet-girl may grow thin and lose her teeth, but, as far as can be ascertained, she is immortal. Mr. Crossy means well—very well—but he does not know how. He got a lot of new costumes, but he dressed the young cadets in tights, and they calmly stood round in the rigor of a winter in the Balkans with that single thickness of woolen to protect their thighs.

ALICE WATKINS.

Mrs. Watkins sat right behind me with her latest acquisition. The performance seemed very funny to her; most performances do if she is the audience, for she seems to consider it the duty of a true artist to guy everything on the stage when she is in front. She laughed and talked until her lord and master remarked that she had no business to laugh, in a tone that suggested the possibility of her having done quite as badly herself. At the end of our row sat Di Murska and her husband, Mr. Hill. She listened politely and smiled as little as she could, but when one of the *Pasha's* wives stepped out to sing in a real sad-iron voice, "The Man in the Moon is Looking Down," it was too much for her, and she joined Mrs. Oates in a hearty laugh. The rest of us tried to keep sober for example's sake, but when the young lady bowed in acknowledgment, as if she had done a good thing, the effort was in vain. This, by the way, was Di Murska's last appearance in public. She sails this week for London, where it is reported that an engagement with Jarrett awaits her. Time has dealt lightly with her, but she has fought his advance with all the appliances of art until she can no longer risk the sunlight; in front of the footlights she still looks attractive enough.

Mrs. Oates does not seem to be making much headway with her new company. Samuel T. Jack will assume the reins of management, and Mr. Charles Melville will go ahead of the combination. Charley Drew is engaged, also Elma Dolaro, E. Horan, and Gus Hall. James H. Jones and wife, and Rose Temple, who were with her for two years, would have been very useful people, but the Boston Museum thinks so too, and they have been re-engaged for next year. Mrs. Oates promptly went behind the stage on Monday night and made overtures to Mr. Seymour, but he hesitated and has not yet accepted.

RIVALRY AMONG THE MANAGERS.

Manager Goodwin was very much excited when he heard it reported that Maurice Grau was going to bring Paola Marie and Capoul to the Broad Street, and he telegraphed at once to San Francisco to know if it was so. The facts were that Grau was to play with Ford in Baltimore and Washington, but in this city he was going to the Academy. Ford and Zimmerman had made no official announcement whatever, but Mr. Goodwin rushed into a card in a single obscure Sunday paper in which the Broad Street does not advertise at all, and denounced the unfairness of rival managers in announcing people whom they had not engaged. There is no reason why he should be at all disturbed, for he has his list very well filled indeed. Next week the theatre opens with a new company, comprising Mr. Harry Hunter, Mr. Thomas Hunter, Miss Venie Clancy, and Miss Lizzie Harold as the principals for the purpose of presenting a new musical absurdity for which John C. Mullaly, of the Boston Globe Theatre, has selected the music. It is entitled "Jumbies," and the Lone Fisherman thinks it will draw. On the 18th of August Miss Louise Pomeroy opens her season here with a full company, of which Mr. W. H. Leake is the head. On the 25th that everlasting "M'liss" comes back, and on the 1st we are to have the first hearing out of Boston of Sardou's "Andre Fortier," on which the Boston Theatre sunk no end of money last year. After a fortnight of this we shall have a week of Sam Colville's angels, and four with the perennial "Black Crook," before we have a sight of the divine Adelaide, who is to come here immediately after opening in Brooklyn at the Park. Manager Goodwin is the only one now in town. Mr. Mendum, of the Arch Street, is in Europe, and Mr. Gemmill has gone to Cohasset without engaging a leading lady. Fred Zimmerman took the babies down to Cape May to give a performance of "Pinafore," and, after quaking for fear that he would lose four or five hundred dollars, came out ahead enough to pay all the expenses of his family down there for the summer. Mr. Ford has secured Gilbert and Sullivan's company for next season and will manage them in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Annie Louise Cary will be heard here with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club before she joins Mr. Mapleson.

Florence Davenport and May have been at the Cape wearing the richest diamonds that have been seen there this year.

Miss Emma Vaders is rapidly recovering the use of her leg under the skillful care of Dr. Gross.

SCATTERING.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

Ninety-eight is said to be the number of combinations next season.

Pauline Markham is again in trouble in San Francisco. Her engagement proved disastrous.

Tom Davey's health is so bad, it is said, that there seems little prospect of his being able to engage in active personal management next season.

Mary Anderson, supported by Milnes Levick, Atkins Lawrence, and Mr. Chester, opens her season at the new Opera-House, Rochester, on Sept. 11.

According to the *Mirror* John T. Ford thinks he has discovered another Mary Anderson in Lillian Spencer, daughter of Dr. G. W. Spencer, of Pittsburg. She will be a member of his stock company next year.

The *Theatre*, a monthly newspaper on the plan of the London *Theatre*, will appear about Sept. 1.—*Mirror*. If the American publication is conducted with the same dignity, good judgment, and impartiality as its namesake in London its success will be a certainty.

The case of Horace Walden and Lisa Weber, accused by a Capt. Wright, of Manchester, Eng., of stealing a saddle, harness, and bridle, came off at Preston on the 17th. They were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, Miss Weber being allowed to find bail.

Cheering news to the lovers of the leg drama: Bolossy Kiralfy writes to his brother-in-law of the *Mercury* from Milan, Italy, June 24: "Handsome dancers are abundant here, and New York will enjoy several superb samples in the coming fall. Imre Kiralfy is in Vienna shipping attractions. We sail for New York Aug. 8."

The remains of Henry D. Palmer, late partner of Henry C. Jarrett, are expected to arrive in New York per steamer Celtic on August 1. The funeral will occur from Mr. Jarrett's residence, at No. 13 West Fifty-third street. A meeting of the theatrical profession, with which Mr. Palmer was universally known, will be held during the week to make suitable arrangements for the funeral.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was celebrated in London on the 25th. David James, the Chairman at the dinner, said that the entire working expenses did not exceed $1,000 a year. There were 126 subscribers, while the annuitants numbered 51. They annuities has been lately reduced to $300, $200, and $100, instead of $450, $300, and $150, as formerly, owing to the large increase of claimants. An appeal for subscriptions to the public was to be made.

The irrepressible Henry Sargent sends a letter to the *Dramatic News* in regard to certain strictures said to have been made by Modjeska upon his management during the past two years. He says:

> When S. W. writes that Modjeska commented on the manner in which she had been advertised, as he reports it in the *Sun*, he puts words in her mouth which she could not have uttered. Of nine-tenths of the advertising done, she knows nothing, and has no more to do with it than the Man in the Moon. If it is "too expensive," or a "waste of money," it is entirely my affair, as I alone pay for it. As for the "devices" used, I alone am responsible for them. My theory in regard to bringing about the recognition of an artist, is the same as the practice of a gardener who wishes to bring a flower or a root to perfection in less time than nature allots to it. He resorts to a forcing process. After weary months, the flower would blossom, the fruit would ripen, without the "devices" of artificial heat, and the most careful protection from rain and winds; but, given these things, the same result is attained in less than half the time. So an artist of the most distinguished merit may waste years in trying to secure recognition. If he or she do not succeed in informing the public of his or her claims, and inviting its judgment, the merit, for practical purposes, might as well not exist. It is like the light under the bushel. The object of any "device" to which I may have resorted has simply had for its object to arouse the attention of the public, not to bias its opinions.

MUSIC.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

THE MUSICAL SEASON OF 1878-'79

closes later than its predecessors, owing to the summer season of opera; but we may now consider it at an end, and therefore present a brief summary of its more important features. During the season, which commenced June 1, 1878, there have been 347 concerts and 327 representations of opera. The concert programmes include 2,919 numbers, representing 542 different composers. The total number of performances, concert and opera, is as follows:

Pinafore representations	162
Other operas	165
Eddy organ recitals	40
Turner Hall	23
Hershey School	31
Church concerts	22
Personal testimonials	21
Charity concerts	11
Tennesseeans	10
Musical College	8
Beethoven Society	8
Wilhelmj	6
Sherwood	6
Germania Mænnerchor	6
Kellogg and Cary	4
Schubert Institute	4
Apollo Club	4
Werrenrath	4
Amy Fay	3
Litta	3
Pratt Symphony	3
Chicago Orchestra Symphony	3
Abt Society	3
Athenæum	3
Remenyi	3
Miscellaneous	108
Total	664

THE PROGRAMMES.

For the last six years Mendelssohn's music has been given more frequently than that of any other composer, but in the season of 1878-'79 Schumann heads the list with 115 numbers, Chopin is second with 104, Mendelssohn third with 98, and Beethoven fourth with 94. The other prominent composers follow in this order: Liszt, 90; Schubert, 87; Bach (Sebastian), 76; Handel, 46; Mozart, 43; Rubinstein, 40; Meyerbeer, 34; Lecocq, 34; Wagner, Gounod, and Abt, 37 each; Verdi, 36; Weber, 35; Johann Strauss and Dudley Buck, 34 each; Donizetti, 30; Merkel, 29; Franz and Raff, 28 each; Flotow, 27; Suppe and Sullivan, 25 each; Guilmant and Hatton, 22 each; Benedict, 21; Battiste, 19; Rossini, 18; Ambroise Thomas, 17; Pratt, Planquette, and Macfarren, 16 each; Wieniawski and Gottschalk, 15 each; Volckmar, Haydn, and Ernst, 14 each; Vieuxtemps, Koelling, Balfe, and Goldbeck, 13 each; Bach (C.), Cowen, De Beriot, Lemmens, and Kuecken, 12 each; Brahms, Silas, Smart, Kullak, and Wallace, 11 each; Bizet, Campana, Hiller, Pease, and Soedermann, 10 each; Spohr, Saint-Saens, Randegger, Offenbach, Bellini, Costa, and Blumenthal, 9 each; Auber, Bishop, Gumbert, Field, Rheinberger, 8 each; Tours, Thiele, Schreiner, Best, Reinecke, Mason, Lachner, Jensen, Hamm, Henselt, Garrett, Faure, and Barnby, 7 each; Boccherini, Conradi, Luzzi, Loeschhorn, Molloy, Mercadante, Rosenbecker, Tschaikowsky, and Ulrich, 6 each; Widor, Vogel, Taubert, Schultze, Sponholtz, Ritter, Rinck, Resch, Millard, Mills, Masse, Levy, Lux, Lassen, Kreutzer, Kuhnstedt, Hesse, Hoffmann, Hernemann, Gluck, Gade, Gleason, Grieg, Faust, De Lange, Dow, Bilse, Calkin, Braga, Dana, Bradbury, Adam, and Archer, 5 each. In addition to these there have been twenty-five represented by four numbers; twenty-nine by three numbers; seventy-one by two numbers; and no less than 286 composers have had but one representation on the programmes of the year.

OPERA SEASONS.

There have been ten opera seasons (exclusive of "Pinafore" seasons), as compared with five last year. The first was the Di Murska season at Haverly's, July 8-9, and included two performances; the second, the European opera-bouffe season at the New Chicago, Oct. 28-Nov. 2, including eight performances; the third, the Strakosch season at McVicker's, Nov. 11-23, including fourteen performances; the fourth, the Tracy Titus season at McVicker's, Dec. 30-Jan. 4, including seven performances; the fifth, the Hess season at Hooley's, Jan. 6-11, including eight performances; the sixth, the Mapleson season at Haverly's, Jan. 13-25, including fourteen performances; the seventh, the Oates season at Haverly's, Feb. 3-15, including fourteen performances; the eighth, the Strakosch season at McVicker's, March 17-22, including seven performances; the ninth, the Hess season at Hooley's, April 7-12, including eight performances; the tenth, the Aimee season at Haverly's, June 23-29, including nine performances. In addition to these, the Rice party has given two seasons of burlesque opera at McVicker's and Haverly's, and an amateur troupe gave "The Doctor of Alcantara," May 8, at the West End Opera-House. The operas performed have been as follows, including the number of performances: "Don Pasquale," 1; "Girofle-Girofla," 9; "Masked Ball," 2; "Faust," 5; "Aida," 1; "Traviata," 2; "Mignon," 4; "Lucia," 4; "Carmen," 5; "Martha," 2; "Trovatore," 3; "Favorita," 1; "Chimes of Normandy," 15; "Fra Diavolo," 1; "Bohemian Girl," 1; "Maritana," 1; "Sonnambula," 2; "Le Nozze di Figaro," 1; "Rigoletto," 2; "Magic Flute," 1; "Puritani," 1; "Huguenots," 2; "Le Petit Duc" (new), 21; "La Marjolaine," 1; "La Perichole," 1; "Der Lieber Trank" (new), 1; "Paul and Virginia" (new), 3; "Rose of Castile," 1; "Doctor of Alcantara," 1; "Cinderella, 4; "Mme. Favart" (new), 3; "Les Brigands," 2; "La Jolie Parfumeuse," 1; "Grand Duchess," 1; "Fatinitza" (new), 16; and "Trial by Jury," 4. In addition to these the following burlesques have been given: "Robinson Crusoe," 11; "Babes in the Wood," 12; "Horrors," 4; "Hiawatha," 4; "Piff-Paff," 3; and a burlesque of "Pinafore," 5.

PINAFORE.

How deeply seated the Pinafore craze has become may be inferred from the following statement. It has been performed 162 times, the various seasons and number of representations in each being as follows:

Boston Pinafore Company	Jan. 27—Feb. 1	8
Amateurs	Feb. 24—March 8	14
Amateurs	March 17—22	7
Duff Troupe	March 24—April 12	23
Pauline Markham	March 31—April 5	9
Amateurs	April 29—May 3	7
Pauline Markham	May 19—24	7
Madrigal Troupe	May 26—June 1	7
Comic Opera Company	May 26—July 5	32
Juvenile Troupe	June 2—14	16
Church Choir Company	June 9—July 26	32
Total		162

FIRST APPEARANCES.

During the season the following first appearances of professional artists have been made in this city: Sopranos—Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Catarina Marco, Mlle. Litta, Catharine Lewis, Mme. Sinico, Mlle. Robiati, Marie Stone, Etelka Gerster, Mlle. Lido, Mme. Koelling, Gertrude Franklin, Maria L. Swift, and Florence Ellis. Altos—Mme. Lablache, Laura Joyce, Mme. Galimberti, Florence Rice-Knox. Tenors—Sig. Rosnati, Westberg, Las Zarini, Grazzi, Franceschi, Frapolli, and Gillandi. Bassos—Remmertz, Foli, McDonald, Thierry. Baritones—D. V. Bell, Makin, Bragan, Pantaleoni, Moranski, Galassi, and Werrenrath. Pianists—Leila W. Graves, Max Pinner, Walton Perkins, and Max Vogrich. Violinists—Wilhelmj, Remenyi, Zeline Mantey, Kaiser, and Otto A. Schmidt.

IMPORTANT WORKS.

The following important works have been performed during the season:

Symphonies—For organ, C minor No. 1, D No. 2, E minor No. 3, F minor No. 4, of Widor, by H. C. Eddy; C minor No. 5, Beethoven, B minor No. 8, Schubert, and the "Italian," Mendelssohn, by Pratt's Orchestra; B flat No. 1, Schumann, op. 11, Bergmuller, "Pastoral," Beethoven, "Battle Symphony," Beethoven, Rosenbecker's Orchestra.

Miscellaneous—"God in Nature," Schubert, Apollo Club; Ninety-first Psalm, Meyerbeer, Apollo Club; "God in the Tempest," Schubert, Apollo Club; "Phaeton," Saint-Saens, Chicago Orchestra; "Orpheus," Liszt, H. C. Eddy; Walpurgis Nacht, Mendelssohn, Beethoven Society; "Acis and Galatea," Handel, Apollo Club; "St. Paul," Mendelssohn, Apollo Club; "Les Preludes," Liszt, Pratt's Orchestra; "Frithjof," Bruch, Apollo Club; "Odysseus," Bruch, Beethoven Society; "Die Trauung," Piutti, H. C. Eddy; "Fable of the Fairest Melusine," Hoffmann, Beethoven Society; "Elegie," Raff, Beethoven Society; "Song of the Spirits," Hiller, Beethoven Society; "Messiah," Apollo Club; Manzoni Requiem, Beethoven Society.

In addition to these works there have been given 4 concertos, 4 sonatas, 3 preludes and fugues, and 1 trio of Mendelssohn; 3 sonatas, 2 trios, and 2 fugues of Merkel; 4 concertos, 1 toccata, 19 choral preludes, 9 fugues, 1 gavotte, 2 trios, 2 preludes, 1 sarabande, 2 choral fantasies, and 1 adagio of Bach; 1 fugue of Thiele; 1 concerto and 1 fugue of Liszt; 1 concerto, 2 sonatas, 1 fugue, 2 trios, and 2 quintettes of Raff; 1 trio of Gleason; 2 sonatas of Rubinstein; 1 quartet and 3 sonatas of Rheinberger; 1 trio and 2 sonatas of Mozart; 1 trio of Haydn; 2 trios of Schubert; 4 sonatas and 1 fugue of De Lange; 2 trios of Ambroise Thomas; 1 trio of Durand; 1 trio of Brull; 1 fugue of Guilmant; 1 fugue of Richter; 1 sonata and 2 fantasies of Lemmens; 1 fugue of Bernard; 1 concerto, 3 fugues, and 3 quartets of Schumann; 1 fugue of Buxtehude; 1 fugue of Krebbs; 3 concertos, 15 sonatas, and 3 trios of Beethoven; 1 fugue of Rinck; and several minor compositions in this department of chamber music.

SUMMARY.

The remarkable progress of music during the past six years may be best appreciated by the following comparative statement:

	Concerts.	Operas.	Numbers.	Composers.
1873-'74	123	60	865	198
1874-'75	184	69	1,456	284
1875-'76	237	79	2,008	300
1876-'77	270	99	2,322	461
1877-'78	298	64	2,618	464
1878-'79	347	327	2,919	542

THE WEEK.

MR. S. G. PRATT'S RESIGNATION.

As will be seen by the following card, Mr. S. G. Pratt has declined the leadership of the new Philharmonic Society which was recently offered him:

> CHICAGO, July 24, 1879.—*Gentlemen of the Philharmonic Society:* Upon mature consideration I find it inexpedient to accept the position of director to your society, believing that, owing to professional engagements for the coming winter, and other work I have in hand, I shall not be able to fulfill the duties of such a responsible position without making sacrifices such as I feel I cannot now afford.
>
> My interest in the formation of a permanent local orchestra is well known to you. Allow me to assure you it will remain as keen as ever, and that I shall be glad to co-operate with you in the successful accomplishment of this purpose.
>
> Thanking you for the distinguished honor conferred, and trusting you will be able to secure the services of the celebrated conductor Mr. Theodore Thomas (whose offer is a very generous one), I remain very respectfully,
>
> S. G. PRATT.

Mr. Pratt has acted with good judgment in declining the conductorship of the Society. There has been, and is now, but one course for this Society to pursue, and that is to accept the offer made by Theodore Thomas, which was a very fair one. If he cannot make a success of it, it is safe to say no one else can. If we have the material here for a first-class orchestra, or even an average good one, he will find it out and bring it out more quickly than any one else; if we have not that material, the Society will find it out as quickly as any one. We have the Society; it now remains to be seen whether we have an orchestra, and there is no man who can solve that problem as quickly as Mr. Thomas. If the Philharmonic Society means business, and is really working for music, let them take the best and secure a leader of made reputation. It is time to quit experiment.

THE CARLOTTA PATTI TROUPE.

The indefatigable De Vivo writes us as follows from New York under date of the 14th inst.:

> De Murska will go to Europe the latter part of this month. H. Jarrett has cabled her to go to London at once, to sing there and close the opera season, but De Murska don't care to sing there so late in the season. She has had offers from Vienna and Paris next season. Now I must let you know that I have taken the management of Carlotta Patti, who will make her farewell tour around the world. We will commence here on Sept. 24, at Chickering Hall, and will give only fifty concerts in the States, as the contract with Chizzola calls to leave for Australia on the 22d of December. But we will not fail to visit Chicago, the city of her great triumphs, at least for two nights and a matinee, about the latter part of November, and I wish the grand new hall will be ready for her. The company we have is an excellent one,—artists all new to the public except the Diva Carlotta,—and we feel quite sure of their success; Mr. Henry Ketten, a great Hungarian pianist; he is called by the London papers, "The French Rubinstein"; he created last winter a great sensation in Italy, and last year at the Trocadera; Mr. Ernest de Munck, the celebrated Belgian violoncellist (who is engaged to Carlotta); Mr. Phelps, a successful American tenor, who has been singing in Italy four or five years; Mr. Ciampi Cellaj, a very fine baritone, and specially for concert; and Sig. Fortuna, accompanist. I do think that this combination is one of the very best we have had for some time. The pianist and violoncellist are spoken of as *rare avis. Nous verrons*.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Mr. Wilkie, the tenor, formerly of this city, was married recently to Miss Josephine E. Varrell, in Boston.

Mr. H. S. Perkins, of this city, will conduct the International Musical Convention at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in December next.

Remenyi is engaged Aug. 19, 20, and 21 for the Saengerfest at Toledo. He plays at Omaha, Aug. 1, on the return from California.

Mr. Benjamin Owen, the organist of Plymouth Church, has opened new and elegant music-rooms for his scholars at 71 Randolph street.

The concert at Lincoln Park this afternoon by Mr. Hand's orchestra will be given under the patronage of Herbert C. Ayer, Esq. The programme is a light, but pleasing one, and will undoubtedly attract an immense crowd.

It will be a pleasant announcement for piano-players that the favorite "Turkische Schaarwache" ("Turkish Patrol"), which has been played with such great success recently by the Chicago Orchestra, will be published for the piano at an early day.

A testimonial entertainment will be given to Prof. Lyman by the First Red Ribbon Club at its hall, No. 159 Twenty-second street, on Thursday evening next. Jessie Couthoui, Mme. Salvotti, Mr. Leffler, and Prof. Boston will take part in the programme.

Mr. Mathews' Normal Course in Music at Evanston is largely attended, the class numbering at present about fifty, embracing a considerable number of teachers from distant points. Prof. Chamberlain, the voice-teacher from Oberlin, is chorus director, and very popular.

Mr. H. C. Eddy is busily at work at the Normal Musical Institute in Canandaigua, N. Y., which is conducted under the directorship of Sherwood, the pianist. On the 11th and 15th inst. he gave organ recitals with programmes made up from his now famous "Old Hundred."

"The Girls High-School Music-Reader," by Julius Eichberg, the Director of Musical Instruction in the Boston public schools, acknowledged elsewhere, is incomparably the best combination of songs for soprano and alto voices that has yet been made in this country. The selections are made with excellent taste and admirably arranged. With characteristic modesty, Mr. Eichberg, though a composer of excellent ability, has included but one or two of his own compositions in his book, though singers in general would have gladly welcomed more of them. The work ought to come into general use, and, if it does, will elevate the standard of music in our schools.

ELSEWHERE.

MR. MAPLESON'S PLANS.

Mr. Hassard, writing to the New York *Tribune* from London, says:

> Mr. Mapleson's plans for the next season in America are still vague, and I presume that they will be governed by circumstances not altogether within his control. Mme. Gerster will certainly return; I believe there is no doubt that we shall have Campanini, and Galassi also; and you have probably learned that Mapleson has captured from Strakosch no less a prize than Miss Annie Louise Cary. Here is an admirable quartette to begin with; but a double set of singers is needed for a good season, and negotiations with the others are incomplete. Mr. Mapleson informs me that he is making strenuous efforts to secure Nilsson. Nobody believes that he will succeed. Mme. Nilsson is engaged for next winter in Madrid, and I presume that neither she nor the manager is anxious to pay the forfeit of £3,000 to which she would become liable by accepting the American engagement! Nilsson and Gerster would do well together, for their special roles are entirely distinct. Del Puente will doubtless return, and among the less important members of the troupe are Mlle. Ambre and Mlle. Lido. I am sorry to say that there is more or less uncertainty about our enjoying the advantage of Sig. Arditi's services again this year, for he, too, is wanted in Madrid.

A NOTABLE PAPER.

Richard Wagner has been induced by the editor of the *North American Review* to break his long silence, and contributes to the August number the first part of a paper entitled "Work and Mission of My Life," the following statement of which we take from the New York *World:*

> Wagner's essay he announces to be the last piece of literary work he will send out to the general public. All his recent writing, he says, has been in the form of circulars to members of the Bayreuth Association. "It required, therefore, an appeal from another world—from beyond the ocean from the so-called New World of America—to induce me to allow my name once more to appear elsewhere, in a public periodical, and attached to a new explanation of my aims in art. The 'Old' World, and especially that part of it included in our new Germany, will hear no more from me directly on this subject." This first part of his contribution to what he considers as a new dominion opened for the sway of the Germanic spirit ends with the production of his "Rienzi" at Dresden in 1842. It thus covers exactly the same ground as that gone over in the autobiography prefixed to his collected writings and published here in English some three or four years ago. The scope of this essay is, however, altogether different from that of the autobiography, being indeed nothing less than an attempt on the part of the autobiographer to fix his own place in the development of German art. Whatever may be thought of the possibility of success in this undertaking of a man to hold himself off at arm's length and describe himself in a spirit of disinterested curiosity, it cannot be denied that the result of it is at least entertaining and suggestive reading. There is perhaps nothing in this essay in the way of opinion which cannot be inferred from the "Kunstwerk der Zukunft" and the "Judenthum in Musik," but the connection here of the composer's opinions with his account of his own work gives them a fresh interest. Beethoven first and after him Goethe are in the thrones of Wagner's world. Readers already familiar with his work will not be surprised that he rates Robert Schumann as only a lyrist, "a feebly defined yet really earnest and meditative kind of German talent" which its possessor overloaded when he set it to epical tasks in symphonies and cantatas. Nowhere else has he given a more definite expression to his disesteem of musical Jews, and especially of the two of whom one, at the time when Wagner's career began, was the unquestioned master of dramatic music and the other of absolute music. Of the former Wagner says:
>
> > That race of go-betweens must once more, and at exactly the right moment, give us a man of peculiar talents, whose task it was to complete the estrangement of the Germans from the art that was peculiarly their own. This man,—who put upon the stage with every appliance of show and glitter and with all the refinements of theatrical effect the highest development of the most effective modern art elements,—a *Mischmasch* of all styles and methods in the form of the great "Historical Opera,"—this man was Meyerbeer.
>
> Of the other, Wagner's opinion seems much less heretical now than it did when Wagner first announced it:
>
> > Here, too, a member of that ubiquitous, talented race took the lead. Mendelssohn undertook with his delicate hand—his exquisite special talent for a kind of musical landscape painting—to lead the educated classes of Germany as far away from the dreaded and misunderstood extravagances of a Beethoven, and from the sublime prospect opened to national art by his later works, as from those rude theatrical orgies which his more refined taste so detested in the historical opera of his fellow-Hebrew. He was the savior of music in the *salon*, and with him the concert-room, and now and then even the church, did duty as a *salon* also. Amid all the tempests of revolution he gave to his art a delicate, smooth, quiet, cool, and agreeably tranquil form that excited nobody, and had no aim but to please the modern cultivated taste, and to give it occasionally, amid the shifting and turmoil of the times, the consolation of a little, pleasing, and elegant entertainment. A new idea in art was developed,—the embodiment in it of a graceful, good-society element, quite foreign to the nation's character and social life.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Adelaide Phillipps has entirely regained her health, and will be heard at her best during the coming season.

It is reported that C. D. Hess has engaged D'Oyley Carte's Sullivan and Gilbert company for the coming season.

M. Vieuxtemps is in failing health, and has consequently resigned his Professorship in the Berlin Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Joseph Maas, long and favorably known in this country, is a favorite oratorio and classical concert tenor in England just now.

Emma Abbott's English opera company opens the season with "Paul and Virginia" at the New York Grand Opera-House in September.

It is announced that Mapleson will open his New York season Oct. 17, with "Sonnambula," Gerster, Cary, and Campanini being his strong cards.

Reliable advices received in this city announce that Theodore Thomas will travel with his celebrated Cincinnati orchestra during the coming season.

The Mendelssohn Quintet Club, with Annie Louise Cary as vocalist, have engagements in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and several smaller cities during the month of October.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, opens Thursday, Sept. 1, with a revival of "La Fille de Mme. Angot," Paola Marie personating *Clairette*, of which part she was the original in Paris.

The Grau comic opera company will have as its repertoire next season "Pinafore," "Fatinitza," "The Sorcerer," and "The Cadets," a musical extravaganza by Morris Warner and Gustavus A. Kerker, of Louisville, Ky.

W. Page McCarty, one of the editors of the Washington *Capital*, and Sig. Operti, the well-known musical composer of that city, have nearly ready a dashing military operetta called "Buttons." The libretto presents striking new characters and an abundance of humorous lines.

Mme. Essipoff has left London. As soon as she had vacated her rooms in Regent street, they were occupied by Dr. Von Bulow. The Doctor's hatred of "petticoat pianists" is well known, and it may justly be said, without disrespect, that he preferred her room to her company.

A usually well-informed musical writer, in a London paper, has the following item, which will be read with interest: "During her recent visit to the United States, with the Mapleson troupe, Mme. Demeric Lablache was so importuned to give lessons in singing that she has resolved to settle in New York, for the next two or three years, at any rate, for professional purposes."

The Managers of the Cincinnati College of Music have issued a programme giving the information that there will be given, during the season of 1879-'80, eight orchestra concerts and eight public rehearsals by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and six chamber concerts by the College Quartet. The first orchestra concert will be given on Nov. 6. The regular organ concerts will cease Aug. 9 and be renewed the middle of October.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Miss Florence Copleston, the daughter of a well-known New York journalist, has recently made her debut in Leipsic with most flattering success. The young lady played here a number of times in private before her departure for Europe, and the Professors and amateurs who heard her spoke most warmly of her talent, and of the unusual promise that she gave for the future, and, if we may judge by the tone of the entire Leipsic press, the study which she has had for the last year under the personal instruction of Kapellmeister Reinecke has ripened this talent, and has formed her into a pianist who is likely to fulfill in every way the excellent promise that she gave before she went abroad."

The programme of the popular symphony concerts announced by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra for the coming season will include the following works of the great composers: Beethoven—Symphony in F, selections; overture, "Egmont"; overture, "Leonore" No. 3. Schumann—Symphony in D minor, selections; overture, "Manfred." Raff—"Leonore Symphony," selections. Spohr—Overture, "Jessonda." Mendelssohn—Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream." Wagner—Overture, "Tannhauser." Bach—Air and Gavotte. Schubert—Unfinished symphony in B minor. Liszt—Preludes; Hungarian rhapsodies; polonaise in E; "Faust" symphony, Gretchen movement. Mozart—Overture, "Magic Flute." Weber—Overture, "Oberon"; "Invitation a la Danse." Saint-Saens—"Danse Macabre"; "Le Rouet d'Omphale." Tschaikowski—Andante for string orchestra.

NEW MUSIC.

Chicago: S. Brainards' Sons—"Niagara Falls Mazurka," by Oscar Schmoll; "Fatinitza," a potpourri, by J. C. Macey; "Keep One Little Thought for Me," by G. W. Persley; "The Little Stream Beside My Cabin Home," by G. W. Persley; "Congratulation Polka," by C. Archambault; and "Pestone Waltz," by the same.

Boston: McGinn & Heath—"The Girls' High-School Reader," By Julius Eichberg, Director of Musical Instruction in the Boston Public Schools. 1879.

REBEKAH AT THE WELL.

A maiden once lived in a beautiful dell,
Near the border of which was a wonderful well,
Where bright waters played.
This maiden, one evening, when crystals of dew
Were adorning the grass that on either side grew,
Toward the well slowly strayed.

A traveler had journeyed all day in the sun,
And paused by the well as the evening came on,
And weary was he;
He rested, and said a prayer something like this:
May I know that the maid who first shall say Yes
To my query is she!

As she came he said, "Damsel, I pray let me drink"—
And she drew both for him and his camels, I think;
Then he thought of his prayer,
And stooped o'er her hand with the grace of a king,
And placed on her finger a beautiful ring,
Most lovely and rare.

She took it and blushed, while her eyes were downcast—
Then went on her way with her heart beating fast;
While he, with rare grace,
With a smile and a bow, kept pace at her side,
And said he was searching the place for a bride,
And praised her fair face.

'Twas not for himself, but his master he sought;
And so skillful his wooing, his task was soon wrought,
And he bore her away.
And young maids and old are still striving to know
Who first to tell strangers some kindness shall show,
Even down to this day.

LAURA UNDERHILL.

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Not a Tedious Demi-God, but a Thoroughly Noble Man.

Magazine of American History.

Eighty years have not passed since the death of George Washington, and already he is hidden from us in some degree by a haze of eulogy and tradition. He has been so uniformly extolled that some of our young men tell us, with a yawn, that they are tired of hearing Aristides called The Just. He has been edited into obscurity, like a Greek play. Where the genial and friendly soldier wrote "Old Put," a respectable editor, devoid of the sense of humor, has substituted Gen. Putnam; until, at length, a lover of the man has to defend him against the charge of perfection. "What have I done, sir, that I should be accused of being perfect?" It seems as if the persons who have taken in charge the fame of this admirable citizen have written in the spirit of Alexander Hamilton, who, at the age of 20, expressed the opinion that "it was necessary the General should be supported." He has been supported to such a point that now he is chiefly known to the lighter spirits of his country as the hero of a comic song entitled "The Little Hatchet."

We can trace part of the process by which a modest and interesting character has been clouded into a tedious demi-god. For some years before his death he was claimed as the property of a political party, and eulogized accordingly. But the opposition, not allowing the claim, eulogized also, and would not be outdone in eulogy. He came to his biographers, therefore, enveloped in incense; and they, with one accord, from ponderous Marshall to fanciful Weems, from genial Irving to stately Everett, place him on a pedestal, and insist on making him a colossal statue. The least known of these authors has been the most read; he created the Washington of the Sunday-school library and barber-shop art.

Toward the close of the last century, an eccentric bookseller,

WEEMS BY NAME,

used to ride about in the Southern States with an assortment of literature in his little wagon, and a fiddle under the seat. He sold his books in the daytime from house to house, and from county to county; and in the evening, when he put up for the night at some plantation-house, he was ready with his fiddle, either to amuse the family, or to go into the negro-quarter and strike up a tune for the servants to dance to. He seems to have been a good-natured, easy-going man, with a talent for telling stories,—a talent which makes almost any man welcome almost anywhere. It is related of him by the late Bishop Meade that, at an old Virginia tavern called the White Chimneys, this peddler and some strolling players met by chance one night. A performance had been announced; the people of the neighborhood had assembled; but the players had brought no music with them, though music was necessary for the proper presentation of the show. Weems volunteered to supply the deficiency, and performed on his fiddle to the general satisfaction.

I have called this man a book-peddler; but that was by no means the title which he usually gave himself. If he had had such a thing as a card about him, it would have borne the words, "The Rev. Mason Locke Weems." He had figured in the pulpit in his time, and it has been recently ascertained that he was ordained in Maryland a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. In early manhood, we find him a hanger-on, or a curate unattached, in Pohick Parish, near Mt. Vernon, the church which was for many years attended by Gen. Washington and his family. He used to speak of himself sometimes as the Rector of that parish, but he never could have been Rector of any parish. Bishop Meade, of Virginia, who knew him in his own boyhood, intimates that the idea of M. L. Weems being the incumbent of a parish was preposterous. "I acknowledge," wrote the Bishop, "that he was in the habit of having the servants assemble in private houses where he would spend the night, and would recite a portion of Scripture (for he never read it out of a book), and perhaps say something to them, or in the prayer about them; but then it was in such a way as

ONLY TO PRODUCE MERRIMENT."

The Bishop adds that he had been an eye-witness of Weems' ludicrous exhibitions, both at his mother's house and his own; and he does not think that Weems could have long made any serious pretense to be a settled Rector. It is possible he may have officiated in Pohick Church in the presence of Washington, and doubtless he had often gazed upon the General with sincere veneration.

People of the present day can hardly form an idea of such a character; but, in the slatternly and profuse magnificence of old Virginia, there was room and sustenance for various odds and ends of human nature,—men without standing or dignity, and yet possessing qualities which made them welcome in all companies, and gave them a foothold in the social system of the period. Mason Locke Weems, with his fun and his fiddle, his imagination and his fluency, had points in common with that most gifted of all such Virginians, Patrick Henry. Without the opportunity which called into exercise Patrick Henry's sublime talent, that great-natured orator might have lived to the end of his days a fiddling stroller and story-teller, like his contemporary, Weems.

Bishop Meade makes jocular allusion to Weems' "very enlarged charity in all respects." He knew no sect; but, in his preaching days, delighted to preach in any church that would receive him, and in any parish where he could get a chance to recommend his books. Wherever there was to be an election or a court, Weems was very likely to be found with his stand for books on the piazza of the tavern. On one occasion, when the Bishop found him thus established at Fairfax Court-House, he noticed that he had among his books a copy of Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason." Taking it up, the clergyman asked: "Is it possible you can sell such a book?" Weems instantly took from a shelf the Bishop of Llandaff's answer to Paine, and said: "Behold the antidote. The bane and the antidote are both before you." He even went further than this. He preached one day for Meade, while the Rector was absent in another parish; and in the course of his sermon he pronounced a fine eulogium upon Thomas Paine and one or two other conspicuous persons of similar belief. He said, among other things, that, if their spirits could return to the earth, they would be shocked to hear the falsehoods that were told of them. This is highly probable, and we can hardly agree with the Bishop in pronouncing the remark "a spurious kind of charity." On Monday, when the young Rector had returned home, his mother took Weems to task for this remarkable passage of his sermon; "and I well remember," says the Bishop, "that even he was confused and speechless."

Among the polite readers of this periodical, I presume there are many who have never so much as heard the name of this singular genius. I continually meet well-informed people who know nothing of him, and who gaze with incredulity when they are told that he was not only a voluminous author, but

ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL

that ever lived in the United States. Take one remarkable instance: It was Weems' Life of Washington that assisted to call forth the latent mind of Abraham Lincoln when he was a ragged, barefooted boy of the frontier, 14 years of age. He borrowed the fascinating little book from a neighbor, and, as often as he could snatch a few minutes, he read it with avidity,—as hundreds of thousands of boys had done before him, and as thousands are now doing. It proved a costly book to the poor lad, for, when it was not in use, he was accustomed to place it on a shelf in his father's miserable log hut; and one night, while the future President was asleep, the rain poured through a crevice between the logs, and spoiled the precious volume. Books were books on the frontier then. The owner refused to take back the damaged volume, and Abraham was obliged to pay for it by working three days at 25 cents a day. The book is still one of the staple commodities of the trade, although the polite world never sees it and rarely hears of it.

The best-known story in this biography affords us a most curious and striking illustration of the homely old saying, that Lies never prosper. I mean the anecdote of George Washington and his hatchet, which has gone round and round the world, and been told to children in every language. We should naturally suppose that, of all the falsehoods man could invent, there could be none more harmless than a tale invented to bring home to childish minds the charms of truth and the virtues of a favorite hero. But it is this very story which invests the name of Washington with a kind of ridicule. I have mentioned the popular comic song upon the little hatchet. On the annual recurrence of Washington's birthday, there are still a few old-fashioned editors who favor the public with serious reflections upon the character and career of the first President. But it is the comic men of the press who most frequently utilize the occasion. In hundreds of newspapers they endeavor to amuse their readers with jests upon the little boy who cut down the cherry-tree. I have seen 3,000 people convulsed with laughter at Mark Twain's joke in one of his lectures, where he proved himself to be a better man than the Father of his Country; for, whereas Washington could not lie,

HE, MARK TWAIN, COULD, BUT DID NOT.

Thus, in a way which the inventive Weems was far from intending, the story does actually point the moral which he endeavored to enforce. Weems' falsehood, not George Washington's truth, convey's the lesson to us.

It was doubtless his experience as a peddler that taught him the secret of making just the books which the largest public of his day could relish. At the death of Washington he had been for some time traveling as the agent of Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, who was himself an excellent judge of the popular qualities of a book. Matthew Carey was a kind of lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin in the Philadelphia book-trade. He was an Irishman who, at the early age of 19, brought upon himself the wrath of the Irish Parliament by the publication of a pamphlet on the iniquities of the Penal Code. The youthful author fled to Paris, where Dr. Franklin gave him employment in his private printing-office for a few months, until the storm blew over. Again, a year later, being threatened with prosecution, he escaped finally from his native land, and, disguised as a woman, embarked for Philadelphia. The notoriety of his prosecution secured him a universal welcome in America. Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Robert Morris, gave him their countenance, and, before he had been in the country seven years, he had made considerable progress in establishing a publishing-house which was for a whole generation the leading one in America, and, under various names and subdivisions, may be said to have flourished ever since. Besides publishing the books of others, Carey was himself a voluminous and successful writer, and lived to a good old age, esteemed for his energy and benevolence. We find upon his list of publications, about the close of the last century, all the most taking books of the day, which were offered to the public at odd-looking prices, such a "five-sixths of a dollar," "four-fifths of a dollar," "one-eighth of a dollar," and others, which compelled the purchaser to do a sum in fractions.

With such a publisher behind him, with such knowledge of human nature as he possessed, and a subject with whose person and abode he was familiar, Weems produced a work calculated to delight a peddler's heart. It was written a few months after the death of Washington, and proved a most profitable piece of merchandise. Mr. Allibone, in his wonderful "Dictionary of Authors," speaks of "forty editions"; but, in truth, the word *edition* does not apply to a book of that nature, which is manufactured, like clothes-pegs or spelling-books, as required. Sets of stereotyped plates have been worn out in reproducing it, and

IT STILL KEEPS ITS PLACE AS A STAPLE COMMODITY

of the book-stall and the wagon. It is a fact well worthy of consideration, that a number of the books which have acquired this *staple* character are rarely seen on the shelves of an ordinary bookseller. I once had occasion to examine a copy of Paine's "Age of Reason," and inquired for it in vain at all the noted book-stores in Broadway. But when, at length, I found a copy in Nassau street, I was assured that the work had a steady annual sale in the United States of several thousand copies.

Conspicuous in Matthew Carey's lists from 1795 to 1800 were the works of Dr. James Beattie, the author of "The Minstrel," then in the zenith of his popularity, not only as a poet, but as a moral philosopher and defender of the faith. He was one of the many writers to whom the reaction against the French Revolution gave a prominence beyond their merits. He went all lengths against Hume and his followers, and fell into an error, far more common then than now, of treating his opponents with personal disrespect. "Our skeptics," wrote he once, "either believe the doctrines they publish, or they do not believe them; if they believe them, they are fools,—if not, they are a thousand times worse." That was a short and easy way of disposing of David Hume and Adam Smith; but it gave fortune to men inferior to Beattie, and to him brought the favor of George III. and a liberal pension. Probably it was a sketch, published in 1794 by Dr. Beattie of his eldest son, which suggested to the ingenious Weems the plan of his "Life of Washington."

"In a corner of a little garden," wrote Dr. Beattie, "without informing any person of the circumstance, I wrote in the mold, with my finger, the three initial letters of my son's name; and, sowing garden-cresses in the furrows, covered up the seed and smoothed the ground. Ten days after he came running to me, and, with astonishment in his countenance, told me that his name was growing in the garden. I smiled at the report, and seemed inclined to disregard it; but he insisted on my going to see what had happened. 'Yes,' said I, carelessly, on coming to the place, 'I see it is so; but there is nothing in this worth notice; it is mere chance'; and I went away. He followed me, and, taking hold of my coat, said, with some earnestness: 'It could not be mere chance, for that somebody must have contrived matters so as to produce it.'" The father then called the attention of his son to the various parts of his body, and their evident adaptedness to the purposes for which they were ordinarily used, until he reached the point which he desired to enforce: "What begins to be must have a cause, and what is formed with regularity must have an intelligent cause."

The boy was greatly affected, the father adds, and never forgot the lesson, nor the manner in which it was brought to his attention. Rousseau had made this mode of dealing with the youthful mind exceedingly popular, and the story was well calculated to attract the notice of the story-telling Weems. When he began his "Life of Washington," he evidently resolved to give his readers

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF SUCH ANECDOTES.

He said the people had heard enough of Washington, "the hero, the demigod, the sunbeam in council, and the storm in war"; he meant to present to his countrymen Washington, the dutiful son, the affectionate brother, the cheerful schoolboy, the neat draughtsman, the widow's husband, the poor man's friend. For this he had two qualifications: a style of considerable force, and an absolute insensibility to the claims of truth; to which we may add, the artifices of the practiced story-teller.

The very opening sentence of the book shows the story-teller's tact. The name that filled the world in 1800, when he wrote the work, was Napoleon Bonaparte. Weems availed himself of the circumstance in the following manner:

"'Ah! gentlemen,' exclaimed Bonaparte,—'twas just as he was about to embark for Egypt,—some young Americans, happening at Toulon, and anxious to see the mighty Corsican, had obtained the honor of an introduction to him. Scarcely were passed the customary salutations when he eagerly asked, 'How fares your countryman, the great Washington?' 'He was very well,' replied the youth, brightening at the thought that they were the countrymen of Washington—'he was very well, General, when we left America.' 'Ah! gentlemen,' rejoined he. 'Washington can never be otherwise than well. The measure of his fame is full. Posterity will talk of him with reverence as the founder of a great empire when my name shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions.'"

This is a very good specimen of his art. He soon entered upon his series of anecdotes respecting Washington's boyhood, which now appear so ridiculous. When his own invention failed, he did not hesitate to avail himself of the books in his wagon. He laid Dr. Beattie under contribution among others, and turned his garden-story into

MOST PREPOSTEROUS CARICATURE.

The father of the boy, he tells us, desiring to "startle George into a lively sense of his Maker, fell upon the following very curious, but impressive, expedient":

"One day he went into the garden, and prepared a little bed of finely-pulverized earth, on which he wrote George's name at full in large letters; then, strewing in plenty of cabbage-seed, he covered them up, and smoothed all over nicely with a roller. This bed he purposely prepared close alongside of a gooseberry-walk which, happening at this time to be well hung with ripe fruit, he knew would be honored with George's visits pretty regularly every day. Not many mornings had passed away before in came George, with eyes wild-rolling, and his little cheeks ready to burst with great news. 'O pa! come here! come here!' 'What's the matter, my son? What's the matter?' 'O come here, I tell you, pa; come here! and I'll show you such a sight as you never saw in all your lifetime.'"

The old gentleman of course proceeds to the garden, where he discovers in large letters the full name of GEORGE WASHINGTON; upon which father and son proceed to converse in a manner which would have made Dr. Beattie abhor himself for having recorded the incident. Mr. Washington also pretended to pooh-pooh the startling phenomenon, but the boy would not accept this mode of treating it, and insisted upon knowing who made his name grow in the garden. "It grew there by chance, I suppose, my son," said the father. This explanation being vehemently rejected, a long conversation ensues, ending with the boy's rapturous acknowledgment of a First Great Cause. George at length falls into a profound silence, and "his pensive looks" showed that his youthful soul was laboring with the great idea. "Perhaps it was at that moment," adds the imaginative Weems, "that the germ of piety was engrafted on his heart, which filled his after life with such precious fruits."

The fiction of the hatchet and the cherry-tree is decorated with details equally absurd; but they were such as gave pleasure to the simple childhood of past generations. The comic paragraphist has now appeared in the world, and this story, once so edifying, has fallen before him an easy prey. It was the peddler Weems, nevertheless, who created the traditional Washington, "the sunbeam in council, and the storm in war"; Washington, the greatest of the great, in whose overpowering presence no mortal could stand unabashed; Washington, whose sublime serenity nothing was ever known to disturb,—one of those majestic commanders who in no stress of circumstances could ever use

"A BIG, BIG D!"

The lying little book had the more weight with rustic readers of the earlier time from a fiction which the author boldly placed upon his title-page, where he styles himself, "M. L. Weems, formerly Rector of Mt. Vernon Parish." It may be that the term Rector was not very accurately defined in old Virginia, but at a later day, as remarked above, the Bishop of Virginia regarded this claim to the Rectorship as something ridiculous. "His name," adds Bishop Meade, "never appears on the journals of any of our Conventions." If Weems ever officiated at Mt. Vernon, it must have been because there was no other clergyman to perform the duty.

On one point Weems is wisely reticent; he does not claim for his hero illustrious descent. It was reserved for later writers to construct pedigrees for George Washington which go back far into the Middle Ages, and connect his name with persons of various distinction in English history. Some of these pedigrees, as readers are aware, have been badly damaged by recent investigators, and there are now several awkward gaps in the line of descent, which are now only filled by the imagination. Dr. Jared Sparks made minute personal inquiries in England on this subject; and later writers, such as Mr. Irving and Mr. Everett, have accepted his conclusions without question. The pedigree being now in course of reconstruction, we need only observe that the *idea* given of the standing and influence of the family in Virginia by Dr. Sparks, Mr. Irving, Mr. Everett, and others, does not harmonize with some indubitable facts. Let us notice, for example, the story related by all the biographers of young Washington's declining a Midshipman's berth at the last moment to please his mother. Mr. Irving has worked up this amiable tale with all his graphic power. He pictures the boy of 15 grave and earnest, with an expanding intellect, and a deep-seated passion for martial enterprise, burning to avenge the insults to his country's flag by entering the Royal navy. The great difficulty, Mr. Irving remarks, was to procure the assent of his mother! There was no difficulty at all about getting a Midshipman's warrant for the scion of so distinguished a race. Only the feelings of a tender mother were in the way. She was brought at length to yield to the lad's ambitious desire; the warrant was obtained, and "it is even *said*," adds Geoffrey Crayon, "that the luggage of the youth was actually on board of a man-of-war anchored in the river, just below Mt. Vernon." But at the last moment, he tells us, the mother's heart faltered. The thought of his being completely severed from her, of his being exposed to the dangers of war and the perils of the deep, overcame her resolution, and the lad dutifully gave up the scheme.

How different is the plain, interesting truth from this romantic fiction! His mother, left a widow with five children, and possessing an estate which only a vigorous and able master, like her late husband, could have made of much value, was anxious to lessen the charge upon her household by procuring for this stout, energetic, hungry boy an opportunity to earn his own livelihood. She was advised to send him to sea in a tobacco-ship, as

AN APPRENTICE BEFORE THE MAST,

in the hope that perhaps by good conduct he might rise to be the captain of such a ship! Those vessels were impressive and captivating objects to boys living near the Potomac or the James,—mighty craft of 200 or 300 tons burden, which brought from the Old Country every article of luxury, and many of utility, which the planters' families desired; and, returning, bore across the sea the produce of the lands. The captain of a favorite ship was trusted with commissions of the most delicate and important nature. To this day we can discern in the demeanor of the steamboat-captains on the James something of the courtesy and fatherly care that marked their progenitors, who took charge of boys going to Eton, or young ladies sent across the sea to join their parents in England. It was the Captain of the tobacco-ship who bought the wedding-ring and the brocade, the fowling-piece and the doll, the hogshead of Maderia and the improved plow. His arrival in the river, and the slow passage up the stream, anchoring opposite each important house, wore a kind of triumphal character, which might well have given both to George and his mother the impression that the captain of such a vessel was among the powerful and enviable men of the world.

Mrs. Washington was not living then (and never did live) in one of the Virginia mansions of the day, which, ugly and slatternly as they were, presented an imposing appearance from the river, as Mt. Vernon and Arlington do at the present time. Her house was of four rooms and an attic, with a kitchen behind, and a huge chimney on the outside of it,—a rude, rough, small, cheap house. Her deceased husband, as far as we can gather, was an energetic, industrious planter, who gained a considerable amount of that illusory kind of wealth which so many Virginians possessed in Colonial days,—ten times more land than they could make a profitable use of. The widow, anxious for the future of her boy, and finding it not the easiest thing in the world to support her family, took this sea-going project into serious consideration, and wrote to her brother, Joseph Ball, a London lawyer, for advice on the subject. He replied May 19, 1747,—George being then about 15, the age assigned to the Midshipman story. The following is the material part of Joseph Ball's reply:

"I understand that you are advised and have some thoughts of putting your son George to sea. I think he had better be put apprentice to a tinker, for a common sailor before the mast has by no means the common liberty of the subject; for they will press him from a ship where he has 50 shillings a month, and make him take 23, and cut and slash, and use him like a negro, or, rather, like a dog. And, as to any considerable preferment in the navy, it is not to be expected, as there are always so many gaping for it here who have interest,

AND HE HAS NONE.

And, if he should get to be master of a Virginia ship (which it is very difficult to do), a planter that has 300 or 400 acres of land and three or four slaves, if he be industrious, may live more comfortably, and leave his family in better bread, than such a master of a ship can. . . . He must not be too hasty to be rich, but go on gently and with patience, as things will naturally go. This method, without aiming to be a fine gentleman before his time, will carry a man more comfortably and surely through the world than going to sea, unless it be a great chance indeed. I pray God keep you and yours. Your loving brother, JOSEPH BALL." ("Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," by Bishop Meade, vol. 2, p. 128.)

The honest lawyer said truly that preferment in the navy fell to those who had interest; "*and he has none.*" He also indicates the kind of career which lay most obviously before the lad at the time,—"a planter with three or four slaves." George inherited from his father a few hundred acres of land; upon which, but for events which no one could have foreseen, such as the death of his elder brother, and the French war, he might have lived and died, having *first* earned the means of buying a few slaves by his business as a surveyor. Land was held and sold then in Virginia in such large tracts—there was so much land for the population—that there was considerable employment for surveyors; and we find that it gave the first lift in life to two men of great note, the father of Jefferson and the Father of his Country.

There was nothing in Washington of the feudal aristocrat. As a young man, there was little in his position, in his prospects, or in the traditions of his family, to nourish that cast of character, or the pretensions to which it gives rise. Men who have a pedigree which confers distinction are generally, at least, aware of the fact; but Washington, until his celebrity as the head of a forming Republic excited the curiosity of mankind as to his origin, seems scarcely to have bestowed a thought upon it. When he was written to concerning his family, during his Presidency, he replied that he had paid very little attention to the subject, his time having been so much occupied in the active scenes of life. He intimates, too, that he had taken no interest in the matter.

THE STATUS OF THE FAMILY

is further shown by his failure to procure a commission in the King's army after he had won personal distinction of the most signal kind, during the Braddock campaign. He had previously rendered services to the Empire; he possessed the confidence of the Governor of Virginia; his name was mentioned in every gazette of Europe which chronicled public events; he made repeated and earnest applications for a commission, but his efforts were not successful. As Mr. Everett remarks, commissions were monopolized by the younger sons of influential families, and favorites of men in power.

Still less was he a man of rich and striking mental endowments. To attribute great intellectual qualities to George Washington is to rob him of his true glory, and to rob us of his inspiring example. The Frenchman who defined genius to be a "form of idiocy," might have illustrated his paradox by the example of this strong, slow, prudent, honorable, conscientious citizen,—citing him as the man of all others the farthest removed from the idiocy of exceptional mental gifts. The endearing charm of characeer arises from the fact that, without possessing mental qualities of extraordinary force or brilliancy, he habitually used the whole of what mind he had in discovering the right course. Only in one particular was he exceptionally gifted. He had a genius for rectitude. There, indeed, he was extraordinary,— perhaps unique among public men. As Mr. Jefferson remarked, he never acted until he had exhausted every means within his reach of ascertaining the true course; and, when that had been decided, he was able to hold to his purpose with a firmness impossible to a man of more varied gifts and warmer sympathies. "His justice," said Mr. Jefferson, "was the most inflexible I have ever known,—no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision." It is this trait which makes his example at once consoling and animating to beings so limited as ourselves. To make such a man a demi-god is to degrade him. It is as if we should paint a solid and kindly squire of a parish, the benignant and just father of his neighborhood, as a Jupiter Tonans, and send him down to posterity disguised in the tinsel trappings of the stage.

Upon reading the sentences which conclude Mr. Everett's article upon Washington in the "Encyclopedia Britannica," in which he places his hero at the summit of human nature, we are tempted to ask: If the highest perfection of a modern character is attainable without the aid of our so much vaunted means of culture, why send our elect youth to the universities? What right have institutions of learning to exist? Why gather libraries, why investigate, why write, why cultivate the arts, if

THE CONSUMMATE MAN

can be formed with so little assistance from them? A strenuous conflict with outward things develops strength and practical ability; but, in these modern days, recorded knowledge, and that alone, gives the wide sweep of observation which statesmanship demands. The ideal education, the university of our dreams, combines work and study, thought and things, head and hand; places the student at his desk in the morning, on the farm in the afternoon, and at the ball in the evening; makes him a laborer, a man of business, a thinker, and a gentleman, all at once. But this is only the ideal university, for which we must be content to wait long. Washington, like most of the sons of men, had full access, in his early days, to only one of the means of development,—a close contact with rude things and average men. He was aware that this is not the whole of education, and there were times when he lamented that he possessed but the most indispensable part of it. "As far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder," remarks Mr. Jefferson. It is the right use of books—man's recorded experience—which widens, lengthens, deepens the range of our vision; and, in modern times, nothing can keep the truly superior intelligence from the knowledge which is its natural nutriment. Franklin found it in his father's soap-house; Jefferson found it at dissolute Williamsburg.

In common with most men of native force, George Washington inherited the instinct of thriving, which book-culture is apt to lessen injuriously. He came of a thriving race, and was himself of the stuff that prosperous gentlemen are made of. As a youth of 16, on his surveying tours he endured every sort of hardship and privation, which sleeping in log huts of one room, "with man, wife, and children, like dogs and cats, and happy is he who gets the berth nearest the fire." But he had a consolation which enabled him to bear this mode of existence,—"a doubloon every day, and sometimes six pistoles." At 19, he had the opportunity of spending a few weeks at Barbadoes. His comments upon what he saw there are full of sound, worldly sense. He descants upon the richness of the soil, records the price of sugar, and the quantity that can be produced from an acre. He wonders that a people living in such favorable circumstances should be ruinously in debt and unable to indulge in the luxuries of life. In his diary at this time there is one short entry which does not savor of land and business. He mentions that he was treated to a ticket to see the play of "George Barnwell"; but he does not presume to express an opinion upon the performance, the drama being wholly out of his previous range of observation. "The character of *Barnwell*," he records, "and several others were said to be well performed." He also observes that there was music on the occasion, which was "adapted and regularly conducted." It was characteristic of the man that he should have used the expression, "*said* to be well performed"; for the same trait is frequently observable on occasions of the greatest importance. There were times in his public life when he

PAINFULLY DISTRUSTED HIS OWN JUDGMENT,

and gave his decision according to the judgment of another man, because he had reason to believe it to be the best judgment attainable. We notice, too, at this early day, how heartily he accepted the state of feeling into which he had been born. He mentions the governmental abuses to which the people of Barbadoes were subject, but ventures no remonstrance; and we can scarcely help smiling at the amiable illusion he is under, in common with his fellow-colonists, respecting George II., whom he styles "the best of Kings," and by other affectionate names.

It is to be noted also that he was by no means one of the young gentlemen who are romantically squeamish about seeking posts to which they are fairly entitled. At 22 we find him asking the Governor of Virginia to procure for him the post of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Virginia forces; and, when a distinction was made between the troops from England and the army of Virginia, he remonstrated in the most vigorous manner against the indignity. He would have for himself and his brother-officers the same compensation, both in honor and in money, as the officers of the Royal army, or else he would accept no pay at all. "We have the same spirit to serve our gracious King as they have," said he, "and are as ready and willing to sacrifice our lives for our country's good." He declared that he would prefer to dig for a maintenance than serve upon ignoble terms. Finally, when, in spite of his brilliant and valuable services, he was denied the recognition he craved, a commission in the Royal army, he retired from the service.

Twice, it appears, he sought to improve his fortune by marriage; once, with success. Virginia tradition in the olden time was clear and constant that he first paid suit to a great New York heiress, who, in his long absence on military service, gave her hand to another. Three years later he married Mrs. Custis, a widow with two children and a large estate; and this union it was that placed him among the social chiefs of the Colony.

Nor is it very probable that in Virginia, as then constituted, he would have been able

WITHOUT SUCH A MARRIAGE

to have reached a high position. Old Virginia was already upon the decline. The rich river-lands were in course of exhaustion; the price of tobacco was low; the charges upon the article in London frequently consumed the planter's profit; and every manufactured article was brought across the sea. Add to these circumstances the slack and costly system of agriculture by slaves, who who were then far more dilatory and indolent than in our day. It does not appear that George Washington, even with his double inheritance, his own estate, his brother's, and the large increase which came to him upon his marriage, was able to make head against the abuses of the system. It is not probable that by his own exertions he could have acquired a liberal estate during an ordinary lifetime. The circumstances which had favored his father were passing away, and Virginia was reaping the consequences of a long persistence in erroneous methods.

Readers are familiar with the diary of George Washington as a Virginia planter, and they are aware that the old system frequently baffled his utmost exertions. With 102 cows, as he records, he was sometimes obliged to buy butter for his table; and his mill was fifty-five minutes in grinding one bushel of corn. It is amusing to see him observe the proceedings of his shiftless negroes, when he sat, as it were, watch in hand, timing Tom and Mike while they hewed a poplar log in thirty minutes,—the master patiently noting that they spent "twenty-five minutes more in getting the cross-cut saw, standing to consider what to do, sawing the stock off in two places, and preparing for further hewing." He took all this inefficiency in good part, and spent many years of his life in tranquil, but ineffectual, endeavors to impart to negroes something of the spirit and sense of free laborers. He could not boast of much success. With such negroes, and such overseers, it was of little avail to procure from London the best book upon farming; and we can infer from his diary that, in common with his brother-planters, he learned to put up with exceedingly slack performances. Upon his Virginia farms he developed that wonderful patience with the incapacity of others which he displayed during the Revolutionary War. He built at length one of the best barns in the Province; but, on coming home one day, after an absence on public service, he found his negroes treading out his grain with horses out-of-doors,—all in the good old-fashioned way, to which they, and their fathers, and their fathers' fathers had been accustomed. Nothing but his large capital saved him from embarrassment; and probably that would have scarcely sufficed if he had lived fifteen years longer in the liberal manner expected of him. There are several indications in his later letters that he was far from having the feeling of ease and safety which a rich man should have, and which constitutes one of his chief advantages over other men.

As a country-gentleman living upon his estates during the fifteen years' interval of peace, he presents himself in

AN ATTRACTIVE, BUT NOT IMPRESSIVE LIGHT.

He accepted and enjoyed his good fortune in the manner of the period, being particularly noted for his ardent love of fox-hunting. In the hunting season he would be out with such hounds as he had two or three times a week. He gave the unhappy foxes of Mt. Vernon no peace. He maintained also the prescribed chariot of Colonial Virginia, and enjoyed the public balls given occasionally at Alexandria. Nor was he the grave and austere personage we are frequently asked to think him. The direst editing has not succeeded in removing from his published writings all traces either of the kindly humor or the hot temper of the man. He was evidently fond of his jest, and could roar with laughter on occasion. His wit was not brilliant, but it sufficed to amuse guests well disposed to merriment after dinner. Upon reading his diary we can fancy him telling them of the ball he attended at Alexandria, when there was such a plentiful lack of the dainties usually provided at such entertainments: "However, in a convenient room, detached for the purpose, abounded great plenty of bread and butter, some biscuits, with tea and coffee, which the drinkers of could not distinguish from hot water sweetened. Be it remembered that pocket-handkerchiefs served the purposes of table-cloths and napkins, and that no apologies were made for either. I shall therefore distinguish this ball by the style and title of the bread-and-butter ball." This is kind, homely, country humor, pleasant to read and remember. It was not a killing joke to call this ball by the style and title of the bread-and-butter ball; but in those simple days such a jest would pervade a county, and be remembered for many months.

Nor has decorous editing quite concealed from us that Col. Washington could lose his temper. Mr. Jefferson speaks of his temper as "naturally irritable and high-toned," though he learned to keep it well under control. Occasionally it blazed out, even in his later years. We ought, perhaps, to be grateful to a decorous editor for not withholding the letter of 1771 to an officer who had complained of not receiving his allotment of land. This individual had shown less alacrity in meeting the enemy in the field than he did in claiming the rewards of service, and, after a narrow escape from cashiering, complained of being defrauded of his land.

IT IS A RELIEF,

after gazing upon the imbecile portraits of Washington, from which every trace of blood and fire has been ruthlessly obliterated, to read the letter which he wrote in reply to this individual. He acknowledges the receipt of the impertinent letter. "As I am not accustomed," he adds, "to receive such from any man, nor would have taken the same language from you personally without letting you feel some marks of my resentment, I would advise you to be cautious in writing a second of the same tenor." He informs him that his full quantity of land had been allotted him,—a fact which he would have known but for his "stupidity and sottishness." No doubt other peppery epistles would have appeared in his works but for the supposed necessity of presenting the public with an imperturbable character.

During the eleven years' war of words between the Colonies and the Mother Country which preceded the seven years' conflict of arms, Col. Washington was not active or conspicuous in the dispute; but his judgment of it at every moment was sound. He had, happily, *not* the martial spirit; he loved his country, the British Empire; it had been the longing of his life to visit the metropolis of that Empire. But, when it became a question between liberty and loyalty, the only doubt with him was concerning the most effectual mode of preserving liberty. As early as 1769 he expressed the opinion to George Mason that, in defense of liberty, no man should scruple to use arms. But arms should be the last resource. Addresses and remonstrances had proved ineffectual, and he then favored the scheme of starving their trade and manufactures. When blood had been shed at Lexington it excited within him, not resentment, not the martial spirit, but only the profoundest sorrow. "Unhappy it is," he wrote, "to reflect that a brother's sword has been sheathed in a brother's breast, and that the once happy and peaceful plains of America are to be either drenched with blood or inhabited by slaves. Sad alternative! But can a virtuous man hesitate in his choice?" No utterance of the period is more noble or more affecting than this. A martial hero would not have felt so. A man overcome by new wealth and lost in his estates would not. It was the "virtuous man," it was the good citizen, who spoke those simple and touching words.

At the same time, let us not shrink from the undeniable fact that, during this long period,

HE WAS NOT A LEADER OF THE MOVEMENT.

He shared its best spirit and sided with its best men, but he did not contribute to it, so far as we can discern, either ideas or impulse. He attended faithfully in his seat in the House of Burgesses, though taking scarcely any part in the debates; and, when members gathered in the evening round the great fireplace in the Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, though his voice gave no uncertain sound, he had little to say on the great question. He saw the point clearly enough; he gave his opinion frankly enough; but he could not discuss it with any fluency or force. He possessed, in full measure, that ancient British terror of public speaking, which makes a man quake before an audience, who could cheerfully head a forlorn hope.

It is impossible to overstate his merits in the Revolutionary War, because, during that conflict, the very defects of his constitution were of the greatest assistance. It may be true, as has been frequently alleged, that a more daring and masterful spirit would have driven the British out of Boston some months before their actual departure; but could a spirit of that temper and quality have endured to serve for seven weary years such a shifting, changing, intangible master as the Continental Congress? There were times when he seemed too deferential to a council of war; he felt so himself; but just that habitual deference was necessary to the success of a Revolution which had nothing behind it that could be called a Government, and which had to be carried on from campaign to campaign by shifts and compromises. A leader of military genius would never have let the British army get away from Long Island in 1776; but such a man must of necessity have absorbed the Revolution into himself, and obtained a personal importance which would have been fatal to its best aspirations. Occasionally, during the War, the soldier flashed out with memorable brilliance; for Washington, if not a military genius, was a thoroughly good soldier. Doubtless, if he had entered the Royal army in his early manhood, he would have gradually won his way to respectable rank, and perhaps to the highest rank. There does not appear to have been anything in the European career of Wellington of which George Washington would have been incapable.

Issuing from the Revolutionary War with a reputation splendid and universal, he gave proof of admirable virtue in accepting the duties [illegible] Convention of 1787, his position as Chairman excluded him from debate, and, so far as the records disclose,

HE CONTRIBUTED NOTHING TO THE CONSTITUTION

in the way of original suggestion. We can see, however, that he was aware of the necessity of exempting the head of a nation from some of the conditions and temptations of ordinary human life. He wished the President to be elected for a fixed term of seven years, and then to be ineligible for seven years more. He was opposed to Hamilton's scheme of a Senate elected for life; and he thought that on some subjects of vital importance a vote of two-thirds of the whole Legislature ought to be required.

The present Constitution, in some of its leading features, was a compromise—a part of the chronic, still unended compromise—between the North and the South. He held himself free from the intrigues of the closing weeks. He told Mr. Jefferson, in 1792, that the Constitution, as agreed to a fortnight before the Convention arose, was one to which he would have set both his hands and his heart. Probably there was not a man in the Convention who knew less either of science or the history of government than the President of the body. It was simply his knowledge of average men which led him to the conclusion that the chief of a nation must be personally disinterested in the conduct of affairs,—as much so as the foreman of a jury in the cases which he decides. It is to be lamented that the President of the Convention, wielding such an unequaled influence, should have been unable to contribute anything to the Constitution from the past experience of mankind. When Hamilton asserted, in season and out of season, that monarchy was the only government that had, or could have, any sort of stability, a very slight knowledge, even of the history of that century, would have shown that monarchy is, of all conceivable governments, the one most dependent upon accidents. The whole history of Europe refutes Hamilton. A competent statesman must possess more knowledge than his own experience furnishes, or his own mind evolves. If Gen. Washington, during the fifteen years when he had lived peacefully at home, a Virginia country-gentleman, had spent a few hours a week in the study of men and events as they are conveniently massed and grouped in books, he would have been better able to meet the arguments of the reactionary party in the Convention.

The Presidency of Gen. Washington would be a highly interesting study if only we could approach it without passion and without prejudice. But who has been able to do this? No one. Who will ever be able? Some of the questions which divided the Cabinet and tasked the judgment of the first President can never be discussed by mortal men without a degree of warmth which may at any moment blaze up into fiery passion; our interests are involved in them, as well as our feelings; they belong to that system of readjustment which goes on forever between the interests of the few and the interests of the whole. For the first time in his life Gen. Washington had to deal with subjects for the due consideration of which his past experience

HAD GIVEN HIM NO PREPARATION.

Never was a public trust more conscientiously fulfilled; never was an Administration conducted with an eye more single to the public good; the most trivial appointment and the most important measure were equally subjected to the test of intrinsic fitness. On the moral side, the conduct of the President was absolutely without flaw. But partial history (there being no such thing as impartial history) will lament that the weight and influence of Gen. Washington should have been given finally to a party not in harmony with the genius of the country, and strangely incapable of wise conduct. Partial history, I say, will lament this. What view impartial history would take of it, if there were such a thing, it would be a waste of time to inquire.

Surely it was not wise, in a Cabinet of four members, to place two men who could contribute so little to its sum of intelligence as Gen. Knox and Edmund Randolph. Events proved the incompetency of both, as well in private affairs as in public. Both had served with the General in the field, and we know that for Knox he had a feeling warmer than friendship,—he "loved" him; and we may fairly infer that this comradeship had much to do with both appointments. Edmund Randolph, moreover, had lost his inheritance by espousing the cause of his country when his father had adhered to that of the King. Hamilton and Jefferson, the other members, were men of honor, ability, and force, equally concerned for the welfare of the country; but they differed totally and hopelessly as to the means of securing that welfare. With what patience the President, bewildered sometimes by their vehement debates, strove to hold the balance between those two positive and irreconcilable spirits! For his own part, he had confidence only in the teachings of experience. Theories were of little weight with him: he could scarcely conceive how men so able and intelligent as he esteemed them both to be could maintain theories of government with so much ardor. In one particular he greatly surpassed both of his chief advisers; he did justice to their motives. As Jefferson remarked in later years, the President was "unversed in financial projects, calculations, and budgets;" and, so far as he approved of Hamilton's financial system, his approval was founded on his confidence in the man. He had as little sympathy with the enthusiasm which Jefferson brought home from France for equal liberty and equal rights; but he thought those opinions were salutary as "a check" upon Hamilton's conservative convictions. He was conscious that neither of those men possessed the whole truth of politics, but supposed that each of them had a valuable part of it. If Jefferson held the right sentiment, Hamilton, perhaps, had the right methods, or was capable of furnishing them; and, from the conflict of two minds so fiercely adverse,

HE HOPED THE TRUTH WOULD ISSUE.

Jefferson, trained from youth in republican ideas, believed that men could govern themselves, as well on the great scale as on the small. Hamilton, as we know, not merely did not hold this opinion, but had little patience with it; he held it in contempt, as an evidence of provincial narrowness or fanaticism. Jefferson, a native of Virginia, descended from a Jefferson who was a member of the first legislative body that ever sat on the Western Continent, a Virginian of the Virginians, was opposed by patriotic instinct to every measure which made Virginia seem anything less than sovereign. Hamilton, not a native of the country, was devoid of sympathy with the pride of New-Yorkers in New York and with the pride of Virginians in Virginia. He would have willingly seen State government abolished and State lines obliterated. No man unassisted by feeling would have been equal to the invention of the Federal system. But Jefferson was assisted by his feelings, and he took naturally to the doctrine of strict construction. The American system, as he conceived it, and as Madison expounded it, was then, and is now, the one chance of the United States: a central government very simple, inexpensive, unimposing, and strictly confined to the duties assigned it by the letter of the Constitution,—leaving to the States every other governmental function. Never was there anything devised so excellent, so safe, so practicable. I see in it the solution, not merely of our own political problems, but of those which perplex and alarm Europe and parts of Asia. No man can foresee how long the struggle will last in the Old World between dynasties and peoples, between authority and freedom, between quality and privilege; but, if the inhabitants of Christendom really have it in them to advance in political knowledge and self-control, nothing is more certain than that the American Federal system—*e pluribus unum*—as it existed in the minds of Jefferson and Madison, modified by time, place, and events, is the system in which they will find peace and safety at last.

To Hamilton, half Scotch, half French, and 33 years of age, the maturely-considered political ideas of Jefferson and Madison, both long trained in public life, seemed but the fond dreams of enthusiasts. The difference between Jefferson and Hamilton being radical, one that affected every subject and every measure, the President had occasion

FOR ALL HIS TACT, AS WELL AS ALL HIS FORBEARANCE.

We have a good example of his mode of dealing with them in the Cabinet discussions of the project of founding a Military Academy. Every soldier knows that a soldier is *made* as well as born; and, hence, Gen. Washington had the scheme of the Academy very much at heart. It was proposed in the Cabinet to recommend Congress in the President's message to establish such an institution. Mr. Jefferson objected that none of the specified powers given by the Constitution to Congress would authorize this. The President remarked that he thought a Military Academy would be a good thing, but was unwilling to propose any measure which might generate heat or ill-humor. After some discussion, he said he would not choose to recommend anything against the Constitution, but, if it was *doubtful*, he was so impressed with the necessity of having an Academy that he would refer it to Congress, and let them decide for themselves whether the Constitution authorized it or not. This discussion indicates the whole difference between the two parties. Jefferson would have had the States train young men for the army and navy, if special training was necessary,—leaving to the General Government only the task of selecting them when trained.

From the first day, Knox and Hamilton were the members who had the more familiar confidence of the President; and they improved their advantage. They were under a political necessity to make the most of his glory, while the [illegible] of keeping it within rational limits. Mere trifles show this also. When the President was to take the oath for the second time, the question arose in the Cabinet as to the ceremonial which ought to be observed. Gen. Knox desired the ceremonial to be elaborate and imposing. The conversation grew warm, as usual,—Knox swearing that the Government must be entirely remodeled or it would be knocked to pieces in ten years. He said he would not give a copper for it, and maintained that the country was held together, not by the written Constitution, but *by the President's character*. A sentiment of this kind was frequently repeated in the newspapers, in Congress, in the Cabinet, and even in the President's drawing-room. Gen. Washington would not have been mortal if he had not insensibly inclined toward the party which accepted this doctrine, and gradually lost relish for men who were obliged to give it emphatic and very frequent denial. The events of the time, too, could not but have weight with a man who brought every doctrine to the test of experience. The news of the capture of Louis XVI. and his family, and their ignominious return to Paris, was whispered to the President one evening at his public assembly. He loved France; he was grateful to her people and her King; he had none of Hamilton's insensibility to the defects of the British model; he was wholly and forever weaned from "the Mother Country." But this news

STRUCK HIM TO THE HEART.

"I never saw him so much dejected by any event in my life," says Mr. Jefferson. After the execution of the King, he probably had little faith in government by town-meeting.

The well-known passage in which Mr. Jefferson gives his explanation of Washington's final surrender to the Federalists is accepted only by those of his inclining.

"His memory," wrote Mr. Jefferson in 1818, "was already sensibly impaired by age; the firm tone of mind for which he had been remarkable was beginning to relax; its energy was abated; a listlessness of labor, a desire for tranquillity, had crept upon him, and a willingness to let others act, and even think for him. Like the rest of mankind he was disgusted with the atrocities of the French Revolution, and was not sufficiently aware of the difference between the rabble who were used as instruments of their perpetration, and the steady and rational character of the American people, in which he had not sufficient confidence."

Happily for his own peace, and not less happily, perhaps, for the country, he was released from his uncongenial position before the later complications of the Revolutionary period. The term of seven years, which he had preferred in the Convention of 1787, is probably as long as any man can advantageously hold the Presidency. The strain upon the faculties of a good man is too severe to be longer borne, and a young country must needs grow faster than an elderly mind. After 1793 the politics of the United States were of necessity involved with those of Europe, and questions arose which Gen. Washington was unfitted to cope with. He knew no history, much as he valued the teachings of experience. Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" was published in 1776; it had not instructed him. He was exact and honorable in his private expenditures, but he had all a country-gentleman's aversion to national finance. The machinery of liberty was to be created; but, when he left the Presidency, it was not clear to him that men were fit to be intrusted with liberty. If he had been himself an educated man, the ignorance and incapacity of some of his advisers would have been known to him; he would have given his heart and confidence to the men who represented and possessed the modern spirit.

His Presidency affords us consoling proof of the power there is in absolute integrity. On almost every important question, even of remote and foreign politics, it led him to a safe decision, or enabled him to leave the problem to the solution of time. Both his judgment and his temper were severely tried, and both were occasionally tried beyond their strength. His explosions of honest anger only endear him to us the more. What wonder that he should burst into rage on reading in the party papers that he was scheming to make himself King, at a time when his soul and body were sickening for retirement! There is no scene in romance

MORE POWERFUL OR MORE AFFECTING

than Tobias Lear's recollection of the President receiving the awful news, in the midst of a dinner-party, of the surprise and massacre of St. Clair's troops by the Ohio Indians; how he returned to the table with unchanged countenance; after dinner calmly going through all the ceremonious proceedings of Mrs. Washington's reception; preserving his usual serenity and urbanity of demeanor, until he found himself alone with his Secretary. Then, and not till then, he uttered a cry of mingled grief and indignation: "It's all over! St. Clair's defeated—routed! The officers nearly all killed—the men by wholesale—the rout complete! Too shocking to think of—and a surprise into the bargain!" His anger grew as he recalled the parting scene: "Here on this very spot I took leave of him. I wished him success and honor. 'You have your instructions,' I said, 'from the Secretary of War; I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word: Beware of a surprise! I repeat it, Beware of a surprise! You know how the Indians fight.'" He heaped imprecations upon the unfortunate General: "O God! O God! he's worse than a murderer! How can he answer it to his country?" But the storm subsided ere long. The man had spoken, and the Commander-in-Chief resumed: "Gen. St. Clair shall have justice. I looked hastily through the dispatches,—saw the whole disaster, but not all the particulars; I will receive him without displeasure; I will hear him without prejudice; he shall have full justice."

The whole scene is characteristic; it shows how acutely he could feel, how firmly he could control his feelings, and how quickly he could resume control if for a moment he had lost it.

Perhaps, of all the utterances of George Washington, the one that best reveals to us his *habit* of fidelity was a question which he asked upon his death-bed. It was late in the afternoon of his last day. He felt that he could not long retain his consciousness, and that he must do speedily whatever remained to be done by him. He had sent for the two wills; he had seen Mrs. Washington burn the one which had been superseded, and put the other in a closet; he had given Tobias Lear his last directions concerning his accounts, his letters, and his papers. He then thought his work was done; but he was not quite sure of it. There might be something that he had forgotten, the omission of which would cause inconvenience. "He then asked me," says Lear, "if I recollected anything which it was essential for him to do, as he had but a very short time to continue with us." It was

THE RULING PRINCIPLE STRONG IN DEATH.

It was the habit of a life-time asserting itself when soul and body were parting. It was George Washington dying. Five hours after, his breathing became suddenly easier. He felt his own pulse, as if to ascertain the cause of the change. As he exhaled his last breath, the hand fell from the wrist.

In this deliberate manner, with his fingers upon his own pulse, he yielded up his own life, retaining to the last a mind composed enough to take an interest in the physical facts of death. As he sat forty years before, watching and timing his negroes sawing timber, he was, probably, not more collected than he was at the last moment of his life. That he retained, also, the esteem and confidence of the great body of his countrymen, was indicated by a letter from the ruling spirit of the Federalists, which reached Mt. Vernon when he was no more. The letter urged him to stand again for the Presidency as the surest means of keeping out the dreadful Democrats.

In quieter times, in an established order of things, he had been as nearly perfect a head of a Republic as can ever be hoped for. Men of eminent gifts and acquirements are generally out of place at the head of a Government. Such men are needed to suggest, to advise and to aid. Such belong properly to the Cabinet, to the Legislature, and to the Courts of Justice. But the head of the State should represent the great body of its well-disposed and self-sustaining people. In him a gifted Cabinet and a brilliant debater should see a good specimen of the people they are working for. By the impression a measure makes upon his mind, they should be able to learn how it will strike the average good citizen, on his farm, in his shop, on his vessel. Rarely brilliant, always prudent; with moderate power to open his mouth, but mighty to keep it shut; reasonably benevolent, but greatly just,—he should be a large, sound, well-chosen specimen of the solvent and steadfast men who hold up the world.

JAMES PARTON.

THE DRUGGIST-MAN.

A Druggist-man had a fearful fight
With his Bor*ax* in his hand;
He *Clove* his way like a gallant knight
In defense of his native land.
'Twas all for love of *Anise* young maid
Who swore she would be his bride;
But a *Spear mint* for his gizzard strayed
Through his thorax—and he died.

On a pill-machine they bore the cuss
From this *Sanguinaria* fray;
And they said, "'Twas a *Cinnamon* should thus
Throw his youthful life away."
"'Tis *Kino* strange, but 'tis true as Truth,"
Said a gray-haired, red-nosed *Sage*,
"That *Scilla* deeds are confined to youth,
And wisdom comes but with age."

Now a maiden weeps for her Druggist-man,
And her head doth *Aconite*,
And she *Neroli* faints and her face grows wan
When she thinks on that fearful fight.
And she takes some *Spiritus Frumenti*
To drive dull *Caraway*;
And she says, "O I'd not *Cardam* if I
[illegible]

CHICAGO, July, 1879. [illegible]

FINANCE AND

Governments Dull ar
Foreign Exchange

Light Transactions a
---The Stock M

The Produce Markets Mod
Provisions, Hogs, a
Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Advance, b
Movement of Produce fo

FINANCIA

Government bonds were dul
price of the 4s in New York
102¾ asked, and the same
that for small lots 102⅝ was
104⅝ bid and 105 asked; the
the 4½s, 106 and 106⅜. T
York, is still a bull on bond
issue says:

Other bonds, unless taxation
tax which averages over 2 per c
taxed United States 4 per cen
worth, in the hands of honest
men, as much as a 6 per cent bo
State, municipality, or railroa
taxed 6 per cents sell for more
delphia 6 per cents sell for 120
cents for 115; New York State 6
Rhode Island 6 per cents for 1
the United States is as good as
when money goes begging for em
cent in all the great markets of t
it is not at all clear that men wil
in getting a 4 per cent bond of
such price as was seen when it
the supply was unlimited.

No change was made in th
bills. The market was quiet
posted sterling rates were 485
cago actual transactions in ste
and 486, and in New Y at 48
Sterling grain bills were 481¾
ery, with a discount for long
French commercial bills wer
French bankers' bills were 519

Consols declined to 97 15-1
mained all day. The Lond
July 12 has an article entit
Depression," in which it show
of produce from the Unite
fallen in value £69,000,000 (s
the figures for that year being
for 1878 £126,000,000. The l
£26,000,000 in the exports to t
the next largest is £12,500,000
Germany; the next largest
land; the next largest £5,000
cluding the transit to India p
The decrease in the exports to
£2,900,000 and to France £2,40

The Chicago banks report a
mand for currency, smaller
York exchange, decreasing
heavier deposits. Rates for l
cent on call, and 7@8 per cent

The clearings of the Chicag
week are reported as follows
Hale:

Date.	*Clearin*
Monday	$ 8,326,
Tuesday	4,246,8
Wednesday	3,744,4
Thursday	3,233,
Friday	3,149,7
Saturday	3,325,5
Total	$26,026,8
Corresponding week last year	15,000,0

Local securities remain du
7s were sold at 106⅜ and 107

The Northwestern stocks
van of the stock market, a
ern stocks were a few mo
day of the present kind of
hundreds of thousands of d
ture traffic of these roads. P
said to be forming to bull
prospects of the crops. A
ern people are buying in t
rise has but just begun. T
idea of these operators are
mention that many of t
Paul common to go
before the 1st of January.
pected to do as well. This
nearly $500,000 in its traffic
months. These calculations
price may be entirely correc
common and Northwest com
regular dividend-payers is a c
voutly to be wished for by e
must not be forgotten that bu
especially St. Paul, is betting
There is still plenty of time fo
to be ruined. It has in previo
retrievably damaged even a
Northwest common opened at
⅛, to 72⅜. The preferred we
98⅜. St. Paul common at
to 59, and then rose steadily t
and closed at 60⅛. The prefer
to 95⅛, and closed at 95⅜.
gained ⅝, to 83⅜; Lake S
Illinois Central 1⅛, to 90; L
ville ⅝, to 55⅛; C., C., C
Delaware & Hudson ¼, to
⅜, to 59⅜; Jersey Central ¼
& Texas ⅜, to 16⅛; St. Paul
to 38⅛; C., C. & I. C. ⅜, to 7

The losses were few. Erie f
St. Joe ⅛, to 19⅛; Kansas Cit
50⅛; San Francisco preferred

Erie second 6s, gold, opened
at 75⅜.

Northwestern gold bonds
Paul sinking-fund 7s, 105⅛;
106⅛; Kansas & Texas first
72⅜; Burlington, Cedar Rap
were 81⅛.

In railroad bonds, in New Y
transactions were unusually la
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb
firsts, which closed on We
opened at 61⅛, and later s
final sales, however, at a react
from the highest point. Lehi
consolidated assented advan
cent, to 80⅜, and later reacted
& I. C. firsts were weak, a
78@78⅛ to 76⅜, closing
& Texas advanced from
consolidated assented and
for seconds. Kansas Pacific,
trust-receipts assented rose f
Denver & Rio Grande firsts ad
to 91⅛, declined to 90⅛, a
Erie consolidated seconds rang
@76⅜, closing at 76. Burling
& Northern firsts were in
rose from 80 to 80½. Albany
consolidated firsts rose from
declined to 102½. Morris &
strong, firsts advancing to 128
and 7s of 1871 to 111⅝. Metr
firsts fell off from 103⅛ to 103.

Alton reports increased ear
for the third week of July.

St. Paul earnings for the thi
increased $8,485.

The Wabash combination h
upon the construction of a line
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Dull and Steady---Foreign Exchange Quiet.

Light Transactions at the Banks---The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—Provisions, Hogs, and Rye Stronger.

Wheat and Corn Advance, but Close Lower---Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were dull and lower. The price of the 4s in New York was 102 bid and 102⅛ asked, and the same in Chicago, except that for small lots 102⅜ was asked. The 6s were 104⅝ bid and 105 asked; the 5s, 104 and 104⅜; the 4½s, 106 and 106⅜. The *Public*, of New York, is still a bull on bonds, and in its last issue says:

> Other bonds, unless taxation is evaded, bear a tax which averages over 2 per cent, so that an untaxed United States 4 per cent bond is really worth, in the hands of honest and law-abiding men, as much as a 6 per cent bond of the very best State, municipality, or railroad. A great many taxed 6 per cents sell for more than 110. Philadelphia 6 per cents sell for 120; Baltimore 6 per cents for 115; New York State 6 per cents for 121; Rhode Island 6 per cents for 112; and a bond of the United States is as good as these. At a time when money goes begging for employment at 3 per cent in all the great markets of the civilized world, it is not at all clear that men will hereafter succeed in getting a 4 per cent bond of this country at any such price as was seen when it was supposed that the supply was unlimited.

No change was made in the rates for foreign bills. The market was quiet and steady. The posted sterling rates were 485 and 487. In Chicago actual transactions in sterling were at 484 and 486, and in New York at 484@484¼ and 486. Sterling grain bills were 481⅜ for prompt delivery, with a discount for long bills, and 483½. French commercial bills were 526¼ and 524. French bankers' bills were 519⅜ and 516⅛.

Consols declined to 97 15-16, where they remained all day. The London *Economist* of July 12 has an article entitled "Commercial Depression," in which it shows that the exports of produce from the United Kingdom have fallen in value £69,000,000 (sterling) since 1872, the figures for that year being £195,000,000 and for 1878 £126,000,000. The largest decrease is £26,000,000 in the exports to the United States; the next largest is £12,500,000 in the exports to Germany; the next largest £6,700,000 to Holland; the next largest £5,000,000 to Egypt (including the transit to India previously to 1874). The decrease in the exports to China amounts to £2,900,000 and to France £2,400,000.

The Chicago banks report a light country demand for currency, smaller orders for New York exchange, decreasing discounts, and heavier deposits. Rates for loans are 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 8,326,863	$784,329
Tuesday	4,246,821	511,095
Wednesday	3,744,497	352,388
Thursday	3,233,345	404,475
Friday	3,149,759	371,986
Saturday	3,325,539	581,123
Total	$26,026,828	$3,005,399
Corresponding week last year	15,000,010	1,375,474

Local securities remain dull. Lincoln Park 7s were sold at 106⅜ and 107.

The Northwestern stocks are now at the van of the stock market, as the Southwestern stocks were a few months ago. Every day of the present kind of weather is adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to the future traffic of these roads. Powerful pools are said to be forming to bull the stocks on the prospects of the crops. A great many Western people are buying in the belief that the rise has but just begun. To show what the idea of these operators are it is enough to mention that many of them expect St. Paul common to go to 75 to 80 before the 1st of January. Northwest is expected to do as well. This road has gained nearly $500,000 in its traffic in the last two months. These calculations about the rise in price may be entirely correct. For St. Paul common and Northwest common to become regular dividend-payers is a consummation devoutly to be wished for by every one; but it must not be forgotten that bulling these stocks, especially St. Paul, is betting on the weather. There is still plenty of time for the wheat crop to be ruined. It has in previous years been irretrievably damaged even after it was cut. Northwest common opened at 71⅛ and advanced ⅛, to 72⅜. The preferred went up from 98¼ to 98⅜. St. Paul common at first declined ⅛, to 59, and then rose steadily to 60, the Rubicon, and closed at 60⅛. The preferred went from 95⅛ to 95½, and closed at 95⅜. Michigan Central gained ⅜, to 83⅜; Lake Shore ⅛, to 78⅜; Illinois Central 1⅛, to 90; Louisville & Nashville ⅝, to 55⅛; C., C., C. & I. ⅝, to 52⅝; Delaware & Hudson ⅛, to 48⅛; Lackawanna ⅜, to 59⅜; Jersey Central ⅛, to 52⅜; Kansas & Texas ⅜, to 16⅛; St. Paul & Minneapolis ½, to 38⅛; C., C. & I. C. ⅜, to 7⅜.

The losses were few. Erie fell off ⅛, to 27⅜; St. Joe ⅛, to 19⅛; Kansas City preferred ⅛, to 50⅛; San Francisco preferred ⅛, to 12.

Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 76, and closed at 75⅝.

Northwestern gold bonds were 113⅛; St. Paul sinking-fund 7s, 105⅛; Alton gold 6s, 106⅜; Kansas & Texas firsts rose from 71 to 72⅜; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s were 81⅛.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, transactions were unusually large in some issues. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts, which closed on Wednesday at 60¼, opened at 61⅛, and later sold up to 63, with final sales, however, at a reaction of 1 per cent from the highest point. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented advanced nearly 2 per cent, to 80⅜, and later reacted to 79⅝. C., C. & I. C. firsts were weak, and declined from 78@78⅜ to 76⅜, closing at 77. Kansas & Texas advanced from 70⅛ to 70⅝ for consolidated assented and from 30⅛ to 31 for seconds. Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, trust-receipts assented rose from 104 to 104⅜. Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced from 90⅞ to 91⅛, declined to 90⅛, and rallied to 90⅞. Erie consolidated seconds ranged between 75⅝@76⅜, closing at 76. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts were in good demand, and rose from 80 to 80⅛. Albany & Susquehanna consolidated firsts rose from 103⅜ to 104, and declined to 102⅛. Morris & Essex issues were strong, firsts advancing to 128, seconds to 115⅛, and 7s of 1871 to 111⅜. Metropolitan Elevated firsts fell off from 103⅜ to 103.

Alton reports increased earnings of $37,000 for the third week of July.

St. Paul earnings for the third week of July increased $8,485.

The Wabash combination having determined upon the construction of a line from Detroit to Toledo, to be completed Oct. 1, their business will probably pass over the Great Western of Canada. In this connection, the departure of Mr. Gould for England has led to the suspicion that he was after the control of the Great Western, which would give him communication with the seaboard at Buffalo via the Erie, and at Lewiston via the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg to Portland, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to New York. Referring to the last statement of the Great Western, we find the total liabilities stated at £9,586,426, of which ordinary shares were £5,464,886; preference stock, £505,753; debenture 5 per cent stock, £2,001,480, and terminable bonds, £1,572,250, based upon 495 80-100 miles owned and 290 98-100 miles leased. The quotation of the common stock on the London Stock Exchange is about 6 15-16 to 7 1-16. Supposing the American method of control to be followed in the purchase of one-half the stock, it will be seen that at 8s per share only $1,000,000 would be required, a sum which Gould himself could pay without reference to those with whom he is associated.

At the New York Mining Exchange on Thursday business was extremely dull, and prices were still lower. The larger operators are out of town, and the market is allowed to take care of itself. There were some dealings in Imperial Consolidated, which dropped to $1.30@1.25. Caledonia (Black Hills) was in some demand at $3.50@3.55, a somewhat higher figure. Bodie sold at $13.00—a decline of $3.75. Lucerne was strong at .28, and Leadville showed some improvement at $2.55.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central	83	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜
Lake Shore	77⅞	....	....	78⅜
C. & N. Western	71⅛	72⅜	71⅛	72⅜
Do preferred	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
M. & St. Paul	59⅛	60⅛	59	60⅛
Do preferred	95⅛	95½	95⅛	95⅜
C., R. I. & P.	139⅜	....	....	139⅜
Illinois Central	88⅞	90⅛	88¼	90
Louisville & Nash	54½	55⅜	54½	55⅛
Union Pacific	77½	....	....	77½
Erie	27⅜	....	....	27⅜
Do preferred	51½	....	....	51½
Wabash Railway	36½	....	....	36⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
C. C. C. & I	52	....	....	52⅝
H. & St. Jo.	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅛
Do preferred	41	41⅛	41	41
Del. & Hud.	48	48½	48	48⅛
D., Lack. & West.	59⅜	....	....	59⅜
N. J. Central	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
Morris & Essex	92	....	....	92
Canada Southern	59⅞	....	....	59⅞
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	15⅝	....	....	16⅛
Kansas City & N.	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	50¼	....	....	50⅛
C., St. P. & Minn.	38	....	....	38⅛
W. Union Tel	90	90¼	90	90
C. C. & I. C.	7	....	....	7⅜
St. L. & San Fran.	10½	....	....	10½
Do preferred	12⅛	12¼	11⅞	12
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	45½

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
For sale in sums to suit.
ALSO,
COOK COUNTY 5 PER CENT BONDS,
COOK COUNTY 7 PER CENT BONDS.
CHICAGO CITY 7 PER CENT BONDS.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale,
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES. WEST TOWN BONDS,
COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago. A. M. KIDDER & CO., New York.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on file and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Trask, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

ASO. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,
OFFERS FOR SALE
3,000 WATER BONDS.
10,000 WEST TOWN BONDS.
30,000 COOK COUNTY 7s.
45,000 SOUTH PARK 6s.
60,000 COOK COUNTY 5s.
90,000 LINCOLN PARK 7s.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Governments weak. Railroad securities strong. State bonds dull.

The stock market to-day was active and buoyant, and prices steadily advanced to the close, the final dealings being at an advance of ⅛@2 per cent, the latter Illinois Central. Louisville & Nashville rose 1⅛, and St. Paul & Minneapolis 1 per cent. Granger shares being also prominent in the improvement. The market closed strong and buoyant.

Transactions 116,000 shares: 4,800 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Northwestern common, 1,500 preferred, 22,000 St. Paul common, 1,200 preferred, 4,700 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,400 Lackawanna, 1,400 New Jersey Central, 2,700 Western Union, 2,600 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 1,000 Iron Mountain, 2,800 C., C. & I. C., 2,500 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1,200 C., C. & I. C., 1,000 Kansas & Texas, 1,300 Louisville & Nashville, and 1,600 Louisville, Cincinnati & Lafayette.

Money more active at 3@5 per cent, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling exchange weak; sixty-days', 483⅜; sight, 492⅜.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $2,137,200; specie, decrease, $84,100; legal-tenders, increase, $3,779,200; deposits, increase, $228,700; circulation, increase, $17,900; reserve, increase, $2,887,925.

The banks now hold $12,369,920 in excess of their legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	104⅜	New 4 per cents	102
New 5s	103⅞	Currency 6s	121⅛
New 4½s	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	90	St. Paul, pfd.	95
Quicksilver	14½	Wabash	36⅜
Quicksilver, pfd.	37½	Ft. Wayne	9⅜
Pacific Mail	114⅜	T. Haute	9½
Mariposa	103	Terre Haute, pfd.	18½
Mariposa, pfd.	103	C. & Alton	86½
Adams Express	106	C. & Alton, pfd.	113
Wells, F. & Co.	97	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
American Express	46½	Del., L. & Western	59⅝
U. S. Express	46⅜	A. & P. Telegraph	34½
N. Y. Central	118⅜	C., B. & Q.	117⅜
Erie	27¼	H. & St. Joe	19⅜
Erie, pfd.	51½	H. & St. Joe, pfd.	41
Harlem	155	Canada Southern	59⅞
Mich. Central	82½	L. & Nashville	54⅜
Panama	51¼	Kansas Pacific	58½
U. P. stock	77¾	Kansas & Texas	16
Lake Shore	78⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅜
Illinois Central	89⅞	St. L. & S. F. pfd.	12
Clev. & Pittsburg	99⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	23⅜
Northwestern	72⅜	St. L., K. C. & N'h'n	18⅜
Northwestern, pfd.	98⅜	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	50
C., C., C. & I.	52⅜	Cent. Pac. bonds	109¼
New Jersey Cent.	52⅜	Union Pac. bonds	109⅜
Rock Island	139	U. P. Land-Grants	113
St. Paul	60⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	115½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34⅜	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	32	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	29		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 26.—Consols, 97@97 15-16.

American Securities—Reading, 20¼; Erie, 28; preferred, 53⅛.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅛; 4½s, 109⅛; 4s, 105.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes, 82f 60c.

BERLIN, July 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,360,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Mess pork	$ 8.40	$ 8.57½
Lard	5.72½	5.82½
Shoulders, boxed	3.57½	3.60
Short ribs, boxed	4.37½	4.42½
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	94⅛	93⅜
Corn	35⅜	35⅜
Oats	27½	26½
Rye	51½	52
Barley	67½	70
Live hogs	3.15@4.10	3.25@4.15
Cattle	2.00@5.25	2.00@5.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	6,833	6,890	9,671	6,619
Wheat, bu	69,630	51,962	371,646	68,151
Corn, bu	149,313	289,657	199,641	177,762
Oats, bu	42,537	58,080	66,726	41,541
Rye, bu	8,064	8,020	34,497	....
Barley, bu	1,700	1,390	3,653	970
Grass seed, lbs	6,730	3,900	76,038	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	34,000	....	....
B. corn, lbs	12,852	....	34,061	570
C. meats, lbs	212,300	144,858	2,908,912	2,860,204
Beef, tcs	....	....	15	....
Beef, brls	....	....	89	16
Pork, brls	....	210	1,365	596
Lard, lbs	24,000	24,700	404,470	1,037,841
Tallow, lbs	30,655	54,583	47,850	22,530
Butter, lbs	240,749	233,003	341,690	288,188
Live hogs, No.	6,525	11,283	2,684	4,054
Cattle, No.	3,148	4,077	3,512	3,136
Sheep, No.	1,023	923	175	....
Hides, lbs	179,349	78,048	260,675	128,000
Highwines, b'ls	....	100	....	52
Wool, lbs	233,311	332,980	294,502	250,365
Potatoes, bu	199	5,050	240	697
Coal, tons	10,528	2,763	1,202	527
Hay, tons	40	8	....	20
Lumber, m ft	7,318	5,637	2,595	2,368
Shingles, m	3,287	1,255	320	155
Salt, brls	1,115	1,921	2,189	2,116

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 963 bu wheat, 2,040 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 3 cars No. 1 amber wheat, 54 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 red, 34 cars No. 2 do, 27 cars rejected, 12 cars low grade (133 winter wheat); 1 car mixed wheat, 1 car No. 2 hard, 1 car No. 1 spring, 19 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (55 spring); 169 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed corn, 278 cars and 18,100 bu No. 2 do, 34 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (484 corn); 17 cars white oats, 17 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (47 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (13 rye); 2 cars barley. Total (735 cars), 335,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,355 bu winter wheat, 269,863 bu spring, 185,410 bu corn, 30,092 bu oats, 33,764 bu rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 26, 1879.	July 19, 1879.	July 27, 1878.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	46,521	39,134	41,004
Wheat, bu	569,909	502,789	303,433
Corn, bu	1,176,543	1,306,125	1,763,812
Oats, bu	242,695	256,153	360,853
Rye, bu	49,221	29,003	41,463
Barley, bu	8,152	12,477	5,291
Live hogs, No	38,483	58,475	56,234
Cattle, No	24,140	30,237	23,626
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	49,946	41,057	41,836
Wheat, bu	1,709,514	531,390	307,908
Corn, bu	961,557	1,582,008	1,708,462
Oats, bu	326,665	247,329	383,260
Rye, bu	45,668	65,819	464
Barley, bu	17,076	10,782	4,759
Live hogs, No	24,713	31,208	28,302
Cattle, No	13,906	16,210	13,238

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Thursday evening last, with comparisons:

	July 24, 1879.	July 17, 1879.	July 25, 1878.
Flour, brls	61,345	45,405	13,835
Wheat, bu	1,183,274	1,096,840	665,315
Corn, bu	1,054,325	711,094	726,010

The leading produce markets were irregular, Saturday. Provisions were strong. Mess Pork closed 20c per brl higher, at $8.57½ for August and $8.65@8.67½ for September. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.82½@5.85 for August and $5.87½@5.90 for September. Meats closed about 5c higher, at $4.25@4.27½ for September ribs. Lake freights were less active at 3c for wheat to Buffalo. Wheat declined 1⅜c, and closed at 94⅛c for August, and 92½c for September. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 35⅛c for August and 36⅜c for September. Oats were easier, closing at 24⅛c for August. Rye was firmer, at 52c spot and 52½c for August. Barley was nominally easier at 79c sellers for new seller September, and old No. 2 spot was quoted at 67½@70c. Hogs were in good shipping demand and higher, with bacon grades at $4.00@4.15 and heavy weights at $3.20@3.90. Cattle were steady at $2.50@4.75 for common to choice.

The proposal to mass the receipts of winter wheat here in two or three elevators is warmly indorsed by some of the shippers, who have experienced difficulty in making up cargoes without having a vessel towed around to several different houses.

We note that the present grades of winter wheat were established for the express purpose of effecting a separation between the Northern and Southern wheat. It is understood that the Wisconsin winter wheat would not be graded as "red" or "white," however red or white it might be, but would be simply designated as winter. Hence holders of winter wheat grown in the North may count upon receiving for it as much as is obtained for other winter wheat grown in the same section.

Some of the folks on 'Change are rail—ling quietly at the action of a railroad official, who operates in the direction of Pennsylvania. It appears that he wanted 49c as the rate for transporting a lot of seeds to an interior point East, and refused to take less; whereupon the shipper made a contract to have them taken for about half the money, the seeds being carried part of the way over the road in question.

Wheat was stronger early, as a consequence of news of unsettled weather in England and floods in France, but the advance could not be sustained, the market ruling quite weak in the latter part of the session. There was not much doing; first sellers, and then buyers, being somewhat more chary than usual. There was a better shipping demand for winter wheat at improved quotations, a round lot of 15,000 bu No. 2 red changing hands at $1.00; but No. 2 spring was very dull, being entirely nominal most of the time. No. 3 spring was slow but firm, and rejected was strong. We note that our stock of wheat appears to be lessened to about 2,500,000 bu, as a consequence of a free shipping movement last week. Corn was rather slow and irregular, in sympathy with wheat, the later feeling being one of dullness. Oats again declined on only moderate receipts, the reason being apparently a dearth of shipping orders. Provisions were decidedly strong, and ruled much steadier than usual on a rise, the demand being fair througout the day, and hogs were stronger on a small supply.

Lake freights were less active, with little change in rates. Wheat to Buffalo was quoted at 3¼c, and corn to do at 3c, carriers generally asking ⅛c more, and being unable to obtain it. Through to New York by lake and canal was quoted at 8½c for corn, and 9¼@9½c for wheat. Through to Boston nominal at 11@12c for corn. Rail freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 50@50½c per 100 lbs, and 61½c to Antwerp.

There was a light city and country demand for staple and fancy dry goods, at steady and unchanged prices. In the boot and shoe trade continued quiet was noted. Prices remain strong. The movement in groceries was of generous proportions, and prices were again quoted firm all around, with coffees and sugars tending higher. Prices of foreign and domestic dried fruits remained firm. There was a slight advance in prunes and apples, and the tendency in raisins was upward. Fish were quoted as before, excepting No. 1 whitefish, which was 10c per ½ half-brl lower. The butter market was firm for good to choice grades, but the poorer qualities were easy. Cheese was quoted moderately active and about steady. There was a fair inquiry for tobaccos, and prices were firm, especially for plug. Leather remains dull and unchanged. Prices of oils, paints, and colors were steady. There was no change in prices of coal and wood.

The yard dealers report an active inquiry for lumber at the current prices. Common dry dimension and the better grades of inch are quoted steadier in sympathy with the cargo market. The offerings afloat were small Saturday, and the market nominally firm, especially for piece stuff, which is not arriving freely at present. Lath and shingles were steady. The wool, broom-corn, and hay markets were quiet and steady, the latter being firm. Seeds were a little more lively, timothy closing stronger, and flax a shade off under larger receipts and offerings for future delivery. Hides, potatoes, and poultry were unchanged. Green fruits were abundant, and in good demand at a wide range of prices, berries and other soft fruits ruling lower late in the day.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Custom-House July 26: Field, Leiter & Co. 5 cases dry goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 27 cases decorated china; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 1 case pipes; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 4 cases dry goods. Collections, $1,417.68.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named Saturday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	69,630	371,646
Milwaukee	16,370	1,050
New York	363,000	317,000
Baltimore	235,000	151,000
Philadelphia	155,400	63,664
Total	839,400	904,360

The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this city during the first twenty-six days of July for four years:

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.
No. 1 hard	3	484	4	237
No. 2 hard	33	115	198	804
No. 1	237	92	9	18
No. 2	1,812	836	220	979
No. 3	1,361	218	163	865
Rejected	513	115	94	447
Unmerchantable	117	25	16	41
Total cars	4,076	1,883	704	3,391

Of the 4,076 cars inspected so far this month, 1,852 cars were winter wheat, which graded as follows: No. 1, 231 cars; No. 2, 1,263 cars; No. 3, 256 cars; rejected, 85 cars; no grade, 17 cars; leaving 4 cars No. 1 spring wheat; 582 cars No. 2 spring; 1,105 cars No. 3 spring; 428 rejected spring; and 90 cars of no grade spring.

IN NEW YORK SATURDAY.

July 26.—Receipts—Flour, 9,461 brls; wheat, 368,450 bu; corn, 199,600 bu; oats, 74,050 bu; corn-meal, 680 pkgs; rye, 80 bu; malt, 2,250 bu; pork, 188 brls; beef, 1,580 tcs; cut meats, 1,905 pkgs; lard, 566 tcs; whisky, 347 pkgs.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 22,000 brls; wheat, 317,000 bu; corn, 128,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were only moderately active, but stronger all round, in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards and a reported advance of 6d per brl on pork in Liverpool. The reported shipments were large, with small additions to quantities on sale, as packing operations have been very light for a fortnight past.

The following were the reported shipments of product from this city during the periods noted:

Articles.	1878-'79. Week end. July 24.	1878-'79. Since Nov. 1.	1877-'78. Since Nov. 1.
Pork, brls	9,748	268,875	244,445
Lard, tcs	11,997	460,799	462,942
Lard, brls	78	6,401	5,171
Lard, other pkgs	6,646	167,430	123,293
Hams, bxs	5,482	165,473	120,238
Hams, tcs	3,047	110,362	114,193
Hams, brls	169	11,467	22,499
Hams, pcs	8,138	1,070,829	810,130
Hams, other pkgs	80	2,584	3,696
Sides, bxs	13,962	559,637	496,713
Sides, tcs	705	20,260	10,850
Sides, brls	51	4,542	4,764
Sides, pcs	68,721	798,246	1,019,389
Shoulders, bxs	2,017	118,916	36,019
Shoulders, tcs	435	13,241	8,366
Shoulders, brls	44	622	2,109
Shoulders, pcs	5,270	502,899	651,098
Tongues, pkgs	176	14,774	11,163
Hocks, pkgs	22	2,708	4,724
Total gross w't, lbs—			
Lard	5,109,510	207,792,793	189,283,673
Hams	4,620,344	162,962,693	135,127,754
Sides	11,271,025	394,177,945	345,888,341
Shoulders	1,463,411	84,008,337	65,455,492

The packing of this city to date since March 1 is about 1,208,000 hogs, against 1,289,000 to same date last year. The Chicago *Daily Commercial Report* says:

> "Packing operations at Chicago have been very nearly at a standstill, comparatively speaking, during the last week, only some 12,000 head of hogs falling into packers' hands. Indeed, about the only packers buying hogs the last week were those who cut entirely for the foreign markets, and they took all the light grades obtainable, and, in many instances, were obliged to take heavier hogs—220 to 240 lbs—than they wanted. The manufacture in consequence was mainly of those cuts especially suitable for the foreign trade, but very little product being made but what will find its way out as soon as ready for transportation. Packers who usually cut heavy hogs entirely were doing practically nothing. They were represented on the market each day, and picked up a lot here and there, and killed when they had secured sufficient to warrant them in starting. This only necessitated one day's work on the part of the larger houses. No mess or other kind of pork was made worthy of mention, and no side meats or hams but such as will be sent out on consignment just as soon as cured. Several packing-houses have closed up for a few weeks, or until such time as the trade shall become more settled."

MESS PORK—Advanced 20@25c per brl, and closed 20c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 3,500 brls seller August at $8.50@8.60; 16,500 brls seller September at $8.55@8.70, and 2,000 brls seller October at $8.70@8.72½. Total, 22,000 brls. The market closed firm at $8.57½@8.60 for cash or seller July, $8.57½ for August, $8.65@8.67½ for September, and about $8.70@8.72½ for October. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LARD—Advanced 10@12½c per 100 lbs, and closed 10c above the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 5,500 tcs seller August at $5.77½@5.85; 10,000 tcs seller September at $5.85@5.90; and 3,500 tcs seller October at $5.85@5.95. Total, 19,000 tcs. The market closed firm at $5.82½@5.85 spot or seller July, $5.82½@5.85 for seller August, and $5.87½@5.90 for September.

MEATS—Were quiet but firmer, with a good demand at previous quotations; prices were advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs, at which exporters were not willing to take hold. Sales were reported of 350 boxes long and short clears at $4.65; 100 boxes short clears at $4.75; 2,650,000 lbs short ribs at $4.20@4.25, seller August, $4.25@4.30 for September, and $4.35 for October; 130 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8½c. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meat were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.42½	$4.25	$4.45	$4.52½
Do, August	3.42½	4.25	4.45	4.52½
Do, September	3.52½	4.32½	4.55	4.62½
July, boxed	3.60	4.42½	4.65	4.77½

Long clears quoted at $4.40 loose, and $4.57½ boxed; Cumberlands, 4⅞@5c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@8½c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 7@7¼c; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders, 4⅞@5c for short ribs, 5¼@5½c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4⅛@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3⅜@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $18.50@19.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5⅝@5¾c for city and 5½@5⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet, though there was a fair demand in proportion to the supply. Flours are scarce, millers having become demoralized by the long-continued holding up of No. 2 wheat above the point at which they could afford to use it. Sales were reported of 200 brls winters at $5.00; 100 brls double extras at $5.50; and 500 sacks spring extras on private terms. Total, 800 pkgs. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.75	@6.00
Good to choice winters	5.25	@5.50
Fair to good winters	4.75	@5.25
Choice Minnesotas	5.00	@5.50
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25	@4.50
Fair to good springs	4.00	@4.50
Low springs	2.50	@3.25
Patents	5.00	@8.00
Double extras, in sacks	4.25	@4.75
Export extras, in sacks	3.75	@4.00

BRAN—Was in good demand and again stronger. Sales were reported of 155 tons at $8.00@8.50 per ton on track and $8.50@8.62½ free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 40 tons at $9.00@10.25.

SHORTS—Sales were reported of 30 tons at $9.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, the volume of business being about the average, and the market was very irregular. The market advanced 1⅛c, but closed at nearly the same figures as on Friday evening. The British markets were quoted firm, with more unsettled weather, and New York noted a moderate demand, while our stocks in store have diminished nearly 1,150,000 bu during the week, the shipping movement being claimed to be the largest on record. This caused the early advance. But later advices of an easy feeling in British circles induced free selling here for futures, especially as shippers did not care for the current arrivals. Spot No. 2 was exceedingly dull, closing at 94c. No. 3 was also quite dull. Shippers let it alone, except a few car lots to complete a cargo in one elevator; it closed at 87c. Seller August was offered more freely by longs for that month, who wanted to prepare for the deliveries of next Friday, and had lost faith in a corner for next month; it opened at about 95c (on the call), advanced to 96c, declined to 94¼c, and closed at 94⅛c. Seller September sold at 92¼@94c, closing at 92¼c. The year sold at 91@92⅛c, and July was little better than nominal at 94@95⅛c, closing at 94c. Spot sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 93⅞@94⅛c, the inside for short receipts; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 86⅞@87½c; 800 bu rejected (special house) at 75c; 10,000 bu by sample at 75@94c on track; and 3,000 bu do at 88½@94c free on board cars. Total, 19,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in better demand for shipment, and stronger in consequence, the market advancing 1¼c, and closing 1¼c better than on Friday, at $1.00 for No. 2 red, spot or seller the month. Futures were rather dull, but firmer in sympathy. Sales were reported of 65,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 99½c@$1.00¼; 5,000 bu seller July at $1.00; 5,000 bu seller August at 99½c; 5,000 bu seller September at 99⅜c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 95@95½c; 9,600 bu by sample at 92c@$1.02 on track; 400 bu do at 73c; and 7,200 bu do at 70c@$1.00 free on board cars. Total spot sales, 83,400 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 96c, and 80 tons screenings at $18.00@20.00 per ton on track.

CORN—Was rather quiet, and irregular in sympathy with wheat. The market advanced ⅛c early, but closed ⅛@¼c below the latest prices of Friday. The foreign markets were quoted firmer, Liverpool being ½d per cental higher, and New York was active, but our receipts by rail were larger, and the stock in hand appears to have increased during the past week. The leading point, however, was sympathy with wheat. There was a fair demand for spot early, but shippers held back towards noon, and did little afterwards. There was not much new business done in futures, the bulk of the trading being in changes from one month to another. Seller August sold early at 36⅛c, then at 36¼c, and declined to 35⅞c at the close. Seller September sold at 36⅜@36⅝c. July at 35⅜@35⅝c, and the year at 33¾c. All closed at inside prices. Seller October was almost nominal at about ⅛c above September. Cash No. 2 closed at 35⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 187,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35⅝@36c; 12,400 bu rejected and new mixed at 34½@35c, chiefly at the inside; 9,600 bu by sample at 30½@36⅛c on track; and 8,800 bu do at 36¼@38½c free on board cars. Total, 217,800 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate request and lower. Cash oats fell off ½@1c under a pressure to sell, the increasing receipts of new oats, and absence of a shipping demand making holders more anxious to unload. The new-crop futures were about ¼c lower, and rather freely offered by the country, with a limited demand from the shorts that could fill in at a fair profit. August opened at 25¼c and closed at 24⅞c. September sold at 24⅞@25c and closed at the inside, and July sold at 27½c, down to 26½@26⅜c. No. 2 oats closed at about 26¼@26½c, a few cars bringing 28c at the opening. Samples were in moderate request, the inquiry being mostly for the bright lots. Cash sales were reported of 18,200 bu No. 2 at 26¼@28c; 3,000 bu by sample, mixed, at 24¼@30¼c; and 8,400 bu white at 30@34c, all on track; and 5,400 bu mixed at 27@30½c; and 8,400 bu white at 29@36c, all free on board. Total, 43,400 bu.

RYE—Was in good request and ¼@½c better. Cash offerings of No. 2 sold readily at 52c, and rejected brought 46c. August was scarce and firmer, selling at 52½c, and 52c was freely bid; and September was salable at 51c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 rye at 52c; 1,200 bu rejected at 46c; 2,400 bu by sample at 41@52½c on track. Total, 6,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was again inactive, though there seemed to be more disposition to trade. New for September was offered at 79c, with 77½c bid. No sales were made, and the market was quoted nominally easier. Extra 3 barley was salable at 55c, and No. 3 at 45@46c. Old No. 2 was quoted at 70c.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 1,750 brls, at $8.50@8.55 for September and $8.60 for October. Lard—500 tcs, at $5.85 for October. Wheat—500,000 lbs, at 95@95⅜c for August, 93¼@93⅜c for September, and 92c for the year. Winter wheat—30,000 bu, at 99⅞@99⅞c for September. Corn—40,000 bu, at 36⅛c for August, 36⅝c for September, and 33⅞c for the year. Oats—55,000 bu, at 27⅞c for July, 25¼@25⅛c for August, and 25c for September.

LATER.

Saturday afternoon wheat was in moderate demand and easier. September sold at 92¼@92⅝c and closed at the inside. August closed at 94⅛c. Corn was quiet at 36⅜c for September and 35⅞c for August.

The balloting Saturday on the proposition to amend the rules of the Board of Trade resulted by a large majority in favor of adopting the amendment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 7s. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 31s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—COTTON—Market dull and easier at 6¼@6 9-16c; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,300.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 46s 6d. Prime mess beef—None in the market.

ANTWERP, July 26.—PETROLEUM—17¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 26—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d @11s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 2d@9s 8d; spring, 7s 10d@9s; white, 8s 8d@9s 8d; club, 9s 7d@10s. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 46s 6d. Lard, 31s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 12s 0d. Wheat 1@2s higher, firm, and in good inquiry; red winter, 9s 7d; No. 3 spring, 8s 4d; No. 2 do, 9s 2d; California unchanged. Corn firm and ½d higher at 4s 5½d. Country markets steadier. Weather unsettled. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand; corn in good demand. Pork 6d higher; Western P. M., 46s 6d. Lard, 31s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 25s 3d; short clear, 26s; Cumberlands, 23s 6d.

LONDON, July 26.—Liverpool—Wheat firm. Corn a shade dearer at 4s 5½d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady; fair average No. 2 spring, 43s 6d. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn firmer. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 42s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 21s 6d@22s. Weather in England unsettled.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 26.—COTTON—Market dull; futures quiet, but steady; July, 11.60c; August, 11.60c; September, 11.49c; October, 10.83c; November, 10.58c; December, 10.54c; January, 10.59c; February, 10.65c; March, 10.79c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 9,500 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 300,000 bu; rejected spring, 80c; No. 3 spring, 97@98c; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.06; ungraded spring, $1.00@1.04; ungraded winter red, $1.03@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.12½@1.13; No. 2 amber, $1.12@1.12¾; No. 1 do, $1.13; ungraded white, 93c@$1.14; No. 2 do, $1.13; No. 1 do (sales 9,500 bu), at $1.13⅛@1.16; extra do, $1.18; No. 2 red, July, $1.12½; September, $1.12½. Rye firm; No. 2 Western, 64¼@65c. Barley nominal. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Moderate trade; receipts, 200,000 bu; ungraded, 44¾@45½c; No. 2, 45@45¼c, closing at 45c; No. 2 white, 58c; steamer, July, 44¾c bid, 45c asked; August, 44¾c bid, 45c asked; September, 46⅛c bid, 46½c asked. Oats heavy; receipts, 74,000 bu; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 2 white, 40@40½c; mixed Western, 35½@39c; white do, 39@42c.

HAY—Fairly active at 40@45c.

HOPS—Very firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar—Fair to good refining, 6¾@6⅞c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 69⅜c; crude, 5@5⅜c; refined, 6¾@6⅞c.

TALLOW—Steady.

RESIN—Market dull at 27½@32c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 27c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10@12½c.

LEATHER—Quiet, but firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 20@23c.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece, 32@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 9@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; new mess, $9.10@9.25. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, 5c; short do, 5¼c. Lard more active; prime steam, $6.10@6.12½.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; Western, 7@16½c.

CHEESE—Market easier; Western, 4@6c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.06½@1.07.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake, 16@16⅛c. Iron—Scotch pig, $19.00@22.00; American, 16.00@20.00c; Russia sheeting, 11½@12c.

NAILS—Cut, $2.25; clinch, $3.75@4.50.

MARINE NEWS.

ALMOST A CALAMITY.

Five young men, who had been out on the lake enjoying a sail in one of George Gilead's boats, had a very narrow escape from being run down last night about 8:40 o'clock by the excursion stmr Faxton, and, according to the statement of one of the party, the Captain and other officers of that vessel were very careless and unheedful of the lives of those in the sail-boat. The latter had come into the entrance of the harbor from the lake, and was crossing from the North Pier to the lake-basin entrance to the westward of the Government pier, when the Faxton outward bound, with a party of excursionists, bore down on her. The young men, when 150 yards away, called loudly for the steamer to bear away, or slow down, but there appeared to be none of the officers of the steamer on the lookout. Nearer and nearer the Faxton came toward them at an eight-mile-an-hour speed, and their danger became imminent. They shouted lustily and until they were hoarse, but neither Capt. Fraser nor his men appeared to heed them. The little boat got right under the bow of the rapidly-passing steamer, and the crowd of excursionists on the latter rushed excitedly to see the result of what to them would certainly prove a serious occurrence. By dint of great efforts the occupants of the sail-boat managed to clear her from the Faxton's bow, but there was not a foot to spare as the latter passed on. The escape was a narrow one indeed, and those who witnessed it did so in breathless suspense, while the young men who were in such imminent peril of their lives were thoroughly scared. Mr. Gilead talks of making formal complaint against the Faxton's officers.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MICHIGAN IN PORT.

The above-named war vessel arrived in port about 8:30 o'clock last evening, and came to anchor in the lake basin, a little to the southward of the Exposition Building. THE TRIBUNE has already stated that she is to be employed as a school-ship for the instruction of boys—between the ages of 15 and 17 years—in the duties of seamen on board a man-of-war. The Lieutenant-Commander of the Michigan will probably make an early announcement of his arrangements for the reception of applicants, and also the number of apprentices that Chicago will be allowed. The vessel will remain here two weeks, and goes hence to Milwaukee, where a few more boys will be recruited, and thence she will visit the other principal lake ports for a similar purpose. The object in recruiting these apprentices is to prepare a large number of young men for the naval service who may be called upon when emergency requires. Past experience has suggested this course. After the boys have received all the instructions that the officers of the Michigan can give them they will be sent to the school-ship Minnesota, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, to finish up the course, and then they will be full-fledged man-o'-war's-men, and some day, if they have sufficient political influence, may become rulers of Uncle Sam's navee.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

A fair business was done yesterday in grain freights, and 3c was paid on corn to Buffalo and 5¼c to Kingston. Charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Schr Minnie Slawson, wheat, at 3¼c; schr Ford River, corn, on private terms; schr Sheldon, corn, at 3c; schr Swallow, corn, at 3c. Prop Idaho, corn through to Boston, and prop Newburg, wheat. To Erie—Prop Delaware, wheat. To Kingston—Schr Bangalone, corn, at 5¼c. To Collingwood—Schrs D. A. Wells and Jessie Scarth, corn, through. To Sarnia—Prop City of Toledo, corn. Capacity, 80,000 bu wheat and 170,000 bu corn.

The Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Board of Directors did not meet yesterday, as usual. Rates remain suspended, but are better than they were before the suspension was declared.

Iron-ore freights from Escanaba to Cleveland have advanced from 85c to 90c per ton.

GONE IN THE GRAIN-TRADE.

The new schr Ford River, which has been in the lumber-trade since she was built, took her first cargo of grain on board yesterday, and put out for Buffalo. The schr Swallow, Capt. Christ Olson, also captured a cargo of corn at 3c per bu, and is bound for Buffalo. Other vessels that have been in the lumber-trade and the condition of which admit of their carrying grain, have taken cargoes, and thus a considerable amount of tonnage has been withdrawn—temporarily at least—from the coarse freight market, and rates in the lumber trade are a little firmer in consequence. Still, it is apparent that there is no money for vesselmen in the lumber trade at present rates, as evidenced in the fact that the schr Gladiator has been stripped and laid up till freights improve.

MORE TROUBLE AT THE GARDNER.

The tug McClellan dredged a channel sufficiently deep to admit of her getting alongside the schr Gardner yesterday, but made a bar for herself that hemmed her in so that the tug Mary McLane had to go to her assistance last evening, and at last accounts neither the McClellan nor the Gardner were off.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 24.—Lake Michigan report—Passed down—Schr Comanche, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Up—Schr Nellie Wilder, Geneso to Chicago, coal; I. R. Noyes, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Guiding Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; James Wade, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Wind—Southwest, light.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The schr Grace Murray has been chartered at Detroit to bring plaster from Alabaster to Milwaukee at 60c per ton, free in and out.

The schr Ganges arrived from Yellow-Dog River (L. S.) yesterday with 225,000 ft of hewn pine timber on board. The freight received was $3.50 per 1,000 ft. The Ganges left Chicago July 8 for the cargo.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A WORKINGMAN WISHES TO MAKE the acquaintance of a Catholic young lady or widow with some means; object, matrimony. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged 23, with means, wishing to have a home, desires the acquaintance of a young lady so inclined, one whom he could love; object, marriage; am in earnest. Address, in confidence, H 99, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—AN ATTRACTIVE AND REFINED lady, aged 30, would like to correspond with a gentleman of about 50 or 55, one of means and fond of horses preferred. Address H 38, Tribune office, for one week.

PERSONAL—NORTH SIDE BLONDE: PLEASE call Tuesday evening, as I am going to move, and want to see you before I do.

PERSONAL—ADA M.: BE AT THE FASHION Tuesday, 2 p. m. Letter in Post-Office. H.

PERSONAL—GEORGE A. HOOK, ROBERT HAMmer, and Dick Wands will be pleased to see their friends at 98 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, HAVING a country hotel, desires to correspond with an intelligent lady who could assist him. A pleasant home for the right one. Address WILBER WATKINS, Hillsboro, Ill.

PERSONAL—D. Q., RELIEVE ME OF THIS anxiety. D. W.

PERSONAL—FAILED TO MEET APPOINTMENT. MAUD.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES to form "a mutual admiration society" with one or more young ladies of refinement, beauty, and taste. Address F 76, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF ALEXander Larabee, who formerly lived in the Northern part of New York State. Address G 42, Tribune.

PERSONAL—SAINT A: WROTE LAST SUNDAY; heard nothing since; anxious. CLAUDE.

PERSONAL—WE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU now at any time. For address look in this year's Directory. C. H.

PERSONAL—WILL NELLIE PLEASE ADDRESS to Theodore Wilson, No. 135 Twenty-second-st.

PERSONAL—A FRIEND WANTS THE ADDRESS of Ed, Dot, and Grandma. Address J 32, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

BRING BACK THAT GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN you stole from Carroll and Carpenter; if not we will prosecute; you are known. DETECTIVE.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM-BOOK, MOROCCO cover, with name of the undersigned printed on outside cover. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the same at 108 Pine-st. Mrs. ABIJAH KEITH.

LOST—IN GOING FROM THIRTIETH-ST. TO South Park picnic grounds, a striped Paisley shawl. Please return to 1494 Indiana-av. and receive reward.

LOST—WEST SIDE OF PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Randolph-sts., south side Randolph to Sangamon and return, lady's coral breastpin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 55 South Peoria-st.

LOST—RUBBER PLATE WITH FOUR TEETH. Suitable reward will be paid if left at 70 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

LOST—A SCARF-PIN; THE STONE IS A CARbuncle cut in the design of a clam-shell, with a pearl at the mouth. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the cashier of Palmer House.

LOST—I WILL PAY $5 REWARD FOR THE REturn of a gold locket lost on Saturday afternoon containing the picture of an old gentleman, at 190 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—IN THE GRAND STAND AT THE BALL grounds a book named "Cousins." The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at The Tribune office.

STOLEN—JULY 25, 1879, FROM WILLIAM THOMPson, 209 Hubbard-st., a small black mare in good condition; saddle marks on back, thin black mane and tail, weighs 900 lbs, 8 years old; and side-spring top-buggy, painted black, with small stripes; and breast-collar, black-trimmed harness. Any information will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED—FROM JAMES MURPHY, FORTY-seventh and Halsted-st., a bay horse, 6 years old, black tail, mane, and legs. A liberal reward for returning said horse.

STRAYED—A BAY MARE, GOOD SIZE. FINDER will please notify P. L. UNDERWOOD, at 991 Michigan-av., or in packing-house at Halsted-st. bridge.

$5 REWARD—LOST, FROM 89 FOREST-AV., small slate-color greyhound marked with tan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT KIMBALL'S PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE can be found the world-renowned HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS, Upright, Grand, and Square-Grand. THE NEW KIMBALL ORGAN, with entirely new design of case. These organs can be sold on installments, and at a price within the reach of all. A full stock of square and upright pianos on installments. The best in the market.

The much-admired SHONINGER & CO. ORGANS, with book and sheet-music closets, lamp-stands, set of chimes, etc., etc.

Just received, a full assortment of the popular EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS. EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS.

BEAUTIFUL IN TONE.
RICH IN DESIGN OF CASE.
WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.
THE NEW IMPROVED KIMBALL PIANO.
Upright and Square.

These pianos embrace all the improvements known in the art of pianoforte making. The material is the best that can be procured.

The standard SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS. New styles of cases. Over $3,000 of these well-known instruments have been sold.

We have just received a large stock of UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS TO RENT, and can allow a portion of the rent to apply on the purchase. Our rented pianos we keep in tune free of charge.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

Descriptive catalogue sent free to any address on application to us or to our agents.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LATEST IMPROVEments in the popular Mathushek pianos now for sale by us. None genuine unless the name of the "Mathushek Piano Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.," is cast in the iron plate. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CAUTION—THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY TO buy the genuine Decker Bros.' and Mathushek pianos is at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

EVERYBODY WANTS THE ROGERS PATENT upright piano, because its tone can't be beat; stands in tune permanently, and the best action ever put in an instrument; besides, it will be sold at the price of an ordinary piano. At the Western Agency, 250 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CASH OR TIME, ONE Chickering pianoforte, rosewood case, 7⅓ octave, almost good as new. Room 90 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7⅓-OCTAVE PIANO, STANDard, very fine piano. Any one desirous of purchasing a really good piano will please address Q 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOW PRICES—NEW UPRIGHT AND square pianos; terms, $10 monthly until paid; five years' warranty given. Inquire at 149 Illinois-st., few doors west of North Clark.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

I HAVE A SECOND-HAND PIANO, 7 OCTAVE, good tone; will sell on easy terms to reliable party, or rent with privilege of purchase. Address G 31, Tribune office.

PINAFORE—C. C. C. C.—SPECIAL RATES given on Decker Bros.' unrivaled pianos to members of the Chicago Church Choir Company bringing this advertisement. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

PIANO-TUNING, AS IT SHOULD BE, $1.50; REbuffing, etc.; 14 years' experience; 1,500 references. GEORGE BLOOMFIELD, 634 West Madison-st.

PIANO BUT LITTLE USED FOR SALE AT A sacrifice; party wanting to leave city. Apply 257 Wabash-av., Flat 1.

STEINWAY PIANOS
FISCHER PIANOS
LYON & HEALY PIANOS
OTHER PIANOS
TO RENT at low rates by the month or quarter.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$190 GENUINE DECKER BROS. 7-OCTAVE full Agraffe piano; good as new; must sell; stool and cover included. Room 23 Avenue House.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A POPULAR PLAN—THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on their SPECIAL PAYMENT PLAN. Their stock embraces parlor suits in hair cloth, terry, cotiline, and raw silk, with stylish frames and patent rockers, $30, $45, $75; elegant goods; chamber sets, complete, $25, $30, $35; marble-top dressing-case sets from $50 upwards. A large line of parent rockers in fancy silks, also lounges in great variety; easy-chairs, cane goods, camp-chairs, etc., etc. In table goods, we carry lines of English crockery, Rogers' plated ware, Pittsburg glassware. For the kitchen, a line of ranges and stoves unsurpassed, warranted every way, with iron, tin, and wooden ware, etc.

In carpets, we sell you tapestries, ingrains, matting.

In fact, from our stock you can furnish comfortably, prettily, economically, and pay for all easily, having your goods to use while paying for them. Call and see us. Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 WEST MADISON-ST.

AVOID PAYING HIGH PRICES FOR FURNIture. THE ENTERPRISE FURNITURE COMPANY, 455 West Madison-st., offer all buyers a few "pointers":
Marble-top dressing-case suit, "a gem," $40.
Best wool mattress made, $5.
Woven wire mattress, $5.
Pier glass, 18x40, plate, $7.
Handsome dressing bureau suit, $25.
Queen Anne bedstead (walnut), $5.
Camp chair (rocker), only $2.50.
Elegant bookcase and secretary, only $25.
A complete house-furnishing establishment, and all goods as low as those quoted above. Open evenings.
POOLEY & MITCHELL, 455 West Madison-st.

A BETTER PLACE TO BUY FURNITURE, CARpets, oilcloths, and crockery is not in the city than Ulick Bourke's, 92 West Madison-st. He keeps on hand the largest stock of parlor suits of all styles, marble-top and French dressing-case sets, marble-top and extension tables, plain and patent lounges, easy chairs, camp chairs, and patent rockers, the French wardrobe bedstead, the best made, cook-stoves, ranges, and parlor stoves, everything in the line of household goods, on easy payments at cash prices. ULICK BOURKE, 92 West Madison-st.

AT BRUSH'S HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM, 272 Madison-st., near the bridge, may be found all kinds of furniture, carpets, cookstoves, and household goods at bottom prices for cash or on easy payments. HIRAM BRUSH.

ADAMS & WESTLAKE AND FLORENCE OIL-stoves, and all sizes of gasoline stoves. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FURNITURE—ON EASY TERMS—CARPETS, stoves, and crockery, on terms to suit the purchaser. We carry the largest, most reliable, best-finished and selected stock of goods to be found in any house-furnishing establishment in the city. Our goods being largely of our own manufacture, we can make our customers a lower figure on better goods than most other dealers. We have a large line of the latest designs in Brussels and ingrain carpets, that we offer at the lowest cash prices, on easy payments. In our furniture department we have everything, from the finest-finished marble-top dressing-case suit to the lowest-priced bureau; also parlor suits and lounges in every style and color in an endless variety. Our stock of stoves contains some of the best and most favorably known parlor stoves, cooking stoves, and kitchen ranges ever offered in this city. We sell all our goods on easy terms, and are the only house in the city that sells exclusively in that way. We invite all buyers to post themselves by learning our prices and examining our goods before completing purchases elsewhere.
JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CASH OR TIME, THE FURniture complete of 7 rooms for housekeeping. Room 60, 97 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 13-ROOM HOUSE; part cash, balance clear real estate. J 3, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SMALL HOUSE, INcluding piano, in good order, part cash. J 2, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND COOK-STOVE AND restaurant range, cheap. 86 Market-st.

FOR SALE—BEDSTEAD, EXTENSION TABLE, 100 yards carpet. H 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS range, with water-front, nearly new; also six second-hand cook-stoves. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT EASTLAKE BOOK-CASE, chairs, and picture-frames. Rare opportunity. F 99, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WANTED FOR CASH; WILL pay good prices; furniture of private residences purchased. Address A F W, 78 and 80 East Van Buren.

ON EASY PAYMENTS—TERMS TO SUIT EVERYbody—Furniture of all kinds; also stoves, carpets, crockery, plated-ware, etc., etc. Will furnish your house complete on one day's notice. A payment down, balance monthly, at lowest prices; goods warranted. At COGSWELL'S, the West-End Furnishing-House, 298 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN OAK SIDEBOARD, 4 OR 4½ FEET in length; state lowest price and where it can be seen. Address F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OIL STOVE LITTLE USED; FLORence or Adams & Westlake preferred. Address G 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FURNITURE FOR country shipments. Parties giving up housekeeping will do well by leaving word or addressing 231 Walnut-st. Highest prices paid.

TO EXCHANGE.

EQUITY TO EXCHANGE IN HOUSE AND LOT near Forty-fifth-st., between boulevards, cost $3,600, incumbered for $1,400; am in arrears, and will accept best trade offered for clear property. Address, at once, OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—WANTED A GOOD, SOUND horse, suitable for expressing; would exchange a new-style Willcox & Gibbs sewing-machine, or pay cash, if a bargain. Address F 94, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—DO YOU WANT TO TRADE for my equity in choice Iowa lands, quarter-section or more, leased with contract of sale at appraisement? Run ten years at 8 per cent and free from all taxes. Address D 42, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORner Washington and Halsted, 41x125, on West Adams, near Honore; a splendid building site; will exchange for house and lot in Austin. Business property on South Halsted, near Adams; will exchange for dwellings. Brick house and 12 lots, clear, to exchange for business property and assume $5,000 to $10,000.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, AND lot 180 feet deep, near Ashland-av., for cheaper place. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

GOOD FARMING LANDS, BOTH PRAIRIE AND timber, situated near railroad in Minnesota, to exchange for a few days for stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing. Apply to COX, BARNES & CO., 157 LaSalle-st.

I HAVE A FEW LOTS WITH NEAT COTTAGES on them, clear, to trade for equity in other property. Owners apply to RICHARD O'CONNELL, 1316 State-st.

I HAVE A NICE COTTAGE, AND LOT 50X164, corner, will exchange for residence on first-class street, and pay cash or assume. Address H 21, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., Chicago; a lot 40x165 feet, Frederick-place, Hyde Park; 2 stores, well rented, in Hudson, Mich.; a well-located residence, and other property, in West Union, Ia.; a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and 10 acres timber, in Black Hawk County, Ia.; and 120 acres timber-land in Alexander County, Ill., for unimproved lands in Northwestern Iowa. Address C. F. BABCOCK, 222 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS CORNER, well rented, incumbrance $5,600, worth $10,000; want a farm for equity.

Several good business pieces of property on West Madison-st. to exchange for dwelling houses and vacant lots in Chicago or Eastern cities.

A good dwelling, 30 foot lot, to exchange for Detroit property: improved.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Real Estate Brokers, corner Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM OF 1,000 acres in the James River Valley, 25 miles west of Richmond, Va., for city property or acre property. Address F 81, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CITY PROPERTY, CLEAR, worth $25,000, for a good wheat-farm in Michigan, Minnesota, or Iowa. Address F 41, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—COAL FOR 8 SQUARES OF roofing; also, a job of plastering. Address J. A. AHRENS, 561 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—240-ACRE FARM, WELL IMproved, near Bloomington, Ill., clear, at $30 per acre, for stock of general goods; will give a bargain.

$4,500—Nice clean stock of general goods in store in first-class town in Iowa, of 2,500 people; want Chicago property (house and lot clear).

$10,000—One of the finest 15 residences and lots 50x125 on the West Side, for clear lots or suburban house and lots, near Chicago. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK BANKING-HOUSE and lot, clear; vaults and safes now rented at $600 per year, $50 per month; want a hotel and furniture in city or good town. Will give No. 1 trade to some one. Call and see me. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR REAL ESTATE AND cash for stock of dry goods and notions or groceries. Address H 14, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BEDDING FOR HORSE, HARness, and light delivery wagon. H 12, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW SIDEWALK WANTED, 40 feet, for a good violin worth $25. H 28, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF staple merchandise, suitable for Western trade, in amounts to suit, for one-third cash and two-thirds real estate. O. D. ORVIS, 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN THREE-STORY AND basement brick house on one of the best avenues on South Side for vacant lots or good small farm. Address H 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HORSE, ONE PARK PHAEton in fine shape; also 200 acres of the best land in Nebraska. 70 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LARGE LOT AT Englewood for small farm; send description. F 95, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—PAINTING, CALCIMINING, and plastering for tuition at Metropolitan Business College, 149 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE IMPROVED FARM IN Howard County, Ia., for city real estate. Room 64 Reaper Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAGO city property for California city or country. Address H. B. DAVIES, Oakland, California.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW SQUARE box open buggy for an express-wagon; also a first-class road-wagon for sale. WAYMAN BROS., 52 and 54 North Canal-st.

WANTED—AN 8-LB. 12-BORE BREECH-LOADing shot-gun; must be cheap for cash. J. PEASE, Lill and Lincoln-avs.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LIVERY STOCK FOR real estate on South Side or acres. F. CANFIELD, 185 Michigan-av.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st. Established, 1875; permanent and reliable; increased facilities for storage of furniture and merchandise; advances made; safety vaults. Furniture of private residences purchased for cash.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 150 W. Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING 8 O'CLOCK, A No. 1 clothing salesman; no others need apply. 244 North Clark-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, SCANDINAVIAN OR German; state age, experience, salary, and if married or not. Please address B. N. CLARK, Capital City Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR boots and shoes; none but practical men that mean business need answer. Must understand taking measures. Address G 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A young man; good character; first-class penman; quick at figures. Address, in own writing, F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE BOYS TO LEARN THE clothing and furnishing-goods business in largest clothing house in Chicago. Address in own handwriting, giving age, &c., G 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, A YOUNG MAN who writes plainly to work in office; wages, $5 per week. Address H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A carriage and saddlery hardware jobbing house; must have experience, acquainted with Western trade, and good character. Address KENNEDY, WILLING & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 TO 19 YEARS old, good at figures and who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself useful. Light work, but must furnish good references and work cheap. Apply by letter and address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS house, experienced entry clerks. Address H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN THE retail grocery trade. Apply to A. WALTERS, 722 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LUMBER BOOKKEEPER TO go West. Address, with reference, J 40, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER at once; good pay. Address DE REMER & SQUIER, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN ACCUSTOMED TO bridge work. Address, stating previous employment and salary expected, BRIDGE BUILDER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CABINETMAKERS ACCUSTOMED to passenger-car work can obtain steady employment at OHIO FALLS CAR WORKS, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—A BOY 16 YEARS OLD, WHO CAN draw well, to learn the trade of manufacturing jeweler. J. MILHENING, 86 State-st.; third floor.

WANTED—A BRICKLAYER AND LABORER TO brick up barn; work by the day. 426 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A TINNER, ONE USED TO ROOFING. Apply immediately at 1402 State-st.

WANTED—A PREPARER OR WHITENER ON moldings; also good rip-sawyer. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER OF GOOD personal appearance can obtain a permanent situation by addressing GEISMAR & DESPRES, Charles City, Ia.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CROMPTON LOOM weavers; steady employment. KINSEY, JONES & CO., 200 Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD COPPER AND TINSMITH to work in railroad shops in a Michigan town; a steady, reliable man, who is competent to do railroad work generally, may have permanent employment at fair wages by addressing, with references, G 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS. INQUIRE AT 88 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—THREE MASONS TO GO TO WORK Monday morning at SPRINGER'S Machinery Depot, 52 to 68 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH. Apply at 51 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB-PRINTER, Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st. J. D. GOODRICH & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. None but good workmen need apply. JOHN M. SMYTH, 134 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD HANDS TO WORK ON body and sleigh work. Apply to D. FORD & CO., 29 to 37 First-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—BROOM TIER, ALSO ONE SORTER, at 883 State-st., on Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOODWORKER TO make and repair wagons. Apply corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts., Tuesday or after. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS-FINISHER for Fox lathe; steady work. C. F. D. S. CO., 160 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD BRICKLAYERS FOR STEADY work, mostly inside. Apply to-day at 193 Winchester-av., between Polk and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FLOOR MOLDER to make sewing machine stands. Lake Shore Foundry, 347 and 349 Illinois-st.

WANTED—AT THE WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 State-st., a good cook who can do meat and pastry; colored.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOOD-WORKER at Colby & Co.'s, 217 State-st., Tuesday, July 30, at 9 a. m., or address ELY & WHITCOMB, Morrison, Ill.

WANTED—MACHINIST WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly for consultation in determining details of new invention; reference required. Address J 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE PERMANENT charge of a merchant tailoring establishment. Address, giving full business history, age, residence, and salary wanted, J 28, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO DRIVE TEAM. Call at barn corner Polk and Foster-sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses. Apply this morning at 1109 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A MAN IN LIVERY STABLE, CORNER Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—MAN FOR STABLE AND CHORES: wife for kitchen; no children. Address 550, care Carrier 1, S. W.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa, Michigan, and Illinois; wages $1.25 to $1.50 per day; board $3; free fare; 50 farm hands; 50 for rolling-mills, lumber-yards, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. CO., in Iowa; $1.50 per day, board $3 per week; free fare; leave Monday morning. J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5 GOOD MEN TO SELL AND ESTABLISH agencies for Rice's Matchless Instant Piano and Organ Method; commission or salary. 205 State-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, TO solicit orders for "Around the World with General Grant." The finest book of travels ever published. Contains 800 illustrations, drawn by the first artists especially for this work. Published in 20 parts, at 50c. each, and sold only by subscription. Apply Subscription Book Department THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Room 6, 105 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL COUNTRY TOWNS and at State and County Fairs to sell the beautiful lithograph engraving of the great American running horse Parole; size, 14x20; retails for 25 cents; from $5 to $10 a day can be made. For particulars address R. R. FOOT & CO., 99 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TRAVELING for a wholesale boot and shoe house to sell dressings, blackings, dyes, etc., on commission. Samples small and easily carried. A good man can make $10 a month. Address G 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING HOUSE—TRAVELING salesman acquainted with the grocery trade of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas. Only experienced men, with first-class references, need address G 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE WINE AND liquor house, a city salesman of good habits and strict business integrity. A man having a city acquaintance and trade preferred. State former business and last employer. G 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH $25 TO $50 WILLING TO travel. Can make from $3 to $15 per day. Address G 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—INSTALLMENT BOOK CANVASSERS; fair salary paid. Address F 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesmen to sell direct from the manufacturers a staple article on commission to the grocery trade. Address G 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO CHORES AND GENERAL work on a country place; one acquainted with vegetable and flower gardening preferred. Apply for two days to DEWITT STEVENS, with Sprague, Warner & Co., corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE HEAD WAITER FOR A city hotel; colored man preferred. Address, stating salary expected and former employer, F 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO TAKE samples of our waterproof vulcanized cloth aprons on commission; good pay. LAUGHTON & CO., 187 Washington-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS HOUSE-SERVANT; references required. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. Monday. GEO. E. MARSHALL & CO., 161 and 163 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in a wholesale house. Address H 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY UNDER 15 to learn the printing business. Address, stating wages wanted, which must be very low, H 93, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD BAR-TENDER WHO WILL loan his employer $500 on good security and be content at fair wages. Address H 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY FOR OFFICE-work; must be a good penman, quick and accurate at figures, and live with his parents. Address, giving references and salary expected, H 9, Tribune.

WANTED—STOUT BOY, 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO help run engine. Call at 9 o'clock Monday at 234 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A BARTENDER FOR FEW WEEKS. 134 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE BOY FOR OFFICE and chores, aged 13 to 15, Swede preferred. Call Monday at DR. HENDERSON'S, 171 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN OF FIRST-class capacity, by a house engaged in the grain commission business; must be conversant with the option business, and bring satisfactory references as to ability and integrity. Address G 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE GENERAL AGENTS, WITH cash, for Western cities. Parker's Hotel, 268 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR TO HANDLE our new loud-speaking telephones in the city. Room 40, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—25 MALE CHORUS-SINGERS MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 431 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHORT-HAND LETTER-WRITER and copyist; permanent situation; state experience, salary, etc. H 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARMER THAT CAN MILK AND drive team, on a farm. Apply this day or Monday at Atwood Place, near Riverside.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN AS RUNNER FOR A small hotel; come recommended. 25 West Kinzie.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-DELIVERER. Security wanted, no other need call. MORRIS HALL & CO., 69 East Madison-st.

WANTED—50 HANDS TO WORK IN SHOP (MALE and female); steady work the year round; good hands make from $10 to $14 per week. PERLIN & RHODES, 230 Randolph-st., corner Market, fifth floor.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, STATIONERY, chromos, notions, &c. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A BOY TO HELP MAKE CANDY. 221 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN AND accurate in figures, as collector and entry clerk; German preferred; best references required. Address H 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RETOUCHER AT once; steady work and good pay. SMITH'S Studio, 206 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS A GOOD JUDGE OF flour, and can tell sound from unsound, and if grade is uniform; a steady job. Apply, afternoons, at 189 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN AN ELEVATOR; ONE who has had experience preferred. Apply at 122 LaSalle-st., to the janitor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO WORK ON ICE-wagons. Apply at corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts. Monday morning. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

WANTED—A BOY WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of a horse; also make himself generally useful around the store; must live on the North Side. Apply Monday morning at 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED—HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S STABLES, rear of 15 Harmon-court.

WANTED—AGENT FOR THE NEW EXCELSIOR faucet water filter. ELECTRIC STOVE POLISH CO., 170 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY. MUST be a good penman; telegraph operator preferred. J 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GROCERY DELIVERY-MAN WHO is well acquainted on the North Side. Apply to C. H. SLACK.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITH good reference, to do general housework in the country; nice home. Address Box 38, Waukegan.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 121 Loomis-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework in small private family. Call Monday morning at office 159 State-st., second floor.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. Apply at 183 Erie-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, TRUSTY COOK TO wash and iron; references required. 211 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two. Call at 175 East Monroe-st., near corner of LaSalle, Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to assist in housework. 1416 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, and be able to milk. Apply at 389 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—A GIRL (10 TO 14) TO HELP ABOUT the house for her board; pleasant home in suburb. Address G 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 88 OAKWOOD-boulevard. Apply at once.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK A competent Swede or Norwegian girl. 776 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 540 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 69 MAPLE-ST., A GOOD COOK and laundress and second girl immediately.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN girl for general work, at 6 Aldine-square; wages, $3; also, competent children's nurse.

WANTED—RELIABLE WOMAN OR GIRL; GENERAL housework in small family. 700 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 499 WEBSTER-AV., IN A SMALL family, girl for general housework.

WANTED—AT 1247 INDIANA-AV., A TIDY GIRL to tend baby and assist in housework.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR GIRLS for general housework; for laundresses, with or without children; for woman with a child to superintend and assist in housework. Board, $2 and $2.50 a week. Good Samaritan Society, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two at Englewood, Ill.; good home to the right party. Address F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 1482 PRAIRIE-AV. EXPERIENCED girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; German preferred; good wages. 14 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR A FAMILY OF 3. Call at 682 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL (FRENCH, IF POSSIBLE) for housework, small washing included; good home; wages or musical education. 900 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for man and wife. Apply at 119 Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st., West Side.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL; SMALL FAMILY. Call Monday. 164 Warren-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE SWEDE, GERMAN, OR Norwegian girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Apply at 1611 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private family. Apply Monday at 585 West Jackson-st., west of Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must have good reference. Apply Monday at 248 Lake-av., corner Brook-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS at 317 North LaSalle-st. Apply Monday.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at 152 Warren-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN GIRL to do general housework. Apply on Monday at 41 Forest-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook at Highland Park. None other need apply. Wages $6. Address G 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR DINING-room and one for kitchen. Apply at 189 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE GIRL FOR SECOND work and to assist in dining-room; also, one for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 223 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at No. 4 Groveland Park.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 461 West Jackson.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; GOOD references required. Apply for two days at 947 Prairie-av., corner of Twentieth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; must be good cook and ironer. 1051 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY TWO girls, chambermaid and cook; city references required. Apply Monday forenoon. 65 Twenty-second.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 20 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages paid. No. 694 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 543 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good reference required. 419 Fulton-st., between Ada and Sheldon.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL; SWEDISH, GERMAN, or Norwegian; no Irish need apply. 196 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—STRONG GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; also, neat and quick girl for second-work. 127 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday morning at 129 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework; Swede preferred. Apply at 709 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL; GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, for a family of three; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 22 North Throop.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of five persons, at 472 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 536 WARREN-AV., TO DO general housework. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in private family where second girl is kept. Apply at 1088 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT 527 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A young, active girl; must be good laundress and plain cook. Call Monday.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family. Good wages. References required. Apply at 29 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1683 South LaSalle-st., near Thirty-third.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. Reference required. Good wages. 359 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS old to assist at general housework. Apply at 340 Church-st., near Lincoln Park.

WANTED—AT 281 VERNON-AV., GIRL TO DO general housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 247 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 378 Mohawk-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer at 1125 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO SERVANT GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other as second girl. Apply at 75 Maple-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, German preferred; good wages. Apply in picture store, Monday, 233 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1045 DEARBORN-ST.—COMPETENT girl to do general housework; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 881 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; permanent place. 1334 Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German, Swede, Norwegian, Scandinavian, or Bohemian. 52 Boston-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 359 South Park-av.

WANTED—AT 177 CALUMET-AV., GIRL FOR general housework; small family. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL FOR private boarding-house; must be a good waitress. Call at 1002 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; none others need apply. 1253 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply to 88 Lytle-st.

WANTED—A COOK, NURSE-GIRL, AND A chambermaid. Harrison-Court Hotel, Harrison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron and do the work in a private family. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, to go a little way in country. Apply Monday from 10 to 3 at 1208 State-st.

WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, COMPETENT girl to do general housework; Scandinavian or German preferred; references required. Apply Monday at 734 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND A GIRL TO assist in the kitchen. 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT 936 MONROE-ST., GIRL FOR general housework; German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl. Call Monday. 464 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE COLORED girl who can do general housework in small family and a pleasant home in the suburbs. Address G 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO SECOND girl. Apply at 335 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply with references at 515 Adams-st. No attention paid to Irish.

WANTED—126 DEARBORN-AV.—A GOOD COOK; also a laundress.

WANTED—COOK; WAGES $15 PER MONTH; 12 in family (no washing), at 517 State-st., third floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK FOR PRIVATE family. Apply at 418 North State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 638 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SMALL FAMILY. Inquire at 55 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; wages, $3 per week. 239 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Apply Sunday at 508 Congress-st.

WANTED—COOK, CHAMBERMAID, AND GIRL to do plain washing and ironing. TRADERS' HOTEL, 70 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for family of three persons. Apply after 10 Sunday at 1256 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED CLOAK-MAKERS, with machines, to work in the shop; good wages and steady employment. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 273 East Madison-st., corner Market-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MACHINE GIRLS ON SHOP COATS. 541 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS WITH WHEELER & Wilson machines. S. F. CONE, 200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 HOOP-SKIRT MAKERS; ALSO learners. E. E. HODSON, 124 South Franklin.

WANTED—200 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS to work in the shop; machines rented or sold on easy payments; steady employment and good pay for good hands. BEIFELD BROTHERS, 240 and 242 Madison-st.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—I WOULD LIKE TO secure some first-class dressmaking and apply same in part on a new piano. Please address G 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 75 AND 77 WABASH-AV.—250 experienced hands on overalls; 50 experienced hands on cottonade and jeans pants; also 100 experienced hands on men's underwear. Prices advanced. Work all year around. Inquire at LINDAUER BROS. & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. Apply at 128 South State-st., Room 23.

WANTED—OVERALL MAKERS AT ONCE; MACHINES run by steam; none but experienced hands need apply; also girls to sew on buttons. THOMPSON & McCRILLIS, 259 Randolph-st., Lind's Block.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS WITH WHEELER & Wilson machine; also, finishers. The work can be done at home. TOMLINSON & CO., 156 Fifth-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON FLANEL shirts, undershirts, drawers, and overalls. Apply at 211 East Madison-st. W. E. BURLOCK & CO.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS, with or without machines. SIEGEL, HARZFELD & CO., 115 and 117 Fifth-av.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD DRESS-FINISHERS, 1 apprentice, at 733 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS, FINISHERS, AND bosom stitchers; steady work and good pay. Philadelphia Shirt Factory, 184 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRTMAKERS AT KELLEY Bros'., 224 State-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WHO would like a permanent home to take care of children and help in light work, in a place 16 miles from Chicago, can hear of a good situation by address B 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 84 LINCOLN-AV. Apply for three days.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO WASH, DRESS, AND take care of a 4 months' baby. Call to-day at 1068 West Congress-st., just west of Campbell-av.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. R. LUDLAM, 526 Wabash-av., between 8 and 10 a. m. or 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL. APPLY TO ATTORNEY, Room 1 No. 105 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE-GIRL; MIDDLE-aged woman preferred. 645½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO GO TO Washington Heights. Call at 48 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WHO WILL TRAVEL about the age of 12 to 15. Apply to Mrs. JAS. WALLACK, Tremont House, Monday, between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD WET NURSE. FIRST-CLASS situation offered. Apply Monday, between 2 and 4 p. m., Room No. 1, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Office, 83 Clark-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO LAUNDRY AND ONE SCRUB girl at the Clarendon House.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND COLLAR ironers at Pearl Laundry, 491 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS IRONERS, AT LAUNDRY, 152 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT Clarence House, corner State and Harrison-sts. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER AT 15½ North State-st.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS IRONER, 1 FIRST-class bundle washer. Apply at Briggs House.

WANTED—FOUR SHIRT IRONERS AND TWO first-class starchers at SUTHERLAND'S laundry, No. 610 South State-st. Call Monday ready for work.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WASHER AND ironer to work by the day for private family. Apply at 418 North State-st.

WANTED—A FOREWOMAN, AT 251 NORTH Clark-st., New Stockholm Laundry. One that understands her business in every particular. Also, 3 shirt ironers. Call Sunday morning or Monday. One girl that has had experience in marking and bundling.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED LADY (PROTESTANT), who supports herself by sewing at home, to assist about the house a part of the time, and work for herself the balance; must be pleasant and good housekeeper; family of three. Address H 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS WORKING housekeeper; a permanent home and good wages for the right person. GEO. L. CONGDON, 195 Lake-st.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family. Irish or Scotch. Address H 54, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY AGENT FOR A FINE MUSICAL work; one who can play and sing moderately well; situation profitable. Address G 80, Tribune.

WANTED—1,000 WORKINGWOMEN TO ATTEND a meeting to be held Monday evening, July 28, at 8 o'clock, at Music Hall, 13 South Halsted-st.; free to all; every woman in our city is cordially invited.

WANTED—FIFTEEN GIRLS, AGE FROM 14 TO 16 years. GARFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 and 61 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN; BUSINESS legitimate; can be done at home; profits large; quick returns; $35 required. Address H 63, Tribune.

WANTED—CROCHETERS. SOUTH SIDE. GIRL for Lamb knitter. H 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESWOMAN and for general work; must be strong; references required; salary $4 per week. Address H 26, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF learning the dry goods business, and willing to work for small pay, may address J 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESLADY FOR CONFECTIONERY and ice-cream parlors. 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO CROCHET AND WORK knitting machines at 322 Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER DESIRES A situation in a commercial house; has had long experience; speaks and corresponds in English, German, and French perfectly; knows bookkeeping by single and double entry. Address G 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PRESCRIPTION druggist; best of references; no objection to a lively Western town. Address for one week G 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had 15 years experience as bookkeeper, cashier and auditor; first-class accountant; practical knowledge of bookkeeping by double and single entry; best references as to character and ability. Salary not so much an object as situation. Address Box 843, Evanston, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN TO TRAVEL for a dry goods or clothing house; 3 years' experience; acquainted in Missouri, Illinois, and Texas; best of reference. Address JAMES, Champaign, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and reliable business man as a bookkeeper, clerk, or salesman; has had large experience; will accept either of the above positions in this city or elsewhere. Refer to I. A. Williams & Co., 179 Lake-st., Chicago. Address EDWARD, care I. A. Williams & Co., 179 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bank clerk. Address G 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man in a wholesale grocery as bill-clerk or packer; good reference. Address G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSTED IN WHOLESALE groceries or drugs; acquainted with Iowa trade; 31 years of age; best of references. F 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLEASANT HOME, IN return for which a young man of 25, of good family, well educated, cultivated, and refined, a practical and very accurate bookkeeper, well experienced in business, will give his entire services; references given and required; the above will stand investigation. Address G 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in hardware store; had year's experience; willing to do any kind of work; speaks German, Swedish, and Danish perfectly; can command a good trade. Address No. 219 Milwaukee-av., Hotel Danmark.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOTION and hosiery man (German) in retail house, city or country; had ten years' experience. Address F 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HARDWARE house, by a young man 26 years of age; have been in first-class retail hardware house last 7 years in this city; reference, present employer. Address G 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian) to work in a store, flour and feed or grocery store preferred; no objection to the country; can show the very best of city references; was 2 years with last employer. Address G 64, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), at anything respectable; has 5 years' experience in grocery business; can give best of recommendations. Address H 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WELL educated and thoroughly acquainted with different branches of business, would like a situation as bookkeeper, salesman, or correspondent; writes and talks German and English; good references. Address H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LEARN DRUG BUSINESS; willing to work evenings after 6:30; am a practical bookkeeper; can give best of reference. Address H 86, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER WITH 18 years' experience; now employed with the largest hardware house in the Northwest; refers to present employers; willing to work for small wages. H 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF SOME KIND IN AN office by a young man who is an experienced bookkeeper; salary moderate; references furnished. G 93, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PRESSMAN of eight years' experience; city or country. Address G 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED clothing and shirt cutter. Address G 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 years of age to learn watchmaking or jewelry trade. Address G 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A MAN WHO understands his business, in some good town west of Chicago; good reference given. Address F 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING WORK, BY AN experienced shirt-cutter. Address H 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST HAND, VIENNA and all other kinds of bread baker. Inquire at 104 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANIC WHO has worked many years as foreman and engineer. Address J 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LICENSED ENGINEER; capable of doing his own repairs and steam-fitting. Address H 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB PRINTER OF 16 years' experience; is competent to take charge of an office. Address H 59, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN (Scandinavian) as coachman; had several years' experience in driving; understands perfectly the charge of horses. Address G 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has five years' experience in driving and taking care of horses. Address S. C. CHRISLENSEN, 219 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND sober Dane experienced in handling horses, to drive a delivery wagon; grocery and Northwest Side preferred. Call or address S S, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom by a strictly temperate young man; willing and obedient; understands his business in all its branches; first-class city reference. Address COACHMAN, rear of 116 Monroe-st., in blacksmith shop.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN; is well acquainted in the city. Call at the barn or address JOHN HINSCH, 1155 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) as coachman or to drive for store; best of city reference. Address H 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERSTANDS business in all branches; make himself generally useful for moderate wages; good references. Address H 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (German) who can show a two-years' reference from last employer. H 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A good, steady young man who understands driving and the care of good horses. Address H 44, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MIDDLE-aged man, who for the last thirteen years has been traveling in the tea trade in the Northwestern States and Territories, would like a similar position to sell goods in Colorado and New Mexico; will furnish the highest recommendation. Please address COMMERCIAL TRAVELER, P.-O. Box 413, St. Paul, Minn., until Sept. 1, 1879.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man wishes to take charge of a factory or salesroom. Address G 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, capable of doing any kind of office work, and experienced in fire-insurance business; would accept any respectable employment to enable him to support his family; well acquainted in the city, and can furnish first-class references. Address P 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN BY A reliable man in bank, store, or factory; the best of city references given. Address, for three days, T G C, 17 Starr-st., North Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person, in the grain commission business; had experience in traveling, purchasing on the roads; also can take charge of business on 'Change or manage a branch house. Address J 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; WRITES good hand; wholesale preferred; willing to do anything; good references. G 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS French butler, just arrived from Philadelphia, in a private family; best of references. Address H 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BELT FACTORY, AS Superintendent or traveling agent; has had over 20 years' experience, and is thoroughly posted in the manufacture of leather belt, in all its branches; can control a large trade; best of references furnished. Address G. A. KENNEY, 4 Howell-st., Providence, R. I.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN COMMAND A TRADE in grocery line on any road west of Kansas City, Mo. Address J 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED Scandinavian man as janitor; can do several kinds of other work; good references given. Address 142 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING TO DO AT home by a neat writer—cheap. Address H 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY of New York, a position of any respectable nature; not afraid of work. Satisfactory reference. Address J 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND successful traveling salesman will be open for an engagement in a few days. Address J 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and reliable American lady in a family of two to do general housework. Good home more object than wages; best reliable reference. Address F 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH LADY, who is a first-class cook, in some private, respectable family; best of reference given. MISS H. ANDERSON, 618 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT woman for any work in a family; city or country. 6 Fourteenth-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family for second work by Swedish girl; good reference. Call Monday at 28 Whiting-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND OR GENERAL housework in a private family. Call Monday afternoon at 556 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or take care of children or to do plain sewing. Call at 1251 State-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A MOST EXCELLENT Protestant girl; prefer to work with a second girl. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do meat or pastry cooking in a hotel or boarding-house, city or country. Call at 597 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family to do general housework, cook, wash, and iron. Best of references given. Apply at 434 West Ohio-st., up-stairs. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GOOD FAMILY TO DO general housework. G 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TOGETHER, BY TWO girls in a private family. Inquire at 90 Foster-st. (West Side).

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family; good reference. 268 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good reference given; country preferred. Apply Monday at 107 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small private family; references given. Please call at 1155 Wabash-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL (ONLY a few months in this country) in a small private family to do general housework. Wages not as much object as pleasant home. Address 219 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS AND WOMEN TO do housework, and well recommended for every department of labor, can be found through the GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL with good reference to do general housework; wages $4 per week; city or country. H 65, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 358 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family, city or country. Call at 618 State-st., 2 flights of stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for light second work or take care of children. Please call Monday at 44 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl to do second work. Apply at 156 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do cooking or general housework in a small family. Apply at 18 East Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS COOK; hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant; city or country; satisfactory references. 51 East Van Buren-st. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT AND TIDY young woman to take care of furnished rooms or as housekeeper for widower or single gentlemen. Address H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN in private family; is a good cook and laundress. Call Monday and Tuesday at 207 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID in hotel; have worked in hotel for two years; good reference. Apply for two days at 557 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED cook in a boarding-house or private family. Call Monday and Tuesday at 1474 Butterfield-st. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPETENT girl to do housework; can go ahead in a nice American family; a good home wanted. Address at once H 89, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls; one as up-stairs girl, the other as nurse girl. Address 135 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A first-class family; one who thoroughly understands her business. Please call at 193 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family, or take care of children. Call for two days at No. 71 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (meat and pastry) for a hotel; has always worked in first-class hotels. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 MEAT AND pastry cook, in hotel, restaurant, or No. 1 boarding-house. Call at 407 Division-st., up-stairs. References given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL to do second work. Best of city references. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do second or general housework. Call at 399 Clybourn-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Call at 23 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; the best of city references given. Call at 162 North La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics—Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 218 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in private family; can cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 738 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT second girl in a private family, or will do general work in small family. 1065 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls for second work or general housework in private family; good reference. Call at 807 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CANADIAN woman to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. 230 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work and general housework in a small family. Call Monday at 1501 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO plain cooking, washing, and ironing; can give good reference. Apply at 253 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, or cook, wash, and iron. Good reference given if required. Apply at 116 North Sangamon-st. Call Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in private family. Long experience and reference. Address 134 North Jefferson-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a first-class private family. Best of reference given. H 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS companion or nurse, or any light respectable employment. Traveling no object. H 41, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one cook, first-class, one for second work. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE girl as cook and laundress in private family; can take full charge. 99 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or laundress in a private family; best of city reference. Call at 1171 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress or general work in small family; two years' references. Call at 1046 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SUPERIOR WELSH girl as cook and laundress in private family. South Side preferred. City reference. 142 Twentieth-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl for general housework in a private family. Call at 170 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, hotel or restaurant. Apply at 99 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWING, children's clothes, and ladies' dresses; good reference; $5 per week. Address B, 123 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK and laundress or general housework. Call at 20 Ray-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL WITH RECOMMENDATION, for general housework. Call early at 1034 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY LADY ON SOUTH Side wishing a young, strong, Swedish girl for general housework, best of references, can apply at 138 Vincennes-av. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in an American family. Call at 18 Mantene-court, west of Ashland-av., rear Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl for light housework, or as nurse; country preferred. Call Monday at 226 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for second work or general housework; reference given. Call Monday at 214 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook and laundress, or general housework in a small private family. 693 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper in a widower's family, or as companion to an invalid lady. Best of references given and required. Address F 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; widower's family preferred. Address G 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow as managing housekeeper in private house or hotel. Address G 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY IN REDUCED circumstances as housekeeper in widower's family. Address F 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. CALL at 34 Townsend-st., in the basement, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT widow lady as housekeeper in widower or bachelor's family; best of references; no objection to country. Address, for one week, MRS. E. K. HATHAWAY, No. 92 Kroeger-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady with one child in a nice family or widower's home; will take full charge of the house. Please call to-day or Monday morning at 207 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A stranger in the city, as working housekeeper in a small private family. Address H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR small family; references given. 72 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family by an American lady; is lively, full of fun, and has no objection to children. Address J 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper in a small family; no ladies. Address H 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT middle-aged woman, with a child, as housekeeper or to live with a family and assist about the house for a home; good reference. Address J 136, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE AMERICAN lady to sew and do second work and make herself generally useful in family of children, or light housework. G 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS SEAMSTRESS in a family and to assist with children; no objection to the country. Call or address B, Room 8 Farwell Hall.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN families; is a good cutter and fitter; wages very reasonable; city or country. Address H 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN families; understand family sewing; terms $1 per day; can furnish references. J 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—SUITS CUT and fitted; also fashionable dressmaking done at reasonable prices at 282 Wabash-av., Room 4.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL OF RESPECTABILITY and good principles wishes to do plain family sewing and second work in private family. F 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN a private family; is capable of doing first-class dressmaking and family sewing; will work very cheap. Apply at 283 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSMAKING OR family sewing; a good fitter and trimmer. 362 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN dressmaking shop or private families. Call at 1040 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CUT, FIT, AND drape. Good reference; pay moderate. Address Z 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT to cut and fit; out by the day, 75 cents, or $4 per week; also, work done home. Address J 22, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY AN AMERICAN lady, aged 19, in a respectable family to take charge of one or more children; would be willing to travel as nurse, or as companion for an invalid lady; good references given and required. Address Dr. WILKIN, St. Charles, Ill., or 82 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE TO WAIT ON any kind of sickness or do housework in a small family. Call for two days at 22 South Green-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN as nurse or do family sewing. Address G 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET-NURSE IN A respectable family; can give the best of reference. Address G 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing. Call on Monday at 43 East Pearson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children; will teach French if required. reference given. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF 15 years' experience to attend ladies during confinement; references from the best city physicians; price, $10 per week. Inquire at 274 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE BY A colored woman with baby 5 weeks old. Call at 911 Wabash-av., for MRS. WILLIAMS.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS to take washing and ironing home. Call or address 194 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; city references given. Call at 162 North LaSalle-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SEVERAL GOOD cooks; also good girls for general housework. Apply to MRS. BALKAM, 51 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—I CAN SUPPLY A LARGE number of families in the city with domestics this week; care used in selecting. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 and 53 LaSalle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS will find first-class help at MRS. DEARIEN'S, 416 Wabash-av. German, Swede, and other nationalities; orders filled with care.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES WANTING help for housework call at 449 Division-st., corner LaSalle. Also 50 girls call prepared to work.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FOR office work. Address M, 869 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A KINDERGARTEN IN a family as governess; best of reference given. Address R, Tribune office, or call at 154 South Sangamon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, COMPANIONABLE, capable, and willing, as companion or to do general housework for family of two; an elderly couple preferred; no objection to country. Address H 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CARE OF FURNISHED rooms, or some kind of work a part of each day. F 48, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

BOOKS—NEW AND OLD, AT 345 EAST DIVISION-st., near Franklin School; cheaper than at any other place in the city. Chamber's Encyclopedia, latest edition, 10 vols., cloth, $15. Hume's History of England, 6 vols., $3. Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., $2.50. Dicken's Novels, complete, 15 vols., $12. Waverley Novels, complete, 27 vols., $15. And many other standard works at equally low prices. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—FAMILY BIBLE, CONTAINING 1,200 engravings. Notes by Kitto. Cost $65; price $26. Address H 33, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001, St. Louis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

37 PIERCE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for two gentlemen or couple in a French family; first-class table; terms reasonable.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board, one alcove room, with use of bath.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS with board; modern improvements; handsome alcove.

52 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT—A PARLOR floor and other rooms with board; the house has all modern improvements.

53 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, in private family.

55 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—FRONT OR BACK alcove suite of furnished rooms, with board, for gent and wife.

66 CENTRE-AV.—LARGE ROOMS TO RENT single or en suite, with board; all modern conveniences.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—WANTED 3 OR 4 SHOP girls to take one large well-furnished front room, with good board, only $3 per week; men same price.

290 AND 292 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TO RENT with or without board, two large rooms; one single unfurnished back parlor; all improvements.

300 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY furnished front room for two, all modern improvements; also, room for a lady; with board.

304 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SECOND AND third-story front rooms; all modern conveniences and first-class table board.

316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE AND pleasant furnished room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gents.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 LARGE CONNECTING-rooms, either together or single; small family.

361 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board, for two persons, at reasonable price.

464 WEST ADAMS-ST.—THREE LARGE ROOMS on parlor floor, handsomely frescoed, papered, and painted, closets, hot and cold water, etc., suitable for three or four adults; unfurnished except carpets; with board.

465 WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, WITH ELEGANTLY-furnished front room, in a private family for two persons.

South Side.

3 TRIBUNE BUILDING—
FOR CHOICE ROOMS, GOOD BOARD,
AND BEST LOCATIONS IN PRIVATE AND
FIRST-CLASS HOUSES,
INQUIRE AT ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

5 HUBBARD-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board.

17 EAST HARRISON-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED square room with board, near lake.

152 EIGHTEENTH-ST., UP-STAIRS—GIRLS wanting a nice place to board will please call; $3 per week.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—FACING THE LAKE, ELEGANT rooms and board; moderate prices; references.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—ON LAKE FRONT, ELEGANT furnished rooms to rent, with first-class table.

310 AND 311 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITES OF FURNISHED and unfurnished front rooms to rent, with board; also accommodations for two gentlemen; references required.

319 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; on lake front.

392 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without board.

416 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT, nicely-furnished front room to rent, with board, at moderate rates.

422 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent with board.

445 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

541 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS with good board, for two or three gentlemen. Late dinner.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board; reference.

674 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board.

738 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

797 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT EAST-FRONT and back parlor suite, together or single, with good board; house modern. References exchanged.

922 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front and back rooms, with board; terms moderate.

1003 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE and other rooms on second floor, with board; references required.

1005 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, furnished alcove front room; also other rooms.

1009 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, front alcove and other rooms; references required.

1055 INDIANA-AV.—A SMALL FAMILY would rent one or two nice rooms, or would board lady or gentleman.

A MARRIED COUPLE (OR TWO SINGLE GENTS) looking for a quiet home in a small family can find such with nicely-furnished alcove suite and reasonable terms in the neighborhood of Jefferson Park, by addressing H 1, Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV.—BEST PART OF—BOARD FOR the summer—Private family; back parlor; east view on grassy grounds and gardens. Address H 74, Tribune office.

INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—TWO OR four gentlemen can find pleasant furnished rooms with board at reasonable rates by addressing H 95, Tribune office.

North Side.

99 DEARBORN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with board, in private family, for two gentlemen.

127 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM with closet, on third floor, with board; day-boarders wanted.

153 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references.

195 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, hot and cold water, for two persons with board at low price; private family.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE room, with two closets, hot and cold water; also, a single room, with board. Call after Monday noon.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms, with board for gentlemen; references.

244 SUPERIOR-ST.—TO RENT—FURNISHED room, with board, for two gentlemen.

269 INDIANA-ST., JUST EAST OF STATE—south-front rooms with board; day boarders wanted; references.

277 EAST INDIANA-ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms to rent, with board; terms low.

286 OHIO-ST.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board. Location very choice.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board and home comforts.

346 EAST INDIANA-ST.—SOUTH ROOM, SUITABLE for two, with breakfast and supper; also, single room; hot bath; terms low.

355 OHIO-ST.—VERY PLEASANT SOUTH ROOM on second floor, with board.

NORTH SIDE—ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen; first-class; convenient to business; figures low. H 8, Tribune office.

Hotels.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-second-st.—Very cool southeast front rooms at low prices. Call before you locate.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARRISON-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

FARWELL HOUSE—THE QUESTION IS FULLY settled that persons who board, whether gentlemen and their wives or single persons, can and do get better accommodations at the Farwell House, corner of Halsted and West Jackson-sts., for the same money than at any other hotel in the city. Transients accommodated the same way. ENOCH WOOD, proprietor.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-st.—Elegant furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without board, at moderate rates. Call and see them.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, WABASH-AV., CORNER Congress-st.; the coolest hotel in the city; elegant rooms; table the best; prices the lowest; go see.

SAM'L GREGSTERE HAS PURCHASED FROM J. H. Thorp his entire interest in the furniture and fixtures of the Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan—Nos. 163 and 165 South Clark-st.—Elegant furnished rooms for transient or permanent guests. Terms moderate.

THOMPSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL, 10 AND 12 Madison-st., L. S. Thompson, Manager; good rooms, and board if desired; you will save money by going to Thompson's.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

Miscellaneous.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT MODERATE prices. References exchanged. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

Country.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. Now open for summer boarders. Apply to proprietor.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD IN EVANSTON for August. For particulars apply to SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AN UNFURNISHED alcove room, with board, in private family, on South Side; prices must be moderate. Address G 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WOULD LIKE TO SECURE GOOD DAY board and apply part on a fine new piano. Please address G 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE IN A PRIVATE family; state terms and location. Address G 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON WEST SIDE for wife and child 7 years old; gentleman travels most of the time; terms must be reasonable. Address F 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife on the South Side north of Eighteenth-st. Address F 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURING the day. South Side, between Eldridge-court and Eighteenth-st., with nice room. Address G 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND 1 OR 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS BY gentleman and wife; private family having rooms to spare can secure permanent and unexceptionable tenants. Address G 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, CONVENIENT TO steam and street cars, south of Thirty-first-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av., by a young couple; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address H 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—WEST SIDE; FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR; elderly gentleman; give location and terms. H 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, BY a family of three; South Side, no further than Twelfth-st. Address H 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND GOOD ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in private family, between Halsted and Aberdeen, Washington and Harrison-sts. Address, with terms, H 50, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av., north of Sixteenth-st.; must be first-class in all respects. Address H 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR EITHER SEWING machine, piano, or cabinet organ; all new from the factories, and of the best makes. Address J 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES room and board (breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner) with private Catholic family, South Side, east of State-st., or North Side, east of Clark-st.; willing to pay for a comfortable home. H 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, BY GENTLEMAN, in private family; price not to exceed $4 per week. Address H 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, in vicinity of Lincoln and Madison-sts.; private family preferred. H 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG COUPLE, WITH CHILD 6 years old; must be genteel place and locality; references required and given. Address, stating lowest price, describing accommodations, locality, meal hours, &c., H 52, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PARTIES WANTING "THE PARISIAN pleating" made to order will please remember that the only Silsby Pleater on the North Side is at 457 East Division-st. Western salesroom for machines, 194 Lake-st. E. W. SILSBY.

A YOUNG LAWYER, SIX YEARS' PRACTICE IN Chicago, desires to exchange with some attorney services for office rent and use of library. Address H 81, Tribune office.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BUSINESS? I WILL sell the whole or half of one of the best-located groceries in Chicago; a big chance for a man with little money. G 75, Tribune office.

AT HEADQUARTERS, 843 WABASH-AV., THAT beautiful Parisian knife-plaiting and shirring that is so much admired, is still "Boss."

A PARTY WITH A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS would like to hear of some invention of general use. Address, giving full particulars, G 78, Tribune.

ALTO AND SOPRANO WANTED FOR SOUTH-End church; fine chance, small salary soon. Also dramatic ability. Address G 44, Tribune office.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Lists. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

BED-BUGS AND COCKROACHES COMPLETELY exterminated or no pay; exterminators for sale. Call or address OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st.

COCKROACHES AND BUGS CLEANED ENTIRELY out by COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Address a postal.

CHICAGO CANNED GOODS DEPOT—HEADQUARTERS for canned fruits, vegetables, etc. F. A. WAIDNER & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.

EXCURSION TO ST. LOUIS BY THE CHICAGO & Alton Railroad, July 31, at 9 o'clock a. m., at reduced fare. Tickets good for ten days to return. For further information apply to PH. KOEHLER, 193 South Clark-st., Justice's office.

EVERYBODY THAT HAS OR EXPECTS TO PURCHASE a lottery ticket, can receive valuable and interesting information free that will protect them against imposition and fraud. Address ANTONY & CO., 1062 Second-av., New York.

FRENCH PERFECT-FITTING CORSETS MADE to order; also, dressmaking, by MADAME FEUSS, 51 East Harrison-st.

GLOVES—LADIES STYLISH LACE TOP LISLE thread gloves in 3, 4, and 6 button lengths, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, and $1.25, fitted in all reasonable colors. PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st.

I WILL PAY CASH OR EXCHANGE NEW MILCH cows for thin or dry ones. CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Riverside.

KID GLOVES—THE ONLY RELIABLE, ESPECIALLY for the warm weather, is the patent Lion Seamless, highly recommended for comfort, style, durability, and perfect fit. Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State-st.

LADIES, THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY THAT you can get the fine French plaiting made, and not have your goods all glazed, is at the Dressmakers' Supplies, 99 East Madison-st., Room 5. Shirring and fringing made to order. Call and see the latest styles.

LADIES MITTS IN ALL LENGTHS, COLORS, sizes, and qualities, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3, and $3.50; this is a reduction from 15c to $1.50 per pair. PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st.

LADIES' HOME DURING CONFINEMENT. Diseases peculiar to the sex skillfully treated; strictly private. DR. F., Box 363.

MONTREAL, CAN.—U. S. Agency solicits consignments & correspondence from Merchants, Brokers, & M'f'rs. Advances made. Unexceptionable references.

MISS K. A. DYER HAS REMOVED TO 427 WEST Madison-st.

NEWSBOYS NOT EMPLOYED AFTERNOONS CAN make money by calling at No. 8 Langley-terrace, Forty-second-st., from 5 to 7 p. m.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business; I have $2,000 cash and active time to devote. Particulars and principals only answered. Address H 84, Tribune office.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 m., August 4, 1879, at the office of Treat & Foltz, architects, 80 Dearborn-st., where the plans and specifications can be seen, for the erection of a Turner Hall, 60x115, at LaSalle, Ill. The usual rights reserved.

WANTED—SOME PROPERTY-OWNER TO BUILD a building immediately, 40 or 50 feet wide and 100 feet long, combining dwelling and a large room for a first-class private school to connect with one already established on the South Side. Location to be south of Elm, east of Clark, and north of Huron-sts. A long lease taken, with privilege of buying if desirable. First-class responsible tenant, and best of city references given. Address F 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD-PAYING drug-store in a live town. Address W. H. HINDS, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON WABASH-av., near the business centre, to erect stable and rent to New York party. Address H 75, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND POOL-table cheap for cash. F 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOARD-OF-TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Inquire at 163 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A BABY-CARRIAGE; MUST BE first class, in good order, and cheap. Write fully. Address F 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPLETE SET OF SHELVING, counters, show-cases, etc., for a grocery-store, in good order, and cheap for cash. Address F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—12 TO 18 SECOND-HAND walnut show-cases; also a long upright case. Address G 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ORPHAN GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 years old can have a good, permanent home by applying at 110 Drexel-boulevard. None but those willing to live out of the city need apply.

WANTED—A DOG, AT 52 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. Call Sunday and Monday.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CITY MAP, ALSO one of Evanston. 108 Washington-st., Room 12.

WASHING AND IRONING, 75 CENTS A DOZEN, and work first-class. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY AN ELEVATOR FOR ONE story capable of carrying 1,600 pounds. State price. Address F 88, Tribune office.

2 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—TAKE AN INFANT or child to board. Mrs. RITCHIE.

20 CENTS APIECE WILL BE PAID FOR EACH and every dog delivered at the City Pounds: South Division, Thirty-third and South Clark-sts. West Division, Ashland-av. and Polk-st. North Division, 513 North Franklin-st.

$300—GOOD PENMAN AND ACCOUNTANT; will invest in any business. Address, stating terms, F 97, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN with cash capital, to handle hardware at unusual profits. Address F 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—OR WILL SELL IN NEW York or California, or any other thriving city desired, business thoroughly established here; will take in part payment a single or double rig. Address G 53, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN WITH $600 that is willing to work in an established paying business, and can give the best of city references; no triflers need apply. G 52, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE PRODUCE COMMISSION business, have $1,000 and numerous country shippers, with a man already established in business; no other need answer. G 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD LEGITIMATE manufacturing business; from $1,000 to $2,000 needed; business pays, is already established, and will bear investigation. Address F 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $600 CAPITAL to invest in a good paying business. Address G 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer to take charge of a good job-office in the city; references required. For particulars address F 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000 TO enlarge a staple business; a rare chance. Address F 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS ALREADY established and paying; $500, a part of which can be paid out of profits, will secure one-half interest; we can make $1,500 in the next six months. Address H 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000 TO $75,000, ACTIVE or special, in an established wholesale business to take interest of retiring partner. Address H 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED, paying business; $3,000 to $5,000 additional capital required. Parties having cash and meaning business address H 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 OR $2,000 cash capital, in well established manufacturing business; no debts; goods staple; pays good net profits. Address H 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, to extend a legitimate flour and grain commission and Eastern order business, by a practical man, with good references. Address COMMISSION P. O. Box 142.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for a man with $2,500 as partner in an established manufacturing concern in this city; profits large. W. S. ELLIS, Room 50, 170 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN a first-class manufactory; net profits 100 per cent; cannot supply demand. Address G 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO TAKE interest of retiring member of a well-established grain commission firm; the right kind of a person can step into a good business. Address G 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPABLE PARTY, WITH $1,000 or more to invest in a first-class business, will please apply at 170 Madison-st., Room 3.

PARTIES VISITING CHICAGO WISHING DESIRABLE houses, lands, or business connections, please call on EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN IN general agency of an improvement on a standard machine, of which over 100,000 have been sold. Rare chance to realize $50,000 from $5,000. F 31, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO ASSIST ADVERTISER in a new article that will sell like hot cakes. Profits large. Address H 49, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 IN A STAPLE manufacturing business; good as wheat; will pay $250 monthly. Apply at 141 South Water-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $10,000, to set in operation a merchant bar rolling mill, to make fish-ties, bolts, rail-spikes, and barbed-wire fence-posts, the last a specialty. No risk whatever attending the investment. For interview address 3 days J 1, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT 5-story and basement brick store, and lot 28x180 (building covers lot), south front, on Lake-st., between Dearborn and Clark-sts., half block from Tremont House, same from Commercial Hotel, 1 block from Sherman House; one of the finest locations for jobbing business in Chicago; it will be sold at a great bargain for cash.

$2,250—Framed store, 6 rooms over, and lot 24x126, south front, No. 1065 West Madison-st.; lot alone is worth this money. Where else can you buy on Madison-st. store and lot for $2,250?

$2,300—1308 South Halsted-st., framed store, dwelling over, and lot 25x125, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. This is certainly a bargain.

$5,300—10-room brick dwelling, and lot 26x160, south front, between Ashland-av. and Laflin-st., on Monroe-st. This is the best bargain offered on the West Side.

Will be sold at a bargain—Dwelling and lot corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., 50 or 25 feet with dwelling.

$55 per foot—Lots 25, 50, or 100 feet front by 160 feet deep, on Prairie and Indiana-avs. between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. This block is building up fast by parties who are buying lots.

100x108 feet, with buildings, corner of Twelfth and Brown-sts., will be sold for less than $8,000. Want an offer.

$2,300—48x100 feet, with 20-room tenement-house, on Stewart-av., near Fourteenth-st.; rents now for $30 per month.

$3,500—10 acres, elegantly set with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery, 100 nice fruit-trees, fine spring of lasting water, new barn, and first-class 10-room dwelling, 3 blocks from depot, in Aurora, Ill.; city of 15,000 people; the improvements alone are worth $5,000; will sell for $3,500; 40 miles from Chicago. It is certainly cheap at price.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1,465 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., 2-story and basement house, fifteen rooms; lot 25x125 feet; rented for $22.50 per month; only $2,000; easy terms.

7 and 9 Twenty-Sixth-st., two buildings; lot 50x100 feet, $5,500.

Van Buren-st., 766 and 768; lot 62x100 feet; only $3,200.

Warren-av., 120; 2-story house, eleven rooms; good barn; lot 30x125 feet; only $3,300. It is cheap.

Laflin-st., three lots 25x125 feet, between Polk and Taylor, east front, next to two brick houses; sewer in street; only $700 each; worth $1,000.

Ogden-av., southwest of Leavitt-st., one lot $800.

North Sheldon-st., 115, 117 and 119; 2-story and basement bricks, $2,600 and $2,700. The houses could not be built for the money.

E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS—50 FEET east front, Michigan-av. Boulevard, near Twenty-sixth-st.; 40 feet east front, Michigan-av. Boulevard, near Thirtieth-st.; 50 feet east front, Michigan-av. Boulevard, near Thirty-second-st.; 100 feet east front, Michigan-av. Boulevard, near Thirty-fourth-st.; 150 feet corner Michigan-av. Boulevard and Twenty-ninth-st.; 60 feet, east and south front, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1 Washington Block, southwest corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. B. KEELER, 163 CLARK-ST.—Good brick house (12 rooms), barn, and lot, east of Union Park, $4,500.

First-class brick house near Lincoln Park (two-story and basement), and lot 30x145, $6,000.

Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., fine two-story and basement brick house, and lot 25x180.

Lots on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, $850.

FOR SALE—75X210 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.; 149 feet corner of Thirty-seventh-st.; and 25 feet near Thirty-sixth-st. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON BISHOP-COURT AT a sacrifice; also, several fine lots on Milwaukee-av. and others in McReynold's Subdivision at very low figures. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE; 12 ROOMS; centrally located; reasonable rent; A No. 1 location; easy terms.

Grocery store on a good corner; cash trade; $1,500 stock; want cash; no trade. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADISON-st.—40 acres just west of Jockey Club track, cheap; cottage and lot on Fulton-st., near Lincoln; house and lot on Green-st., near Monroe; choice lot on Adams-st., near Honore; northwest and southwest corners Warren-av. and Hoyne-st.; good brick house on Park-av.; several pieces on West Madison-st.; 91 feet, between Madison and Monroe-sts., near Ashland-av.; four houses, with lots, for $7,000.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots in all parts of city and at Hyde Park; several good farms, etc. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK BASEMENT COTTAGE AND lot on Twenty-fifth-st., near Calumet-av., $2,000. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—WE OFFER land on the North Branch, near Milwaukee Railroad bridge, in 5, 10, or 15 acre tracts, suitable for the largest establishments. Price low to those buying for immediate use. A. T. & C. W. FULLERTON, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., with good brick barn; price $6,500—a bargain. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1 Washington Block, southwest corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Van Buren-st., cheap; 50 feet on State-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 24 feet on Madison-st., near Western-av. Apply to JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1 Washington Block, southwest corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—49X161 FEET, SOUTHWEST CORNER Indiana-av. and Thirty-second-st., very cheap; also, several east and west-front inside lots on same avenue. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FORTIETH-ST. (first street south of Oakwood-boulevard); premises in good condition, and convenient to both Hyde Park trains and Cottage Grove-av. horse-cars.

Also, fine lot on Dearborn-av., fronting west on Washington Square. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE DESIRABLE dwelling, with lot 30x120 feet, No. 13 Lake-av.; contains 12 rooms and has all modern improvements; the neighborhood is excellent, being just south of Douglas Monument; the property accessible by steam and street-cars. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ESPECIAL BARGAINS — A GOOD cottage; a two-story brick house; houses and lots on Michigan-av. KESLER BROS., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE HOUSE, 27 FEET FRONT, brick barn, northwest corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-second-st. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND CORNER LOT, WITH a store and 12 rooms; a good location. Inquire at 771 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—164 FT. SOUTH, 76 EAST FRONT, ON University Grounds; choice; great bargain. D. HENRY SHELDON, 122 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING RESIDENCE, with large garden, in the very best location in the city. G 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON OAK-ST., NEAR LA Salle-st., at a sacrifice if sold at once. C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT ON DEARBORN-av. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON DEARBORN-st., near Thirty-first. Price $2,000. Inquire of FRANK RIEDLE, southeast corner State and Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST INVESTMENT IN CENTRAL improved business-property that can be purchased for $100,000. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, cost over $8,000, with lot 100 feet front, near corner of Fullerton and Western-avs.; photograph at our office; want an offer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. VACANT LOT, NEAR Peck-court; great bargain; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE BEST IMPROVED central business property in the city; well rented; learn particulars before buying. J. P. WHITE, 110 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF GOOD CITY property, some of which can be bought extremely low for cash. J. P. WHITE, 110 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—679 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY and basement brick house; good condition; cheap; cash and credit. GEO. MILLS ROGERS, Room 25, 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., cheap. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, near Twenty-seventh-st., one lot at a sacrifice if taken this week. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-second-st., stone-front residence, two stories and basement, $8,300. HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-second-st., vacant lot 50 feet front, very cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT BUSINESS building on West Madison-st.; rent, $4,000; at great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—55X130 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER Halsted and Thirty-fourth-st., $2,250. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP TO GOOD TENANT, the large stone building on West Washington-st., corner Green; building about 70x95, fitted up for public hall; is the finest hall in West Division, and only one on first floor, suitable for church or public hall, or would make splendid building for manufacturing purposes. Inquire at Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of F. H. POWERS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE EAST FRONT lots on Drexel boulevard; also on Grand boulevard. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — 44 FEET ON CANAL-ST., 44 feet north of Adams-st.; want offer. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—509 CALUMET-AV., BRICK HOUSE, two-story and cellar, brick barn; title now perfect; $4,200. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON ASHLEY-st., between Robey and Hoyne, $500. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, LARGE lot, on Adams-st., near Lincoln; some trade. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Fifty-third-st.; $15 per foot. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH 5 CLOSETS, bay window, shade-trees, etc., and two-story barn, near Wicker Park. Title perfect. Best offer this week takes it. F 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HERE IS WHERE YOUR MONEY will tell: Ogden-av., southeast corner of Jackson-st., 87 feet on Ogden-av., 16 on Jackson-st., 56 on Hermitage-av. I am authorized to sell at $50 per foot on Ogden-av. Several druggists and others wanting a store here. Go and see it. Plans for grand set of flats, photograph gallery, etc., at office. R. A. OSBORN, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY on Milwaukee-av., at a sacrifice. J. OHLERKING, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT OR USE, THE 3-story octagon new house at Lincoln Park, which I offer for $4,000 is the best bargain on the market. EDMUND G. STILES, 89 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—THAT FINE BRICK block of five dwellings and three stores (all well rented) corner of Ogden-av. and Harrison-st. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES AND vacant lots on the North Side. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, CORNER CONGRESS AND Laflin; 50 feet, Jackson, near Laflin; 25 feet, Monroe, near Laflin; 2 lots, Madison, near Laflin; and a large list of houses and lots in all parts of the West Division. R. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—EASY TERMS:

$6,500—Washington-st., east of Union Park, marble front and brick barn.

$5,500—Adams-st., an extra good octagon front brick, standing alone; desirable neighborhood.

$2,500—Monthly payments, a good corner house and lot, near Madison-st. cars; bath, &c.

$3,000—Jackson-st., near Aberdeen, 2-story frame house and wide lot.

LOTS.

Sacrifice—A beautiful lot, facing south, desirable location, South Division, near I. C. R. R. and horse-cars; a great bargain for a few days.

$115—Adams and Wood-sts., southwest corner.

$110—Ontario-st., near Pine-st. boulevard.

$125—Ashland-av., elegant east-front lot; nothing now to be had there less than $165.

J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST BARGAINS in houses and lots, from desirable little homes to elegant residences, in each division of the city, at one-third the price a few years ago, and paying 8 per cent net. Also, business property. Some can exchange. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., west front, $50 per foot. Address J 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON HUBBARD-ST., $1,800; rented at $18 per month; or will exchange for cargo of lumber. Address A D J, P.-O. Box 513.

FOR SALE—40X100 FEET ON FOURTH-AV., WITH large brick stable, near Van Buren-st. P. O'NEILL, 182 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A LARGE COTTAGE, 50x125 feet lot, 124 Lytle-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—LOT 30X125 FEET, with good house and barn, 905 West Madison-st., incumbrance of $1,500 to run 4 years, will sell equity this week for $1,300 cash. Address ROBT. S. WILCOX, 114 East Madison-st., with Race Bros.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES AT STOCK-Yards, so cheap that a party can treble his money by subdividing and selling lots immediately; water and sidewalks; after four days the price of all our property on Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. will be advanced. Twelve new houses go up immediately. Go out and see our new city, and come and see our plats. Go quickly if you want a choice bargain. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER GROVE LOT AT Kenwood for $20; 50 feet on Fifty-third-st., $17; on Jefferson-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., $20. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LIST OF EVANSTON dwellings and vacant lots. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS AND 7-ROOM HOUSE partly completed, at Washington Heights; only $850. JOHN C. LONG, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL home in Lake View, near the lake. Want a Michigan farm, stock, and implements. Address H. JACOBSON, Box 12,000, city.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10 PER ACRE—160 ACRE FARM, 7-room frame dwelling (new), cost $850; 100 acres under fence and plow; stables, sheds, corn-cribs, water, young orchard, etc., the very best of farm land; improvements would cost now $2,000; will sell for $1,600 on easy terms; near Sioux City, in Woodbury County, Ia.; it's a bargain.

$1,000—$300 down, 100-acre farm, all under No. 1 fence; house of 3 rooms, 55 acres in corn, 15 acres timber, 5 miles from Sloan, Monona County, Ia.; great bargain.

76-acre farm, half-mile from County-House, in Cook County, Ill., 8 miles from Chicago, elegant frame dwelling, 10 rooms, good barns, water, etc.; first-class place.

$3,700—17-acre farm, one block from depot at Park Ridge; good 7-room dwelling, barn, etc., farm all underdrained, 12 miles from the Court-House; if you will look at it you will buy.

$3,500—10 acres, elegantly improved with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery; fine spring of water, with a splendid 10-room frame dwelling, newly papered and painted, first-class barn, three blocks from depot, in Aurora, Ill.; this is the greatest bargain ever offered in Illinois; Aurora is a city of 15,000 people; the house alone is worth $4,000 to-day; splendid home.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS—One-half interest in a farm in Missouri, situated three miles from a railroad. The farm consists of 1,200 acres, 400 acres fenced and improved, the balance pasture and timber land, with running water. It is well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs. A good man wanted to purchase an interest and take the management of the business. There is a good house with eight rooms, large barn and sheds, ice and milk house. No one need answer who has not from $3,000 to $5,000 to invest. Address STOCK-RAISER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME FARM 144 ACRES, well improved, five miles from Kenosha, adjoining depot; an hour and three-quarters from Chicago; commutation rates; full view of lake; orchard and fruits; good buildings; living mineral springs. On cash and time. For particulars address BOND & NEWELL, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT HOMEstead with 8 acres, near New York City, on the Hudson River; is all clear of incumbrance; will exchange for Chicago property, either improved or vacant, and assume or pay cash not to exceed $20,000. Views of the place, with further information, at the Real-Estate Office of GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE NICE FARMS IN THE great fruit and stock region of Southern Illinois for sale or exchange for Chicago or suburban property. Address T. H. JONES, Johnsonville, Wayne County, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF UNimproved land five miles from Muskegon, in Muskegon County, Michigan. good farming land, and will make good fruit farm; reasons for selling, it is too far away from home. Address WM. GOODWIN, Makanda, Jackson County, Ill.

FOR SALE—SOME OF THE CHOICEST WHEAT lands in Iowa at half value; located ten years; perfect title and good reasons for selling. Address D 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—625 ACRES FIRST-class farming land, 100 miles south of Chicago, on long time or for good city equity. Address H 55, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS WHO desire to purchase three residence lots in Hyde Park. They must be bargains:

1. Lot 50 feet by good depth, east of Drexel Boulevard and south of Thirty-ninth-st.
2. Lot 200x200 east of Drexel, between Forty-third and Forty-seventh-sts.
3. Lot 200x150, east of Woodlawn-av., between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh-sts.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED STATE-ST. PROPERTY, between Harrison and Twelfth-st.; must be cheap. HENRY WALLER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—THE BEST BRICK HOUSE ON WEST Side for $3,500; prefer two-story and cellar. D. P. NEWELL, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, 5 to 8 acres of land on the line of some A 1 railroad (the Northwestern preferred), and inside the city limits; must be accessible for the workmen. Address H 76, Tribune office, and give location and price.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY, CENTRALLY located. Parties wishing to sell will please leave description and price at my office. JOHN P. OLINGER, Room 1, Washington Block, southwest corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FACTORY BUILDING, SAY 50X100 feet, 3 stories, with about 100 feet yard-room attached; Northwest Side preferred; will either buy for cash or lease for term of years, or will buy a site, say 150x150; must be cheap or no sale. Address H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON ONE OF THE AVEnues, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State, worth $8,000 to $10,000. We have several customers for houses from $5,000 upwards. Also cash customer for improved lot within five blocks of Court-House. W. S. ELLIOTT & CO., basement 148 LaSalle.

WANTED—I HAVE $2,000 CASH AND WISH TO buy either on State or Dearborn-st., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; an improved lot for it; must be a bargain. State price, &c., to J 36, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SEWing-machines at $5 to $10 each, and warranted. Two latest improved medium Singers at $10 each. Office, 297 South Halsted-st.

NEW DOMESTIC MACHINES SOLD CHEAP FOR cash or on easy payments. New Singer machines from $20 up. Second-hand machines of all kinds from $5 to $10. All kinds repaired and warranted. 412 West Madison-st. J. C. SPENCER. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE, 228 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Genuine Singers at a large discount for cash on monthly payments; rented and exchanged, several good machines from $5 to $20.

THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING-MACHINES sold on easy monthly payments or cheap for cash. Machines rented, repaired, and exchanged. 518 West Madison-st.

WE GUARANTEE $6 WORTH OF WORK EVERY week to ladies who buy genuine Singers of us and pay first payment. 255 West Madison-st.

WANTED — A WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, latest improvements; will pay cash. Address 146 South Water-st., Room 5.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANCE—A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—Look here—The greatest independent business and medical clairvoyant is MRS. PORTER, born with a natural gift. She has been tested by some of the great nobility of Europe and America. Tells you the name of the one you will marry; that of her visitor; also, deceased, and friends in full; shows likenesses; has that great French secret for such as love and speedy marriages; cures all diseases; she succeeds where all others fail. Fees, 50c and $1. Parties residing out of the city can consult MRS. PORTER by letter, inclosing a lock of hair, $1, and stamp. Office 652 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st. No gents.

CONSULT MADAME CLARE, NATURAL CLAIRvoyant and renowned charm worker; always reliable, and never fails. Gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. 110 West Polk-st., near Clinton, lower floor.

FOR A CORRECT READING OF THE PAST, present, and future, go to M. A. GENEVIA, 370 West Lake-st.

GOOD NEWS FOR THOSE IN TROUBLE OR heavy hearted—Go see the seventh daughter of the seventh son, the wonder of the new world, telling past, present, and future; also of lost or stolen goods; brings the separated together, and makes home happy through charms; half-price to the poor; satisfaction or no pay. 233 West Hubbard-st., near Curtis. MME. TERHUNE.

MME. DELAFORET, THE GREATEST CLAIRvoyant and magnetic physician of the age; guarantees complete satisfaction or money refunded; gives charms that are infallible. 420 State-st.

MRS. BREED—CIRCLES SUNDAYS AND WEDNESdays at 8 p. m. and Fridays at 2 p.m.; ladies only; sittings daily. 46 Ada-st.

MME. MILSOM, CLAIRVOYANT, REMOVED TO 1475 South State-st., over Post-office; est. 1865.

$1,000 REWARD—MADAM MAYNARD, MEDium, tells anything you wish to know, what is best for you to do; charms free for love, luck, or business. Materializing seances Sunday and Thursday evening. Her son, Dr. Mathew, cures nervous debility and all other diseases. 87 West Madison-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATents, 70 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Caveats filed, trade-marks protected, and a general patent business transacted. Call or address for particulars.

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Thirty-four years' experience as solicitors of patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY D. P. NEWELL, 188 WEST MADISON-st.:

730½ West Madison-st.
104 Honore-st.
628 Carroll-av.
Flats, Madison and Halsted.

TO RENT—333 WARREN-AV., NEAR HOYNE-st., 10-room house in superb condition, $30. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—520 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. PARties would take board for rent if desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON-front brick house, 42 Seeley-av., in splendid order, all conveniences, low. O. M. SOPER, 19 Honore-st.

TO RENT—584 CARROLL-AV., A NEAT COTTAGE of 7 rooms, completely furnished, and in perfect order. Apply at above number.

TO RENT—$14 PER MONTH—FINE FRAME dwelling-house 11 Harvard-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—110 OAKLEY-AV. AND 938 MONROE-st., stone fronts, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; every convenience and improvement; gas fixtures, furnace, etc. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—MARBLE, MODERN HOUSE, 12 rooms, near Union Park, $35; splendid neighborhood. EDMUND G. STILES, 89 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house with all modern improvements, No. 328 West Adams-st. Inquire at 330.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS on the West Side to a gentleman and wife who will board myself, wife, and child. Address XXX, Tribune.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, UNTIL MAY 1 OR LONGer time, 1½-story cottage 84 South Sangamon-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., 14 rooms, in complete order, gas-fixtures, furnace, hot and cold water; location very desirable, convenient to steam and horse cars; rent low to good party. Apply at 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—7-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NO. 1860 South Dearborn-st., and flats on Wabash-av. A. H. LORD, 151 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—1175 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY frame, brick basement. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 184 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—ELEGANT MARble-front dwelling, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE, WELL FURnished, No. 984 Prairie-av., second door south of Twenty-second-st., containing 11 rooms, sub-cellar, and large brick barn, with 50 ft lot; will rent only to private family, and reliable. Possession Sept. 1. Address K. 235 State-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 11 HUBBARD-court, eight rooms, modern improvements, to small family of adults; also furnished rooms. J. G. DWEN, 15 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—1086 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front, 12 rooms; 113 South Park-av., two-story and basement brown stone front, 11 rooms; 38 Cottage Grove-av., 5-room cottage; 1053 Indiana-av., 7-room cottage. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1419 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, nice yards, etc., only $15 per month. Apply to GEORGE NICHOLS, 146 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 564, FIFTEEN-room house; furniture for sale cheap; parties buying will have the cheapest rent in city; or will rent a part, furnished or unfurnished, to responsible tenant; the owner wants to leave the city.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WABASH-AV., near Fourteenth-st., till May 1. Address H 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, 1180 Indiana-av., low to right party. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—118 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD FRAME house, without basement; has been put in fine order; large lot, plenty of shade, etc. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Vincennes-place, $20. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT OCtagon stone-front house with all modern improvements, No. 377 Dearborn-av.; will be rented very low. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A handsome double house, in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT COLLYER, 500 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BRICK COTTAGE, SIX rooms, gas, water, etc., one block from street-cars. Apply at No. 57 Granger-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 290 ERIE-ST., ONE DOOR west of State-st. Inquire of owner, 42 and 44 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE AND BEAUTIFUL grounds 400 Orchard-st., near Belden-av.; rent, $30 a month. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 38 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—496 HURLBUT-ST., OCTAGON BRICK; 495 Belden-av., brick, near Lincoln Park; no basements, 8 rooms. M. PORTER, 14 Grant-place.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 10-ROOM AND ATTIC and all modern improvements, brick building, 216 Cass-st., corner of Chestnut, east front. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 90 LaSalle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

84 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
171 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
6 Groveland-court, 2-story and basement brick, $15.
1812 and 1824 Wabash-av., 2½-story and basement stone front.
198 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick, $30.
1273 Indiana-av., 2-story frame, second floor, five rooms.
Rooms for families, 112 and 114 Cottage Grove-av., $7.50 to $10.

WEST SIDE.

530 and 532 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts.
515 Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone, $30.
362 Park-av., 2-story and basement bricks, $30.
170 North Western-av., near Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement brick, near Indiana-st. and steam cars, $18.
Rooms for families northwest corner Sangamon and Fulton-sts., $10.
Rooms for families at 784 Carroll-av.; also barn.
Cottage on Shober-st., near North-av., $9 per month.
668 West Madison-st., meat market.
742 West Lake-st., 2-story and basement frame.

NORTH SIDE.

2-story and basement brick, Delaware-place, near Pine.
99 Huron-st., first floor and basement.

STORES.

187, 189, and 191 Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st., fronting on Cottage Grove and South Park-avs.
169 Archer-av.
14 North Canal-st.
398 Larrabee-st.
308 North Wells-st.

SUBURBAN.

Suburban property on the North Shore.

At South Evanston—Two 2-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rented at low rates.

At Evanston—A 2-story frame dwelling at north end of University Grove, on bluff overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very cheap.

At North Evanston, Glencoe, Highland Park, and Highwood, pleasantly located residences at very low rates.

2-story frame, 2 blocks from Hyde Park Depot, $15.

2-story frame, with lot 100x300, on Forty-seventh-st. (Kenwood Station) and Egandale-av.

Large brick and frame gothic cottage, east front, on South Park, convenient to Indiana-av. and steam cars, with large lot and barn, in complete order.

2-story brick, cottage style, at Normalville, Englewood, near the Normal School and depot.

TO RENT—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Halsted-sts.: Houses, brick and frame, $12.50 to $50 per month; flats, $4 to $20 per month, West Side; 339 and 341 East Indiana-st., stone-fronts, North Side; houses rented and rents collected; West Side property made a specialty.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON FORTIETH-ST. (first street south of Oakwood-boulevard); premises in good condition and convenient to both Hyde Park trains and Cottage Grove-av. horse-cars. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE SUBURBAN HOUSE, 25 ROOMS, partly furnished, very desirable, and low rent. Boarders can be had. For sale. F 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 2-story house, beautiful grove, convenient to cars, Hyde Park. Address H 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FRONT parlor and bedroom, or two bedrooms for two or four persons at Kenwood, one block from Station. Address H 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements. 460 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE MIDDLE FLATS OF NO. 167 EAST Ohio-st. and 203 North Clark-st.; six rooms each. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, NO. 16 RUSH ST., corner of Michigan. F. W. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE AND FOUR ROOM FLATS, one for $10; modern improvements; first-class building. JESSE HOLLADAY, Room 21 Ewing Block, North Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS FOR ONE OR TWO families, on North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO ADULTS ONLY—A FURNISHED flat; one of the best on the North Side; seven rooms, besides drying-room and cellar. Address J 17, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—104 SOUTH PAULINA-ST., FIRST floor 5-room flat of a new house, very convenient and stylish, hot and cold water, etc. Price $25.

TO RENT—FLATS AND ROOMS IN THE BRICK block corner Monroe and Desplaines-sts. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT 76 PAULINA-ST., NEAR MADIson, 4 rooms and two closets, $12.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS, NO. 254 THIRTY-first-st., near Michigan-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS AT 204 Washington-st. Inquire in store.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, single or in suites, in that elegant marble-front terrace, 20 Ogden-av., facing Union Park, cheap.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BED-ROOM WITH USE of front parlor, to lady. Call at 226 South Green-st., after Sunday.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE, southwest corner Peoria and Randolph-sts; $1.50 per week.

TO RENT—2 LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; terms reasonable. 57 South Green-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing. Every convenience. 48 Warren-av., Union Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with or without board, also small room. 22 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 157 South Peoria-st., corner Jackson. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ONE FLOOR IN A SWELL-FRONT brick house. 148 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; range, bath-room, gas, etc. 372 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side—Continued.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED AND PLEASantly located double or single rooms, without board, to let at low rates. Apply at once. 402 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 5 LARGE ROOMS, 44 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS at 381 West Washington-st.; also, one furnished room, to gentlemen.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, $5 A month, at 180 South Green-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIvate family of two. 195 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing and couple of lodging rooms. 145 South Halsted-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT PARLOR SUITE, NICEly furnished, to gentlemen; also front alcove room. 822 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS OF 4 TO 8 FOR light housekeeping, in good order, at 269 to 273 South Clark-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—282 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS FURnished rooms. References exchanged.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor of 135 South Clark-st., corner Madison, suitable for doctor's or dentist's office. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR one or two gentlemen, with use of barn. 508 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FIVE ROOMS AT 758 MICHIgan-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, suitable for three gentlemen. Also other first-class rooms; clean and cool, at reasonable rent. Apply at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—2 NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with splendid lake view; use of bath; en suite or single. 28 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR TO one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 115 Third-av.

TO RENT—494 WABASH-AV., ALCOVE UNfurnished with or without board, also small rooms.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE ROOM, all handsomely furnished, in finest location on South Side, to gentlemen. References exchanged. H 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE UNFURNISHED rooms in a private family on Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; also a large brick barn. Address F 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 21 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A FEW nicely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, at $1.50, $2, and $3.75 per week.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, en suite or single. 291 and 293 Wabash-av. Inquire Suite 8.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, single or en suite; use of bath-room; central location. Room 16, third floor, 163 East Adams.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with bath, at 798 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE, COMplete for housekeeping; also, other rooms. Apply at No. 620 South State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only. Apply to Room 6, northeast corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN O'NEILL BUILDING, CORner State and Harrison-sts. Apply to JANITOR.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, cheap; references required. 564 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—VERY DEsirable unfurnished rooms. Apply at Room 15, 46 and 48 Clark-st., adjoining Sherman House.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BACK AND FRONT PARLORS, VERY reasonable, to responsible gentlemen. 388 Wabash.

TO RENT—5 ELEGANT ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; rent reasonable to good parties. 1151 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, in business centre. Rates moderate. Transients accommodated. 146 State-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS. 302 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle and suite; can be arranged for light housekeeping. 473 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite. 131 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM WITH private family, hot and cold water. 816 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, HOT and cold water. 571 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS AT 74 TWENTY-fourth-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO GOOD PARTIES, PARLOR floor, with basement; splendid order; large yard; good location. 1084 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY ON Dearborn-av., a large nicely furnished front room, with hot and cold water, to one or two gentlemen. Terms such as to insure satisfaction. Address G 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A nice, with all improvement, furnished front alcove room. 198 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—225 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—NICELY-furnished room without board.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—LARGE SINGLE room at 71 North State-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, NORTH Side, five minutes' walk from State-st. bridge; hot and cold water and use of bath; private family. Address J 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—202 ERIE-ST., ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; bath-room on the floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor to gentlemen only. Private family. 240 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms in a private family and very desirable location. Address J 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, FURnished. 352 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO quiet transients, $1 per day; location central. Address T 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and lady; board for lady only. Address F 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LADIES OR gentlemen. J 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NO. 794 STATE-ST., SMALL STORE, with 2 rooms back, only $15 per month; large show window. JOHN C. LONG, 74 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 319 West Randolph-st. A. H. LORD, 151 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORE 313 STATE-ST., GOOD LOCAtion, rent low. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 31 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR South Water-st., 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORE CORNER OF WEST WASHington and Green-sts. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SECOND AND THIRD floors, corner LaSalle and Adams, opposite Law Library. Desk room cheap in basement. 204 LaSalle.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SPLENDID REAR OFFICE convenient to Board of Trade and commission business. Call at State Line office, 166 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS, OFFICE AND HOUSEkeeping rooms, on South Clark-st.; rents low to good tenants. Apply to MALCOM McNEILL, 224 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO LIGHT LOFTS (NEAR STATE and Madison-sts.) fitted up with Baxter engine and shafting for running sewing-machines. Address H 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE BASEMENT FOR STORAGE, well lighted, South Water and Dearborn-sts. Apply to L. BURTON, 88 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MIDDLE SALOON, WELL FURNISHED, to gentleman and lady. J 22, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW INQUIRies for houses south of Twenty-second-st., at not over $50 per month. W. S. ELLIOTT & CO., Basement, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, north of Twenty-second and east of State, south of Division and east of Clark; must be cheap. G 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife 2 or 3 airy rooms, unfurnished, except carpets, in a pleasant location on South Side. No response will be considered unless it describes the accommodations, and states location and terms. G 69, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DINING-ROOM BY MAN and wife in good location, with not less than ten boarders; will board owner for rent; references given. G 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR 2 gentlemen in a private family, with breakfast and supper preferred. North Side. Address, immediately, H 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT HOUSE, convenient to Kenwood or Hyde Park Stations; immediate possession not essential; will pay bonus for favorable lease. Address G 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SASH, DOOR, AND blind factory, with machinery. Address G 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, A SPAcious room on North Side, near the lake; small house preferred. Rent must be moderate. Address G 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED, LARGE front or alcove room, with or without board, for gent and wife; would like small barn. Give price and location. Address F 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, furnished, suitable for light housekeeping, in a pleasant and quiet part of the city. Address, stating location and terms, G 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENT AND WIFE, A flat or house of about 6 rooms, on North Side, in good neighborhood. Address, stating location and price, G 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG LADY EMployed during the day, a nicely furnished room, South Side, between Harrison and Sixteenth-st., with or without board. Address F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, OR rooms, with bathing facilities, and breakfast, by a middle-aged gentleman; location north of Lincoln Park; would prefer small, unobtrusive family, without other boarders; would also like stable accommodations for horse. Address G 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, not over a mile from Court-House, in good locality, for moderate rent. Address H 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CONVENIENT COTtage, or 3 or 4 rooms, in good location; South Side preferred; rent low and pay prompt. Address, stating location, price, etc., H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE AT HYDE Park, near station, well finished. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, a pleasant house, furnished or unfurnished, on the North Side; neighborhood of St. James' Church preferred. Address H 62, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO LADIES, MOTHER and daughter, a large nicely furnished front room or suite in private family on North Side, south of North-av. and east of LaSalle-st.; must be in good location with pleasant surroundings and contiguous to good day board. Address H 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SHOULD LIKE TO RENT a furnished house for a few months. Any one leaving the city and desirous of having their house taken care of in their absence, please address H 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AUG. 1, SMALL HOUSE situated on North or South Side; rent must be reasonable. F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, cottage or 2-story dwelling, with barn; rent not to exceed $20. Address F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX OR SEVEN ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, on West Side, between Van Buren and Fulton-sts. and Peoria and Ann and Centre-av.; must have gas. Address M C A, 111 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH FROM eight to ten rooms, with modern improvements, in a good location; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY QUIET YOUNG couple, two furnished or unfurnished front rooms in strictly private family; South Side, east of State-st.; references; state terms. H 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE FIRST OR SECOND floor of a desirable residence, unfurnished, with or without board. H 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC wishes a nice furnished room in payment of piano lessons and sheet-music. H 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house; about 10 rooms, modern improvements, on South Side, with barn, furnished or unfurnished; prompt pay and A 1 references. Address J 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE NOT LESS THAN 7 rooms, with barn, near the lake. Address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL DWELLING house on the South Side near Thirty-first-st.; or North Side near Lincoln Park; prompt pay; no children. Address, stating lowest terms H 28, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping, 10 minutes' walk from Randolph and Wabash-av.; must have water and water-closet; references exchanged. Address G W, 22 and 24 River-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH OR WITHout board, in a strictly private family, for two gentlemen, located between Green and Aberdeen, Jackson and Harrison-sts. J 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, on South Side north of Twelfth-st.; references given. Address, stating terms, must be cheap, J 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—HOUSE AND BARN, with several acres, at Lawndale. Address H 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE AUG. 10, 3 or 4 rooms, with closets and water, for housekeeping in house occupied by private family; North or South Side; references; state location and price. H 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED house, near business centre; or 4 or 6 rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping. G 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; two in family; must be east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. G 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN GOOD neighborhood. Address H 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BARN FOR three horses, on West Side. Address WIRTS & SCHOLLE, 222 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in family where there are no boarders or lodgers; east of State, north of Twenty-fifth; good references. Address J 38, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AN INTELLIGENT, SELF-SUPPORTING LADY in temporary need seeks a loan from a gentleman of means, for which security could be given, and interest if desired. H 23, Tribune office.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ALL SAVINGS-BANK BOOKS, RECEIVERS' CERtificates, county orders and city scrip bought and sold, and loans negotiated, by IRA HOLMES, general broker, 86 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos, without removal and other valuables, at reduced rates. Describe security. H 61, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, mortgages, and other securities bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos and other good securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal, and other securities, at low rates. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 95 Clark.

FOR SALE—DIRT CHEAP—ONE SHARE OF THE Prairie Farmer Co. Apply to H. J. DETMERS, 372 Cottage Grove-av.

LOANS, LARGE OR SMALL, MADE ON FURniture or other good collateral without removal or publicity, at lowest rates. Room 59 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, and other good securities. No. 190 Dearborn-st. R. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT LOWest current rates, on improved city property. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 8.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT LOW RATES OF INterest on first-mortgage real-estate security. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

PIANOS—MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS pianos at 10 per cent per annum, storage free. H 87, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $500, $2,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $12,000 on improved city property at favorable rates. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO BORROW $2,500 on the best real estate security; will pay 7 per cent, but no commission. Address J 29, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT OVER $1,000, on good city property at lowest rates. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $500 TO $3,000 TO LOAN on real estate at 7 per cent; no commissions. JOHN MILTON OLIVER, Room 37, No. 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$6,000 AT 7 PER CENT FOR 5 YEARS on manufacturing property worth nearly three times that amount. G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE, $500 to be returned every 6 months. Address J 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 FOR 3 OR 5 years on improved, well-rented city real estate. HUTCHINSON BROS., 85 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—$3,500 ON BEST VACANT PROPERTY in city; will pay 9 per cent. H 90, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on good city property and improved farms. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

$500, $1,000, AND LARGER AMOUNTS TO loan on city property at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Randolph-st.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city improved property. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR; WILL PAY 15 per cent; security stone and brick building on long leasehold in business centre, worth $10,000. Address J 16, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved property; 7 and 8 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

100,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED CHIcago real estate at 7 per cent. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING AN UNLAUNdried shirt made of Wamsutta muslin and 2,300 extra heavy linen, all finished and ready to laundry, for $1 each or 6 for $5.50. This is unequaled by any other shirt-house in the world. Quick sales and small profits are what we want. Call and see them. Best quality (pantaloon cut) jean drawers, the finest made, for 75 cents a pair, sold everywhere for $1.25. See our new patent yoke-band collars at 20 cents each, or $2 per dozen. Largest stock and assortment of linen collars and cuffs in the city. Give us a trial. "LONE STAR" SHIRT CO., 193 Dearborn-st., opposite Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune, daily and Sunday edition, for 1878. Make me an offer. Address F 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—MARBLE mantels, bath tubs, lead pipe, etc.; might exchange for horse and phaeton. Address F 80, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOUSE TO BE MOVED—TWO-STORY frame dwelling 109 East Fourteenth-st., in good repair; will sell cheap. Call or address JOHN GEARY, 257 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—18 OIL-LAMPS, WITH NEWEST style patent reflectors, at 50 cents each, any quantity; 2 gas-fixtures at $5 each, worth $8 each; 3 outside showcases at $5 and $8 each; small counter cash-desk at $3; 6 stools at 50 cents each; some framed pictures at $4 each, worth $10 each; all these goods are perfect and extra cheap; have no use or room for them. 193 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD BILLIARD-TABLES, complete, one $50; also three pool-tables; ivory balls, good as new. 229 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEVATOR. APPLY TO G. W. READY, at 364 North-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS, THE BEST HARD coal for $4.25 per ton, delivered, full weight. 395 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 60,000-POUND RAILROAD-TRACK scale, in good order, for one-half its value. Inquire or address LOOMIS & FOLLETT, 178 and 180 Mather-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A NICE 4-OAR ROW BOAT, ALL complete; also, movable mast and sail for use at pleasure. J. H. BUSH, 163 Randolph-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO MILCH COWS, OR EXchange for a road wagon and harness. Call after 6 p. m. at 136 South Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—SIX BATHTUBS WITH FIXTURES, copper, full-size, second-hand; also a circulating boiler and tank; must be sold; call and see them Monday or Tuesday at 173 West Madison-st., basement.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS WHICH I HAVE BOUGHT AT A great sacrifice; must be sold immediately; call and examine and secure a great bargain. A. LAUDERBACK, diamond jewelry manufacturer, 70 Madison-st., corner of State, second floor.

FOR SALE—A FINE STEM-WINDING GOLD watch, American movements, in pawn for $53; will sell for $40. Address J 19, Tribune office.

THE BOSS WATCH IS NOT IN PAWN, BUT I don't know how soon it may be unless I sell it. Made to order for a railroad conductor a few months ago, it is a 4 oz. solid gold case, with a B. W. Raymond movement. Cost $225; and $100 cash will take it on Monday. Must have money. Address G 41, Tribune.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ST. LOUIS PREMIUM BRICK, $30; MICHIGAN, $22; Ohio, $18; Indiana, $14 and $16; Philadelphia, $40; Baltimore, $45. HALE & CO., 88 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 625 MADISON-ST., A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES and mares; will sell or trade. One nice pony, $25; one 3-spring delivery wagon, $30; one express harness, $11.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY CARriages, buggies, phaetons, side-bar road wagons, harness, etc., at low prices. H. B. HILL, 394 and 398 Wabash-av.

A FEW FINE SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES for sale at low prices, at J. SAWYER'S Stables, Nos. 9 and 11 Third-av.

A LOT OF SECOND-HAND BUGGIES OF ALL kinds at a bargain; also first-class new buggies, our own make, and delivery-wagons. Will sell very cheap this week at 715 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW lady, a bright bay horse, 6 years of age, 15½ hands high; he is without spot or blemish, and will stand any place without being hitched, and the most timid person can drive him, and he trotted last fall in 2:43, being his first and last time on the track; also one good and very stylish sorrel horse; he is of the same age, 16 hands high, stoutly built; he would make a fine horse for a coupe or delivery wagon; he weighs just 1,250 pounds; also a park phaeton and side-bar top buggy made by R. M. Stivers, of New York, and harness, to be sold together or separate, very reasonable. I want to sell, and any person wishing a trial of ten days with either of the horses can have it. Apply at the barn in the rear of residence, No. 25 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SQUARE BOX WAGON, SHIFTING top, three springs, two seats, room for three; shafts and pole; in perfect order for immediate use; suitable for business or pleasure; weighs 500 pounds, and strong. One set double harness, perfect. Also, new custom-made light open road buggy, side springs, Dexter pattern. All cheap for cash. 122 Michigan-av., near corner Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 NICE 2-SEATED CARriages, 1 nice jump seat, 2 basket phaetons and several new and second-hand buggies and road wagons, also a fine sulky. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—BLACK GELDING 16¼ HANDS, BRED in Kentucky, 6 years old; a green one; pure gaited; sound and kind; no vices or tricks of any kind; a gentleman's fine road-horse; sent him to track 14th June; trotted Wednesday, July 23, full mile in 2:38; last quarter in 38 seconds; will sell for what he is worth and take good top buggy in the deal. Address Lock Box 186, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD TEAM OF black mares; can be driven single or double; perfectly safe and best kind of saddle horses; will exchange for another larger horse or sell cheap for cash, having no use for two horses. Address G 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW PHAETON. Apply at 442 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-BAR BREWSTER spring top buggy with pole and shafts; will sell for $140 if taken at once. Can be seen at 770 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE NEW LANDAUlette rockaway (new style six-seated family carriage); first-class city make. Can be seen at Nos. 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, CHEAP. W. B. W., 650 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TOP DELIVERY WAGON, with tongue and shafts. Inquire at B. F. RANSOM'S stable, 487 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LARGE BLACK COUPE horse, sound and gentle. HARVEY, clothier, 84 State-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND LIGHT DOUBLE family carriage, eliptic and C springs, sound leather suspension-top, newly painted, and in good condition in every respect. 122 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BAY COUPE HORSE, 16¼ HANDS high, 6 years old; also, matched pair of bay geldings, 6 years old, 16 hands high. This stock is from the country, and all sound and right in every respect. Will satisfy any party that wants good stock. Address G 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN-HACK AT 97 AND 99 WEST Lake-st.

FOR SALE — ONE CAR-LOAD FIRST-CLASS heavy draft and driving horses, just arrived this morning from the country, by A. E. KOEHN, in rear of 569 West Twelfth-st., corner Loomis, Chicago.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 1,300-POUND HORSE—cheap—suitable for carriage. Address G 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINELY-BRED FILlies from 1 to 4 years old; also, one or two stallions. Address P. L. HANSCOM, 108 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF NO. 1 EXTRA heavy horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs; also one pair of dapple-gray coach horses, 5 and 6 years old; and one dapple-gray coupe horse. Call in rear of 133 West Twelfth-st. PETER GLYNN.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STOCK—I HAVE FIFTEEN horses and mares, all sizes, that I must sell this week; also 20 open and top buggies, and 3 carriages, harness, etc. 371 West Fifteenth-st., first house east of Centre-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE HORSE FIT FOR GENeral use. Inquire at liquor-store, 350 South Halsted.

FOR SALE—5 GOOD SINGLE-DRIVING HORSES, speedy; also one side-spring and one end-spring top buggies, at 407 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PHAETON AND PONY, ENTIRE OR separate. Call at 619 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—FIRST-CLASS HORSE, harness, and grocery-wagon, at BOIES, FAY & CONKEY'S, 76 Wabash-av., Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES THAT CAN TROT in 2:40; also pair trot 2:50; single horse trot 2:35; single horse trot 2:40; single horse trot 2:50; also several good business horses. OSCAR FIELD, 165 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW EXPRESS-wagon, cheap, suitable for grocery. 26 and 28 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 7-YEAR-OLD COUPE HORSE, 16 hands high, gentle and kind; also a fine, large phaeton-horse, 5 years old. Both are fine saddle-horses. One fine square-box top buggy; one three-spring democrat wagon. 528 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, WEIGHS 1,300 pounds, 6 years old; not afraid of cars, gentle and sound. Can be seen at 183 West Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY, NEARLY NEW. Can be seen at EDGERTON'S Stables, 37 and 39 Fourteenth-st. Price, $250.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THREE NEW TOP BUGGIES that I will sell at an extremely low price. Call and see. 315 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—SQUARE BOX TOP BUGGY, BROWN'S make, in good order, at 1083 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OPEN BUGGY, OR WILL TRADE for good horse. UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING GLASS FRONT, PLATform springs, four-seated family carriage, almost new. Price, $250. Can be seen at 147 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PONY, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE; must be sold. WRIGHT'S Livery, 250 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TOP BUGGY. PENNOYER make; no use for it, and will sell cheap; can be seen after 6 p. m. at 1245 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — 2 NICE 2-SEATED CARriages, 2 basket phaetons, and several new and second-hand buggies and road wagons, also a fine sulky. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 GOOD DRIVING HORSES, 2 farm wagons, 1 delivery wagon, 10 good second-hand buggies, and all kinds of harness, at 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Coan & TenBrocke top buggy in good order, for $50 if taken at once, at 591 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MEDIUM WEIGHT SQUARE-box top buggy; also, light double harness. Inquire at 41 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—12 DRAFT AND DRIVING HORSES, price from $25 to $85; 5 good top buggies, 4 express wagons, and harnesses, at 19 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY IN GOOD ORDER, OR would exchange for a horse. Call at 914 West Madison-st.

MUST BE SOLD TO PAY CHARGES: 1 SECOND-hand basket phaeton, first-class; 1 patent-wheel top-buggy, as good as new; 2 other open buggies, very cheap; 1 heavy three-spring wagon, as good as new; also 5 horses and mares fit for draft or business; 4 sets of single and double harness, as good as new; will sell together or separate. 213 West Twelfth-st., corner of Desplaines.

PENNOYER & CO.,
390 TO 396 WABASH-AV.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES.

We have in stock a choice selection of desirable carriages, perfectly finished, and the standard for general excellence. Our side-spring business buggies and low elliptic-spring pleasure wagons have a sale unequaled by any other first-class vehicle. Just arrived, an assortment of the celebrated Abbott, Downing & Co.'s Concord express wagons and trucks. All our prices extremely reasonable.

We also have a large stock of first-class second-hand buggies in fine order, many but little worn, and to close them out will make very low prices.

RIG FOR LADY—CHESTNUT HORSE, 9 YEARS old, perfectly kind for child to drive, sound; phaeton in good order, but little used. 90 Twenty-second-st.

VERY NOBBY RIG—COAL-BLACK HORSE, 15¼ hands, 8 years old, perfectly sound, and kind for most timid person to drive, and most stylish in the city; side-bar buggy, in perfect order, best make, as good as new; owner away. Can be seen at 88 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS high, 8 years old; can trot in 2:50; a square box-top buggy, as good as new, for a second-hand coupe. Address H 34, Tribune office.

WILL GIVE $5 PER MONTH FOR USE OF horse and buggy; good pasture and light use. G 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, PHAETON, AND harness, or either, for fine hunting-case watches, one stem-winder. Address F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIble horseman would like a good horse for his keeping for a month or two. H 92, Tribune office.

WANT TO PAY $100 CASH FOR A GOOD SPAN of mares used to travel. G 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A SMALL HORSE, GOOD-looking, black preferred, young and sound, 14 hands high, suitable for a lady to ride and drive. Address H 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND TWO-SEATED OR jump-seat one-horse buggy in good order at a bargain, to fill country order. A. A. ABBOTT & CO., corner Beach and Sebor-sts., opposite 319 South Canal.

WANTED—A WELL BROKE FAMILY HORSE, for which I will pay cash. Call Monday or Tuesday at Room 10, 137 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A STYLISH LADY'S DRIVING HORSE and phaeton. Address G 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY, OR EITHER, in exchange for a handsome oil painting (large size) in elegant gold frame, worth $150 cash. Address J 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL OR TRADE—A FINE FAST horse; No. 1, guaranteed. Call at RYAN'S, corner of Michigan and Cass-sts. DANDY.

WANTED—A DRIVING-HORSE THAT CAN TROT in 2:40; price must be low. Address J 13, Tribune.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIXTURES OF A CIGAR store, almost new. Address J 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT OAK AND PLATE-glass show case, suitable for the exhibition of millinery or furnishing goods. Will be sold very low. W. E. BURLOCK & CO., 211 and 213 Madison-st.

WANTED—OFFICE DESK, SIZE ABOUT 30X48 inches, with drawers underneath; must be substantial make and low price. Address F 84, Tribune.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

394 STATE-ST.—PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Address MR. or MRS. ANDREWS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A $2,500 STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE for sale at Chicago wholesale prices in Cary Station, on C. & N. W. R. R., 38 miles from Chicago. Cash or part cash and good security for balance. Building for sale or low rent. Post-Office with business will pay more than half of rent. Poor health cause for selling. Address JOHN A. NISH, Cary Station, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH FROM $1,000 to $2,000; the undersigned for the want of capital will sell a one-third interest in a new and valuable patent not yet introduced. Call or address S. G. WILLIAMS & CO., 80 West Van Buren-st.

A GOOD PARTY DESIRING TO INVEST SMALL capital in a promising enterprise will please address, stating where interview can be had, G 45, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN AT ONCE—THE FURNIture and lease of 19 rooms for sale, centrally located. 103 Washington-st., Room 60.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GOOD-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or exchange for improved real estate. Call between 7 and 9 a. m. at 330 Ohio-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PROVISION MARket, on one of the main streets in the city, for sale, or half-interest; doing a cash business; must be a good business man. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, WELL FURNISHed, full, and paying; location best on West Side, near Madison-st.; sickness of owner compels a sale. Inquire at 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

CAPITALISTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO call at 128 Dearborn-st., basement, and investigate a valuable, legitimate business, requiring some money. Profits large.

FOR SALE—$12,000—BANKING-HOUSE BUILDing cost $20,000; vaults, $4,000; Hall's burglar safe, $1,600; Sargent's time-lock, $400. The only bank in a city of 8,000 people. One of the largest manufacturing cities in Illinois, 3 railroads, and on navigable river, 100 miles from Chicago. Parties retiring cause of sale; $80,000 now on deposit. Business for the year closed July 1, 1879; net profits, $9,160. This is the best business opening in the United States. Any young or old man who wants to make money, this is the chance. Call and see me if you want a banking-house that pays a larger net profit than any bank in the Union for the capital invested. Do not bother unless you mean business. This is no humbug. We will pay all expenses to see it from any part of the Union, if not as we represent it to be in this notice. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY ONE CHANCE OFFERED IN A man's life to buy the great Twenty-second-st. Palace Market and Packing-House. The reputation and business of this well known house speak for themselves, and need no comments; second to none in this city as regards business, location, and reputation. The proprietor is compelled to leave the city for some months to come on business over which he has no control. Only for this no fair inducement could buy it. No man or set of men need apply unless they have plenty of money and mean business. The wholesale and retail trade of this house is unlimited.

Wanted—A good, first-class city stallsman who does not drink, smoke, or use profane language. Apply at 104 and 106 Twenty-second-st. J. D. L. HARVEY.

FINE OPENING IN DRUG BUSINESS—A FINE store well established, doing good business, in one of the best business towns on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 100 miles west of Chicago. Address M. L. GREENWOOD, Pecatonica, Ill.

FOR SALE—A THIRD INTEREST IN MINES IN the new silver district in Arizona for $4,800 cash; this is a rare opportunity to purchase of original prospectors; party must be in every way acceptable to advertiser; particulars on interview. Address J 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BRICK BANKING-HOUSE, with vaults and burglar-proof safes, all in fine order, and located in a growing and prosperous city in Central Iowa. This is worth investigating, as it is a chance very seldom offered. Address C, BUSINESS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — DRUG-STORE, AT A BARGAIN; terms easy; the finest store in the city; well located; rent low, and doing a good business; will invoice about $4,000; good reason for selling. L. L. LANE, No. 308 Brady-st., Davenport, Iowa.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE STOCK in trade, tools, and fixtures, and good will of blacksmith shop in a town of 6,000 inhabitants, about twelve miles from Chicago Court-House. This is a good chance for a man with a little money to step into a good business. Address F 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FIXTURES of finely-located store; old-established trade. Owner has other business to attend to. Address J 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALL'S LAUNDRY, 110 SOUTH DESplaines-st., cheap for cash; going away.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET ON South Side, large cash custom; sales, $5,000 a month; must sell on account of sickness of owner; terms very easy. Apply to R. F. WINSLOW, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE 'FRISCO, NEWSBOY, AND LOOKout mines on Grape Creek, Fremont Co., Colorado; $5,000 down, $15,000 on time or improved Chicago property. Address at once H 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A LIVERY STOCK, consisting of top-buggies, two-seated buggy, carriages, fine driving horses, and harness of all kinds; must be sold this week as I have other business. At 591 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A ten-year old established crockery-store; centrally located. Inquire of CHAS. PICK, corner Franklin and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—12 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap for cash, in business centre; suitable for a lady to run; am leaving the city. Address H 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST LUNCH-CAR AND FURNITURE, at a bargain. 117 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A BUSINESS PAYing a profit of $100 on each machine; protected by patents just granted; now preparing for the September Exposition, with gross profits almost unlimited; $1,000 to $5,000 required, and must see me in Chicago. INVENTOR, P.-O. Box 312.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SALOON AND RESTAUrant. Inquire at 25 East Kinzie-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE MOST ELEGANTLY-fitted beer and sample room in the vicinity of Board of Trade. GOODWIN & CO., 328 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CASH BUSINESS WITH YEARLY net profit of from $5,000 to $7,000; reason, retiring from business. G 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MARKET, NO. 221 WEST RANDOLPH-st.; old cash location; machinery, ice-house, marble-top tables, etc. No. 1 stand; $300 cash.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LIQUOR-STORE, WITH established trade; present owner going into other business. Inquire of owner at 500 Archer-av., northwest corner of Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE MURPHEY MARKET, 409 WEST Madison-st. Inquire at Room 8, 146 Madison-st., of mortgagee.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR business; splendid location; old established trade. Address F 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHed mercantile business, South Side; about $1,500 required; no trade. H 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES, dry goods, and notions in a suburban town; only one in the place; splendid trade; post-office pays rent; about $1,000 stock; sickness only reason for selling. Address G 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT, FIXtures new; good locality; good reason for selling; rent, $20 per month. 904 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS SUITABLE FOR A MAN with small capital, not afraid to work; can clear from $10 to $12 per week. Inquire for JOHN, at 61 West Randolph-st., after 6 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROCERY store doing a good business. Established ten years. Address F 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PLANING-MILL and factory worth $20,000; want an offer; easy payments. Address G 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LUNCH-CAR; GOOD LOCATION. 14 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE located at 46 West Madison-st., Chicago, with an established trade, both regular and transient; 10 years' location, and doing a paying business. To be sold on account of the death of the proprietor. Mrs. A. FOOT, 46 West Madison-st.

GROCERY STORE IN A LIVE CITY OF 7,000 FOR sale; cash trade; three years' lease; stock $2,400 to $2,700; a splendid chance. Address Lock Box 1044, Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill.

I OFFER FOR SALE 184 SHARES OF STOCK IN the Chicago Daily Telegraph Company; will give par for more stock. Address Non-Resident, Briggs House Room 54, Chicago.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, IN GOOD LOCATION ON South Side, doing first-class business; a splendid chance for parties with small capital. Address J 27, Tribune office.

MERCHANT-TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale in Topeka, Kas. Will invoice $1,200 to $1,500. Clean new stock. Address SWALLOW, REED & CO., Topeka, Kas.

ON ACCOUNT OF DESIRING TO GO TO EUROPE I will sell my confectionery and bakery at a very low price; it is situated on the best street on the North Side; a first-class place for ice-cream and soda-water stand. Address G 38, Tribune office.

TO PHYSICIANS—I HAVE A SURGICAL SPEcialty established in a growing city, and want a medical gentleman with some means to join me; an excellent opening for the right man. Address Dr. LACKEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR OUR LOUD-speaking telephones; exclusive territory given. Room 40, 142 LaSalle-st.

MACHINERY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—CONSISTING OF IRON AND woodworking machinery, engines, mill and machine shop supplies, every day this week at 217 Lake-st. C. L. RICE & CO.

FOR SALE—ENGINES FROM 3 TO 200 HORSE power; portable engines from 6 to 25 horse power; a good assortment of fire-box boilers; tubular boilers from 4 to 80 horse power; several two-flue boilers; a lot of old boiler shells suitable for tanks; a lot of tanks and kettles; 2 trip-hammers, 2 drop-hammers, 3 screw presses, hand and power punches and shears; a lot of jack screws; second-hand pipe, smoke stack, crimping machines, forges, anvils, bellows; manufacturer of vises and tools; machine work and boiler work promptly executed at SPRINGER'S machinery depot, 52 to 66 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 42-INCH LOCOMOTIVE BOILER about 40 horse power; one 3x8 upright boiler, 10 horse power; one 3x6 tight tank and one 2x4 tight tank; all in perfect order. HAY & PRENTICE, 57 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS PARKER'S double headed patent sandpapering machine. Call at 230 West Ohio-st.

WANTED—ON MONDAY, A NO. 3 OR 4 STEAM pump in good working order at foundry 1056 South Halsted-st.; state price.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN TRAINING-SCHOOL. For circulars apply to MRS. ALICE H. PUTNAM, 53 South Park-av., Chicago.

EXPERIENCED MUSIC-TEACHER WILL GIVE lessons for 25 cents, with piano for practice. H. CLARK, care Carrier 24, West Side.

WALTER C. LYMAN,
ELOCUTIONIST,
286½ Wabash-av.
See amusement column.

WANTED—LESSONS IN LANDSCAPE AND MArine drawing and painting, at my house, near Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.; state price per lesson. H 79, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE ½-MEDIUM LIBERTY printing-press; also ½-medium printing-press, with or without steam attachments. Room 60 Reaper Block.

$25 WILL BUY A SELF-INKING PRESS, 10 fonts of type, and rest of complete outfit for job printing work; all in good order. Address [illegible] W., 96 Michigan-av.

REAL ESTATE.

Something New in Houses---A Fire-Proof Residence.

Unusual Number of Fine Dwellings Now Building.

Description of the Most Interesting Specimens of House-Architecture.

Sales and Building Permits of the Week---Street Improvements.

Development of the Parks---New Ideas in Paving---Elevated Railroads.

A fire-proof residence is something of a novelty in this country. The new residence that Burling & Whitehouse, architects, are erecting for Mr. S. M. Nickerson, President of the First National Bank, will have this unique claim to attention. It will be, besides this, notable as the

LARGEST PRIVATE HOUSE

in the city. In size it ranks both Mr. George M. Pullman's house and that of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, which have been till now the Gog and Magog of house-architecture in this city. Mr. Nickerson's house, which is up to the basement, stands on the northeast corner of Cass and Erie streets. The dimensions of the ground-plan are 102x80 feet. It will be three stories high, besides the basement. Bedford stone will be the material of the basement, and the superstructure will be of Ohio stone from the Amherst quarries. Columns of granite will support the front porch. No wood will appear anywhere about the exterior, to the great gratification of those lovers of the true, the good, and beautiful whose eyes have been made sore

BY SEEING WOODEN STOOPS

and porches put on $25,000 and $50,000 houses. In too many Chicago houses expenditure seems to have run riot till the front stoop was reached, when the easy step from the sublime to the ridiculous was made in wood. The interior of Mr. Nickerson's house is rendered completely fire-proof by the same general methods of construction that were followed in the Singer building, now owned by Field & Leiter. The floors are laid on iron beams, between which brick arches are sprung. These arches are overlaid with cement. The handsome stairway that rises from the centre of the main hall, opposite the front door, will be built of marble. Tile and stone will constitute most of the interior surfaces that are not decorated. The main floor will be divided into a hall 18x53, with a marble stairway in the centre, a parlor 18x22, a second parlor 18x23, a library 18x23, an art gallery 23x38, lighted from above, a dining-room 18x30, smoking-room 18x20, a gentleman's reception-room 18x20. There will be on this floor two fire-proof vaults, a water elevator, and the kitchen and domestic offices. A novelty in the interior construction is to be the

ENTIRE ABSENCE OF PLASTER.

There is to be no plaster laid on any of the walls. The interior surface will be marble, tile, ornamental woods, and hangings and tapestries.

Chicago has been fortunate in escaping the monotony that mars the architecture of older cities. The brown-stone fronts of New York and the brick rows of Baltimore or Philadelphia have no parallel here. A business district that has been entirely rebuilt since 1871 would naturally present great diversities of outline. In our residence quarters the fashionable tendency has been, and is, to build unlike one's neighbor, and not, as in New York, to ape the brown-stone front next door. During the present season an

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES

have been put up or begun. The palatial home of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has been pushed nearly to completion, the beautiful residence of Mr. Nickerson, described above, has been begun, and a great many others erected that attract admiration for the beauty of their exterior and the elegance and convenience of the interior arrangements. Messrs. Palmer & Spinning have planned for Mr. H. J. Willing, of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., a residence in the Gothic style, to stand at the corner of Rush and Ontario streets. A Minnesota limestone, of a rose color, will be the material. The trimmings will be dressed, and the walls rock-faced. The ground plan will be 71x76 feet, and the hight three stories, a basement, and attic. One of the most noticeable of the new houses on the North Side is that built by the same architects for Mark Skinner, Esq., at the southwest corner of Rush and Ontario streets. It is of Ohio sandstone in two colors, buff and blue. English Gothic describes the order of architecture, which has a plain but massive effect. In the main hall there is a large

OLD-FASHIONED STONE FIREPLACE

for burning logs of wood, with a stone mantelpiece, in the English style, reaching to the ceiling. The ceiling, floor, and wainscoting are of oak. There is a steam passenger-elevator. The house is heated by hot water and steam. An especially fine room is the library, 17x29, with bookcases lining all the walls.

Burnham & Root are building for Mr. E. S. Stickney a house in the Italian renaissance style. It stands on Huron street, between Cass and Rush, is 46x70, with pressed-brick walls and stone trimmings. A conservatory opens into the hall from under the stairways, and from the second landing of the stairs one can look through large windows upon

ITS LEAVES AND FLOWERS.

Special attention has been paid to the arrangement and decoration of the library. It will be 17x35, with bookcases eight feet high, extending around the room. The walls will be painted a deep maroon.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter has bought one-half the Newberry Block, between Superior and Huron, on Pine street, with the intention, it is believed, of building a home for himself there. The other half of the block is owned by Mr. George Sturges, who will put up a handsome house for his own use. The house built for Mr. Henry W. Bishop, at the corner of Rush and Superior streets, by Treat & Folz is a fine specimen of house architecture. It is of pressed brick, with brown sandstone trimmings, and is 35x29 feet. The same architects have in charge Mr. H. C. Barnard's residence at No. 373 Ontario street; two dwellings for Mr. W. R. Manierre, at Nos. 397 and 399 Superior street; a house for Mrs. Norman Williams on Calumet avenue, near Eighteenth street; a residence at Kenwood for Mr. Charles Gossage; a villa in the French renaissance style, to cost $40,000, for Mr. C. P. Libby at the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-fourth street; and for Dr. Wadsworth, at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, a brown stone house, 20x65.

Mr. E. S. Isham has bought the lot at the northwest corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street, and will build there. Mr. W. H. Watrous, of Hoyt & Co., has built a $40,000 house at the corner of Superior and Pine. Mr. H. H. Porter has purchased the northwest corner of Cass and Erie streets to improve for his own occupancy. John Johnson, Jr., is building a beautiful house on Dearborn avenue, at the corner of Maple street.

The cost of the houses that have been mentioned runs from $15,000 to $250,000. The figures have been withheld in each case in compliance with the request of those concerned, who cherish the very peculiar notion that it is only their own business how much their houses cost them.

It has been embarrassing to select from the architectural riches of the North Division. On the South Side there have been fewer residences built that call for special mention. But some of the new houses in this quarter

ARE VERY FINE.

Burnham & Root have planned for Mr. C. C. Thompson a brown-stone house on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. The style is Neo-Grec, the type of work inculcated by the Beaux Arts School of Design of Paris. The hall and rooms of the first floor are arranged in a novel and effective way. The hall is a half octagon. The rooms are of irregular shape, with bay windows, and are so grouped about the hall that all the interiors can be seen from it. In the neighborhood the same architects have built an Elizabethan house for Mr. Hugh Wilson, 36x80, with rough-dressed Bedford-stone walls. Near Thirty-second street they have put up for Mr. Albert Hayden a residence 38x70, in the Colonial style, something like the old mansions that can still be seen in the neighborhood of Boston and Salem. The walls are of pressed brick and Marquette brown-stone. The hall is seventeen feet wide. Next door to Mr. Hayden's, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-second street, Burnham & Root have just completed for Mr. David Kelley a house in the modern English style, of pressed brick and Berlin, O., yellow sandstone. The roof is of pale green slate. A porch, with columns of Quincy granite, is a feature of the front of the house. The same architects have achieved an interesting success in

TWO REMODELED HOUSES,

one for Mr. John R. Walsh, on Calumet avenue, east side, next to Twenty-second street, and the other for Mr. J. M. Walker, at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street. Mr. Walsh's house has been completely changed within and without, and a commonplace, rather old-fashioned house converted into something modern and artistic. In extending Mr. Walker's house, the drawing-room was carried beyond the chimney. The fireplace now stands in the room. On each side of the chimney, supporting the ceiling, are traceried arches of butternut. The drawing-room extends about eight feet beyond the fireplace, on each side of which there is an open archway. In the dining-room, the sideboard, which is quite wide, is built on each side of the door opening into the butler's pantry. This room will be enriched with subjects designed and painted by L. C. Earle, and with carvings by J. Legge.

Treat & Folz have under way for Mr. F. H. Winston, on the southeast corner of Pine and Chicago avenue, six stone-front houses. They will be three stories high, besides the basement, and will have the kitchen, parlor, and dining-room on the main floor. The cost will be $21,000 in all.

Messrs. Burling & Whitehouse are building for Mr. J. H. Winslow, of Buffalo, six new houses,—three on Erie street, of white stone, and three on Ontario street, of brown stone,—to cost about $5,200 each. They are also building a store on North Clark street, at the corner of Ontario street, for Mr. W. C. Dow, to be 34x80 feet and four stories high, and a grain warehouse 50x100, with a storage capacity of 200,000 bushels, on Illinois street, near St. Clair, for Mr. George Bullen. The cost will be $20,000.

A new story has been added to the Honore Block, taking the place of the mansard roof destroyed in the fire of last winter. The new part of the building is fireproof, and, at an outlay of $65,000 gives the Connecticut Mutual, who own the building, fifty more rooms to let. Palmer & Spinning were the architects in charge.

In the

BUILDING PERMITS

of the week were those to J. J. Gore to erect a one-story restaurant, 54x112 feet, at No. 75 Monroe street, to cost $5,000; to C. J. Hull, to erect two three-story store dwellings at Nos. 150 and 152 Blue Island avenue, to cost $10,000; to George H. Park, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 1216 Prairie avenue, to cost $6,000; to H. Witbeck, to erect five three-story stores and dwellings, South Halsted street, between Madison and Washington, to cost $22,000; to George E. White, to erect a two-story store and dwelling at 256 West Lake street, to cost $3,000; to J. Scott, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 1562 South Halsted, to cost $3,000; to E. Hess, to erect four three-story buildings, corner of Dearborn avenue and Superior street, to cost $24,000; to G. T. Cook, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 1177 Indiana avenue, to cost $3,500; to R. A. B. Mills, to erect two two-story dwellings at No. 425 South Park avenue, to cost $6,700; to G. M. Vanzwall, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 47 Seeley avenue, to cost $2,500; to M. A. Lindberg, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 313 West Twenty-fourth street, to cost $2,800; and to M. McNamara, to erect a three-story building at No. 255 Michigan street, to cost $3,000.

At the public auction sale of real estate on Monday, five lots near the corner of Calumet avenue and Thirty-eighth street sold at about $600 each; a lot, 30x130, at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Laurel streets sold at $12 a foot; four lots at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and the South Park boulevard at $51 a front foot; and two lots south of these on the boulevard at $47 a front foot.

H. M. Bacon has sold for W. F. Myrick 50 feet on Vernon avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, for $3,000.

IN THE OTHER SALES OF THE WEEK

were 25x124 feet on Larrabee street, improved, south of Sophia street, $4,000; 20x146 feet, improved, on Carroll avenue, west of Ada street, $4,000; 25x128 feet, improved, on North Wood street, north of Robey, $3,500; 25x150 feet on Milwaukee avenue, east of Robey street, $2,500; 30½x120 feet, improved, on Seminary avenue, near Dunning street, $3,525; 76 feet on State street, north of Thirty-seventh street, through to Dearborn street, $4,000; 20x100 feet on Flournoy street, east of Hoyne street, $2,800; 23x100 feet on State street, north of Fourteenth street, $4,600; 150x160 feet on Prairie avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second street, $5,250; 44x82½ feet on Fifth avenue, north of Monroe street, $17,820; 44x75 feet, improved, on Twenty-fourth street, west of Indiana avenue, $3,200; 25x180 feet on Prairie avenue, south of Twenty-sixth street, $10,500; Lot 2 in Packer's Fourth Addition to Chicago, $15,000; 38x150 feet on Canal street, south of Randolph street, $11,000; 48x124 feet on West Madison street, west of Robey street, $4,800; 44x141 feet on West Lake street, east of Leavitt street, $6,000; 20 feet on Milwaukee avenue, north of Hubbard street, to alley, $3,000; Lot B in Forsythe's Second Addition, $3,566; 20x132 feet, improved, on Park avenue, between Lincoln and Wood streets, $6,500; 50x125 feet on Fremont street, south of Sophia street, $4,500; 148½ feet on Grove street, to the river, west of Stewart avenue, $17,500; 30x100 feet on South Halsted street, north of Maxwell street, $3,307; 35x125 feet on West Madison street, west of Ashland avenue, $4,000; 168x170 feet on Main street, north of Stearns street, $2,500; and 100x164 feet on Egandale avenue, southeast corner of Chestnut street, $6,500.

The County Collector has been engaged during the week in selling real estate

DELINQUENT FOR TAXES.

The sales began with the Town of Barrington, which has been finished; Schaumberg was then taken up, and the different towns in the county will be taken in their order till all the delinquent real estate has been sold.

The Deputy Sheriff sold under execution over 200 lots situated in the city and suburbs. The lots brought about $5 each. About twenty blocks, forming a part of the S. M. Walker estate, were also sold under execution, realizing $426.

The real estate in Cook County has been assessed at $90,390,268 for 1879, against $106,871,521 for 1878. One important particular in which the assessment has been reduced is the lowering of the valuation of lands that lie outside the city limits. These are now valuable only for farm gardening, and the Assessors have brought down the valuation to a figure proportioned to the revenue they can be made to yield. Some of the valuations made during the real estate inflation of 1871-1873 have been cut down one-half, and some three-quarters.

Street improvement progresses steadily in the different sections of the city. Bids were opened last week for curbing, filling, and paving Adams street, from State to the river. Ray & Whitney appeared to be the lowest bidders. Contracts were awarded to W. H. Watson for paving the intersections of Polk street, between Polk street and the river, and Ray & Whitney for curbing, paving, and grading certain lots on LaSalle street, between Adams and Monroe.

Permission for street paving to be done by private contract was granted to J. V. McAdam & Co. to grade and pave North Halsted street between Sophia street and Fullerton avenue, and to Ray & Whitney to pave Market street in front of Field & Leiter's premises.

The necessity of

A GREAT PAVING REFORM

in Chicago is daily becoming more apparent. One of the latest experiments is being made on LaSalle street, between Randolph and Lake. There a wooden-block pavement has been laid on blocks of limestone, which themselves rest on a layer of sand. Mayor Harrison has declared himself in favor of macadamized roads, as Ashland avenue, where he lives, is macadamized. A prominent city official, who went to Buffalo to examine the asphalt pavement there, has returned enthusiastic in its favor. Delaware avenue, the fashionable residence street of Buffalo, and some other thoroughfares, are paved with asphalt by a method invented by Mr. Abbott, who has been experimenting on this material for fifteen years. The foundation is a mixture of gravel, coal-ashes, and distilled tar. Over this is laid three inches of asphalt, which has been thoroughly mixed at 400 deg. Fahrenheit with pulverized limestone. Ten-ton rollers are used to level the road. This

PAVEMENT GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION

in Buffalo, and its adoption here would save, on Michigan avenue alone, so says the prominent city official, $30,000 a year on the wear and tear of carriages and $10,000 to $15,600 in sprinkling.

The airy scheme to build an elevated railroad on Blue Island avenue has excited the hot indignation of the property-owners on that thoroughfare. Several meetings have been held, protesting petitions signed by owners of 14,000 feet frontage, and a committee to present the petitions to the Common Council appointed, as follows: Sixth Ward—Conrad Smith, Henry Volk, J. Mackins; Seventh Ward—A. Muus, Dr. O'Connell, John Schwartz; Eighth Ward—V. Conf, F. Woltirsdorf, William Matthai.

Similar action has been taken by the property-holders of Lincoln avenue, whose remonstrances will be presented to the Council to-morrow night, together with those from North Wells street.

The West Park Commissioners are working with commendable energy in

DEVELOPING THE PARKS

under their charge, and connecting them with each other. At their meeting last week it was proposed that connection be made between Central Park and Douglas Park by the grading of Central Park avenue from Central Park to its intersection with the Douglas Park boulevard, and the completion of the boulevard east to Douglas Park. The Improvement Committee have the plan under consideration. The Board have also decided to begin immediately the improvement of the central driveway in the boulevard between Central and Humboldt Parks, according to the method used on Washington street, east of Central Park.

In a city where there are no public fountains, like those which adorn the parks of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, the fountain designed by Burnham & Root for

THE SOUTH PARK

will be appreciated. It is to be of bronze and cut stone. The basin is forty-four feet in its smallest diameter. The water falls in two cascades, one above the other. Above the cascades rise two groups of gas-jets, in white and rose colors, making perpetual moonlight for the lovers who will haunt the park. The stone carving will be done by J. Legge. The fountain will cost $3,500. The disposition of the Park Commissioners to accommodate the public is shown by the Phaeton Station they have put up at the corner of Oakwood avenue and Drexel boulevard. It is a picturesque Gothic building of dark stone, with sweeping roofs in the style of the building put in Central Park, New York, by Vaux & Withers.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, July 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Stewart av, 352¼ ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated July 23 (Albert Crane to John Mares)	$ 600
Stewart av, adjoining the above, e f, 25x124 ft, dated July 23 (Albert Crane to M. Mojzis et al)	600
West Chicago av, 100 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x123 ft, dated July 24 (George Bickerdike to F. Leonhard)	1,000
West Fifteenth st, 131¼ ft e of Halsted st, n f, 24x73 ft, dated July 9 (William Conow to C. Alberg)	1,000
Thirty-seventh st, 75 ft w of Butler st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated July 23 (B. Shurtleff to Peter Graham)	600
Emerald av, 168 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x123 ft, dated July 22 (M. Hughes to Charles Martin)	425
Lyman st, 48 ft w of Arch st, s f, 24x103½ ft, dated July 26 (Thomas Campbell to Ernst Diedt)	1,000
South Halsted st, s w cor of Thirty-fourth-court, e f, 53x130 ft, dated July 25 (Estate of John P. Beagen to M. and H. McFadden)	2,900
Jefferson st, 56¼ ft n of West Monroe st, e f, 18⅞x79⅛ ft, dated April 5 (Francis Hummels to Rosalia Amberg)	1,800
The premises No. 629 Hubbard st, dated July 14 (Edwin Hackray to Ellen Oran)	2,000
Aberdeen st, n e cor of Eleventh st, w f, 95x53¼ ft, improved, dated July 25 (B. and D. Breyl to Anna M. Michel)	5,000
Prairie av, 100 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x123 4-10 ft, dated June 19 (D. G. Holmes to C. A. Knight)	1,215
McGregor st, s e cor of Stewart av, n f, 34½x125 ft, dated July 12 (William Tobin to George Gifford)	2,000
Wentworth av, 188 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 16 (Thomas W. Harris to Alois Amann)	650
South Halsted st, 62½ ft n of Bunker st, w f, 21¼x100 ft, dated July 25 (Adam Michel to Babette Breyl)	4,000
Margaret st, 169 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 24x103 ft, dated June 16 (A. H. Pollock to M. and E. Mahoney)	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-first st, between Langley and Vincennes avs, n f, 30x121 ft, dated July 19 (Master in Chancery to Ruth A. McCoy)	$ 4,063
Adams st, 75 ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 75x150 ft, dated July 10 (David S. Johnson to Emery L. Bates)	2,000

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, July 26: City sales, 86; consideration, $226,383. North of city limits—Sales, 3; consideration, $12,325. South of city limits—Sales, 12; consideration, $42,663. West of city limits—Sales, 3; consideration, $3,575. Total sales, 104; total consideration, $284,946.

NEWPORT.

The New Sensation—A $5,000 Affair—James Gordon Bennett and Polo—The Rage for Oddities—Phaetons, and Fans, and Painted Gowns—Two Notable Parties—The Filologists Teaching the Fashionables How to Spell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The belles of Newport to-day don't mourn and lament quite so openly for the departure of that centre of interest and promoter of festivities, the French fleet, as did the Revolutionary fair ones when the French army sailed away from the dull little town that they had made so gay for a brief period.

The Prince de Broglie, who came with a party of friends to visit the town the year after the departure of the French army, writes of how *desole* these belles of the past century were, and tells us that they confessed to him that there were "no more balls and fetes since the French army went away."

The fair dames and demoiselles of 1879 are not quite in such sad case as that, and their laments, therefore, not quite so doleful. The French fleet was only a brilliant episode after all, and already the arrangements for a fresh sensation of the most promising magnitude are afloat. This is a grand steeplechase for September. We have had rumors of steeplechases to be ever since the grand affair four or five years ago, but they have invariably ended in nothing but rumors. But the proposed chase for this season bids fair to be something more than a rumor, for already $1,000 has been guaranteed, and the other $4,000, which is the necessary sum to carry the project, has been promised. It is said that Mr. Keene, the "Big Bonanza man," as he is termed, will make up the deficit. James Gordon Bennett, who is expected to-day, will no doubt do his always generous part towards the success of the affair. With Mr. Bennett's coming the polo games, lacrosse, and pigeon-shooting will break forth in all their summer madness. The reason of the delay in the polo, it is said, is on account of the Buffalo accident principally, which brought up the accident of last summer to one of the Club here, young Davis,—

ADONIS DAVIS

he is called by some. The young man, by the way, is the son of Edmund Davis, the present proprietor of the well-known patent medicine, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, which has proved a bonanza to all parties concerned in it. If anything were needed as proof of the celebrity of the medicine, it might be amusingly found in this conspicuous sentence in the space devoted to "Providence" in Osgood's New England Handbook for Travelers: "The Corliss engines, the Peabody rifles, the Gorham silverware, Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and millions of cigars are made here." This is pretty conclusive that the Pain-Killer is considered one of the institutions of the country. Young Mr. Davis' injury last summer was similar to that which terminated so fatally at Buffalo, the gentleman being thrown by his pony in the excitement of the game. The fortunate difference, however, was that Davis did not strike upon his head. Mr. Bennett, it is reported, brings with him from Europe several more ponies which are to be used at the polo game.

Speaking of ponies brings up one of the prettiest pictures that can be seen this season at picturesque Newport. It is

A CHARMING PHAETON,

wherein sits a charming young lady, holding in her white-gloved hands a pair of strong slender reins, which form part of the trappings of a curious and highly-ornamental harness which attracts everybody's attention, even away from the young lady herself. The lady is Miss Beach, daughter of C. N. Beach, of Hartford, and the curious trappings which excite so much attention are Neapolitan harness. There seems to be something contagious in the desire to bring forth something new and striking in Newport. I have known the quietest people suddenly break out in the most extraordinary way in this direction. There was Dr. Channing and his Norwegian ponies and harness, for instance. The Doctor and his wife are the quietest people possible, and at the time of the importation of the ponies his daughters were too young to have a voice in the matter. But something in the Newport air and atmosphere of things new and strange worked its influence upon them, and when a Norwegian friend told of the queer little ponies of his native land these quiet people doubtless were seized with the Newport mania for oddities, and straightway invested their money in the little cream-colored roly-poly nags, that from the day they set their funny little hoofs upon Newport soil to the hour of their departure never ceased to be objects of curiosity. It is enough to say of

THE ODDITY OF THEIR APPEARANCE

and their rarity to remember the fact that Barnum wanted them, and his agents tried in vain on their first season to purchase them. They disappeared from the Avenue, however, after the second season, and last year they were sold to some private family out of the State, I believe.

The rage for singularities of which I have spoken goes into all sorts of things, and appears not only in equipages, but in room-furnishings and personal adornment. It is augmented, no doubt, by the cosmopolitan tone of society, for here are Jews and Gentiles, English Earls, and French Counts, and German Barons, and, indeed, representatives from every nation of any importance upon the globe; which, taken with the native American, make up a population which for variety is not to be found probably in any locality of like size in the country. The foreigners all display their different tastes as well as nationality in the different details of their surroundings, and thus from the contrast of fashion is stimulated the desire for new developments, and we get, consequently, this quaint, constantly-changing bazar of all nations, as one might say. The most noticeable feature of this rage just now is in the decoration of houses and the vagaries of dress. The mania for medieval costumes and household arrangements as gathered from old pictures still holds, but the ancientry of a nearer date rather takes the lead; and to go out upon the Avenue and watch the gay coaches—I mean

THE FOUR-IN-HANDS—

which now and then appear, with their quaintly-dressed burdens, is to get a pretty good portrait of ye olden times, when our great-great-grandmothers in the Colonial days took their airings in vehicles not unlike these brightly-painted coaches at the first glance, but exceedingly unlike in the mechanical construction of springs, and screws, and bolts. "Toot! toot! toot!" goes the jolly horn, and we look out of our window, or from the modest carriage in which we may be seated, or, more modest still, from the sidewalk where we humbly plod, and lo! there are the beauties of '76, with their square-crowned flaring hats and bonnets, their pretty, sprigged muslins and silks, and their very high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings, which the reckless wind displays very generously. Even the children are turned into old-fashioned pictures, though of an earlier date,—the boys specially, with their broad laced collars and buckled shoes, and tunics, having a very quaint air, until one glances at the machine-cut hair, which has the usual lonely mad-housey look.

On the piazzas, or in the great cool wide halls, just after breakfast, ladies bring their old-fashioned needlework of pillow-lace, and tent-stitch, and the rest of the mysterious muddle of mending (!) which is supposed to be high art. You can buy

A CHARMING FAN,

all blended brilliance of hues, and bobby little flowers, and bobby little birds, unlike anything in Nature, for a song; but these idle dames prefer to spend their money for bits of satin and ribbon, and lace, and other what-not, and cut, and sew, and paste it on two round pieces of cardboard, which have a ribbon-decorated splint handle, and which, after completion, they triumphantly hold up and declare to be the prettiest fans in the world. Nobody disputes them, for fashion is omnipotent, and the fan-makers walk abroad with their gay handiwork tied to their waists, scarcely for use except it may be to fan a flame and other arts of the coquette. Last summer I told the story of a lovely painted silk gown. Well, here is the second chapter. The other day there was a birthday party given by the friends of a lovely creature of 17 summers. It was the sister of the gallant officer who painted the silk dress for his wife's wearing last summer; and here again on this summer day the sword is turned to a paint-brush, and the birthday gown is a triumph of the most delicate art and taste; apple-blossoms and buds showering the white silk fabric as if with Nature's prodigal hand. One of the guests at this party tells a pretty story of the big birthday-cake gayly lighted by seventeen tiny candles, each being one by one blown out by the seventeen young guests as they severally entered. This, too, is a remnant of ancient custom, and a very pretty one. Lawn parties, dinner parties, and receptions are now the order of the day with the great gay world. Perhaps

THE GRANDEST OF THESE

was the dinner given by Gov. Swann, of Maryland, last Saturday, for ex-Secretary Fish. Military and civic personages of high degree graced the banquet, to talk in the loftily-respectful strain which such grand doings deserve. And, gracing everything else, crosses, and wreaths, and garlands, and monuments of flowers put all other fetes into the shade; and, in the midst of these, somebody goes into raptures over a pretty conceit with the host's name,—tiny swans afloat in a sea of bon-bons in a big basin upon the flower-decked table.

And while these gorgeous shows are in progress, the philologists hold grand council down in the heart of the town, to seriously consider a reform in English spelling, which shall dock off all the unnecessary letters and bring into use those that naturally sound the consonants. The most prominent newspaper of the State comes out facetiously with an article anent this headed, "The Way the Filologists Spel." But the Philological (or Filological) Society have right and good season on their side; and in their proposal to eliminate the superflous l's and n's and s's, to say nothing of the silent ph's being turned out in the cold, and the friendly f's brought to their own again, they are doing missionary work which by and by every literary worker will rise up and call blessed. For a while, however, there will be a

FUNNY CONFUSION,

where the wise man and the fool will be confounded. The external effect in writing, by the way, simply seems to carry out the old-time fashions. I saw a note, for instance, a day or two ago written upon some of the *new old-fashioned* paper in imitation of the rather flowery eighteenth-century style, and spelled in the reform fashion. It made a very pretty accompaniment to the high-heeled shoes, and the fans, and work-bags. Just let these ancientry-loving dames get hold of the idea that this reform spelling is an elegant old fashion brought back, and the philologists will have no further trouble. So we up, up, up, and down, down, down, and round and round, proving that life is a good deal of a circle, as has been said. N. P.

ROMANCE OF A SKULL.

A Strange Story of the Old National Theatre of Cincinnati.

John Carboy in New York Dispatch.

"Here, do you see this skull?"

He handed me the grim remnant of mortality. It was worn smooth by constant handling. Then he narrated its romance. It was the skull of a murderer named John F. Cowan, who killed his wife and two childern—the third, a boy, escaping by hiding under the bed—in Cincinnati, O., in 1836 or '37, in a little, old, tumble-down frame building on Vine street. Cowan was a carpenter, and at odd times had worked around the theatre when out of a job in his regular line. The cause of his crime was jealousy. One morning, just as his wife was preparing to go to market, he came in and, with a broad-ax, literally chopped his victim into pieces. Escaping through a rear door, and passing through an unoccupied stable, where he threw down the blood-stained ax, he made his way to the outskirts of the city, and was next day captured, brought back, tried, convicted, sentenced, and publicly hanged. His last words were:

"Let me face the sun; now, then, let me fix the noose myself, Mr. Sheriff—there, that will do. I'll soon be a set piece—a quick drop; too—give me a bite of tobacco."

"The surgeons took his body, and the skeleton was bleached, wired, and put on exhibition with the blood stained dresses of his wife and children in Dorfeint's museum. The glass case in which they were shown was near that containing the wax figures of Alexander Drake, a famous Western comedian, and not far from a mechanical and weird grouping entitled the "Infernal Regions," made by Hiram Powers, the sculptor, before he went to Italy and became famous.

"The next place the skull turned up—you see it had got into the show business, and once in that nothing ever gets out of it, like your newspaper business—was at the National Theatre. Ned Pratt, the property man, had it. The elder Booth handled it in 'Hamlet'; so did Murdoch, and Adams, and jolly old Logan made the house roar over it in one of his farces.

"None of the company knew it was a murderer's skull until one night it came out in a queer way. There was a dreamy, but not by any means stupid youth, who worked about the theatre, run errands, and carried the ladies' wardrobe baskets for them, and one evening Ned Pratt jokingly told him to take the skull over the way and get a pint of ale in it. The youth, without question, took it 'over the way,' which meant Bill Luck's barroom, where were assembled just then Teddy Saunders (then the husband of the estimable lady who is the present wife of Gayler, the dramatist), Bob Grierson, heavy Morton, and Ol Durivage.

"'What're you going to do with that bone box?' said Durivage.

"'Pint of ale in it for Mr. Pratt,' was the youth's answer.

"'Nice flagon that is for a propmaker to quaff his Rhenish in,' said Morton.

"'S'pose you take a drink of ale out of it, John, before you go back,' suggested Saunders to the youth.

"He stoutly objected to this, but the crowd gathered about him, and finally, by dint of melodramatic threats and much coaxing combined, induced him to give in.' A glass of ale was poured into this ghastly receptacle, and with both hand grasping it, the youth raised it to his lips.

"At this instant John Bates, the manager, entered. A glance at the youth, the uplifted skull, the laughing quartet of actors, and he understood the situation.

"'Well,' exclaimed John, 'my lad, do you know whose skull that was you are holding to your lips for an ale mug?'

"'Whose was it?' asked two or three of the party.

"'Ned got it from a skeleton that was in the Museum a wile ago."

The boy still clasped the skull.

"It was the head of John Cowan, the murderer!"

The youth dropped the skull, uttered a wild shriek, and with eyes almost starting from their sockets he rushed out into the street. He was never seen in that theatre or neighborhood again. Two weeks afterward he was found wandering along the old Mill Creek road, hopelessly insane. Who was he? It might have turned many a stronger brain than that poor boy's, for he was the son of Cowan the murderer, and it was his father's skull he had held to his lips. Ned Pratt had only known him by the name of Jack or John. He was cared for, sent to the asylum, and died there a few months after.

On the skull Ned had cut or scratched the letters "E. P.," his initials.

"You can see them there on the top," said the old property man. "I was playing utility biz," he added, "at the time when this bit of romance occurred, and then, not fancying that sort of thing, I became a property man—Ned's assistant—and, at last, when I left, Ned gave me the skull, and I've kept it ever since. I had it with me at the Old Bowery, and many a famous old *Gravedigger* has thrown it out upon that dear old stage.

"Look there, now, there are a pile of stage wills, royal decrees, and letters. Some of them are written and some are blank,—all for show, like those bags of broken crockery, which pass for bags of gold. Ah! this theatre life, like the outside life of the world, is full of shams and queer deceits."

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J. H. HAVERLY......Manager and Proprietor.

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Another Grand Dramatic Revival by Chicago Favorites. TWO GLORIOUS PLAYS. DOUBLE BILL TO-NIGHT. The three-act Comedy,

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And the one-act laugh-provoker,

SMOKE! SMOKE!!
OR, HIS FIRST CIGAR.

Remember, To-night—TWO PLAYS! TWO PLAYS!
Monday—Palmer's Union-Square Company in THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

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WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST.

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Mr. W. J. LeMoyne,	Miss Maude Harrison,
Mr. Jos. B. Polk,	Miss Ida Vernon,
Mr. M. V. Lingham,	Mrs. E. J. Phillips,
Mr. Walden Ramsay,	Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
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COOLEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
Of the brilliantly-successful Comedy.

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Every Character by a Competent Artist.
Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
This the Fourth and Last Week.
The Brightest Comedy of the Age.

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Secure your seats to see "ENGAGED" in the best-ventilated Theatre in the country.
Next Week—The Comic Actress, LINA TETTERBORN.

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WILL REOPEN HIS
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The programme will be equally divided between Reed and String Music.
Families and gentlemen with ladies specially invited.

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Monday Eve., July 28, and until further notice,
Wallack's New York Star Combination.
Miss Genevieve Rogers, Frank E. Aiken, Owen Fawcett, and Harry Rainforth, in Tom Taylor's Drama,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
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As produced at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., with signal success, and pronounced by the entire N. Y. Press the HIT OF THE PAST SEASON.

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87 Clark-st., opposite New Court-House.
Sunday, July 27, 1879, Matinee and Night, and during next week, EDWARD ARNOTT in the Great Drama,
VICTIMS OF FARO.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

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Grand Testimonial Entertainment tendered by the FIRST RED RIBBON CLUB to Prof. WALTER C. LYMAN, Thursday Eve., July 31, 1879, assisted by Miss Jessie Couthoui, the popular Lady Elocutionist; Mme. Salvotti, Soprano; C. C. Leffer, Basso; Prof. T. S. Boston, Pianist. Reserved Seats at J. H. Mandeville's, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

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E. V. WILSON,
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At this sale we will sell one Elegant Black Walnut Marble-top Sideboard, cost $300; two Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets, cost $175; with a large stock of new and second-hand

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TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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By authority of an act of the Legislature, approved May 28, 1879, the Trustees of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane invite sealed proposals for the erection of buildings for the said Hospital, in accordance with the plans prepared by James R. Willett, Architect, at whose office, No. 85 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., the said plans and specifications may be seen. A bond for $10,000, with three good and sufficient sureties, must accompany each bid, conditioned that the bidder will enter into such contract as is required by the Trustees, if his bid is accepted. Bids must be made on the blanks furnished, and no others will be considered.

Bids will be received by H. C. Clarke, Secretary of the Trustees, Kankakee, Ill., or by the Trustees, at or before 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, August 26 prox. when they will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the City Hall in Kankakee, Ill. All envelopes containing bids should be indorsed "Proposals for the erection of buildings for the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane." Bids will be received for all or any portion of the work.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

For further information apply to the Architect or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, H. C. Clarke, Kankakee, Ill. J. H. CLOUGH, WILLIAM REDDICK, W. F. MURPHEY, Trustees.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE CLAY TILE-LINING to the slate roof of the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill.:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1879, for the furnishing, delivering, and putting in place complete, the Fire-Clay Tile-Lining to the slate roof of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office Building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with the specifications, copies of which may be had and drawings seen at this office.
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Norton, Mass., will begin its forty-fifth school year Thursday, Sept. 11. For information apply to Miss A. E. CARTER or H. A. COBB, Esq., Norton, Mass.

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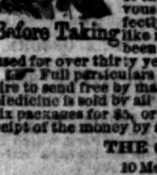

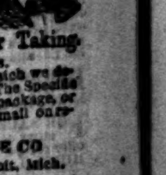

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